It is of the greatest importance that youth be prin-cipally instructed in that which they have most need It is of more importance

to pradice when men.

It is of more importance to youth to mead their manners than their witts. Therefore,

He who acquires his leaning at the expense of his
morals, is the worfs for his education.

The real disposition of the mind is best known by

the particular kind of knowledge it is most food of.

To know ourselves is the most difficult and most neeffery knowledge. Many who pais for profound Icholars know no

Self ignorance is, however, the most pernicious of

all ignorance. Weak minds with a little knowledge are puffed up with felf-conceit; but the more real knowledge a may has, the more humble is he, and fentible of his iguo

rance and want of knowledge.

It is an art of much more importance to govern our felves than to govern others : indeed the latter is no

nderstood without the former. Human life is a drama ; and it is not he who asts the most conspicatous part that comes off with the great-eff applante; but he who best asts the part assigned him,

en appraise; out one who det are the par singred him, whatever it be.

The man who stimes, or is fond of acting a part for which he is not qualified, and which he matter more defigned him for, renders himself ridiculous.

figned him for, renders timtell resicutous.

Nothing different more fell ignorance, or expofes a
man to more contempt, than to aft out of charafter.
Therefore, a wife man, before he untertakes any
thing of confinguence, will confider whether he has abilities to carry him thro 'it, and whether it be likely
to liftee in his credit or difference.

to iffue in his credit or dishonom.

It is, however, very common far a person who has talents for one thing to fancy be has far every thing, and by stempting things beyond his capacity, to injure himself and the publick.

Every man has his weak fide—and herein confists the difference fina moral sense.

fool : a wife man knowe where it is and conceals it bara fool is known to others, and hid from himfelf.

ber a fool is known to others, and hid from himfelf.
There is fearce any thing more common, or any
thing in which men more thow their own weeknefs,
than for a man to centure another for the very fame
fault he is guilty of bindelf.

Many try to coheal their faults, not only from the
world, but from themfelres: they may impose upon
both, but most and worst upon themfelves.

When a man is, angry with another and becomes his
enemy, merely because he has painted out to him fomething which he has done amid, and endeavoured to reclaim or reform him; it flows great pride and perverfencis of spirit, but little candor or good fense.

It is common when a person has done an ill thing.

vertencts of fpirit, but little candor or good fenie.

It is common when a person has done an ill thing, which his own pride prompts him to joslify, that he is ready to reckon any man his enemy who reproves him, or labours to convince and reclaim him.

It is next to impossible to convince a man who is without cause your enemy, that that really is the case;

because he is governed by passion or prejudice, not by reafon. However,

To be an boneft man is the way to be a wife one.

To be an boneft man is the way to be a wife one.

It is a common thing for men to think they are gorerned by much better motives than they really are.

Of all imposfures felf deception is the most dangerous, becamfe it is least fuspected, and most distinct to
be discovered.

A lorsh for popularity generally proceeds from vanity, and frequently degenerates into vice. However,
it may be justly questioned whether that love of praife
be criminal, which excites a man to do more good than
be could do without it.

it may be juilty questioned menter that the criminal be criminal, which excites a man to do more good than he could do without it.

The approhation of conficience yields folid pleafures but the acclamations of an ignorant populace are (you expressed such as a mere empty found and nothing more.

When a man is proud of the knowledge he has, or fancies he has, & defpire others for the want of it, his conceited knowledge does him more burt than good; Ignorance itielf would not make him for ridictious.

A man who fondly pretends to know more than be does, and one who vainly affects to be more ignorant than he really is, are equally indications.

Some men fancy they know a great deal, who yet know nothing as they ought to know.

Some men fancy the know a great deal, who yet know nothing as they ought to know.

Some men fancy the unfelves wonderous wife in whom the fift flep to true wildom would be to be fenfible that they are fools.

An angry, fertful, malicious, revengeful man is his own devil. Therefore,

An angry, own devil.

An angry, Therefore,
and evil. Therefore,
The most revengeful man cannot with his work
the most revengeful man cannot with his work
the most a greater punishment, than to be under the govenemy a greater pur

eroment of his own paffions.

Many miliake imagination for evidence: they

where our differences are leaft.

Nothing will carry a man more constorably throw
the world, than felf postession—this springs from felf
knowledge.

There is a drankenness more dangerous than that of

Increase a Grantenacis more dangerous than that of wine, viz: where a man is intoricated with gride, vanity and a high opinion of himself.

The more a man is acquainted with his own failings, the more is he dispoted to make allowances for those of others. Those who are most dispoted to make remarks on other men a condect, are generally very careless and ignorant or forgetful of their own.

icis and ignorant or forgethal of their own.
Those who undernate to live by their wir generally
fail for want of shock.

There is a certain dignity in the condescention
of superiors towards inferiors, which does not fink,
but greatly explushes; reportation and character.

A man cannot gain a right knowledge of himself
trough the opinions of others, which are generally vations and Il founded. In this however, he were very

rious and ill founded. In this however, he may get as much advantage from his enemies as from his friends.
He that is not boned in his dealings with others, is not foin his dealings with bimfelf.
A man who is confident be is never in the wrong,

A man who is consident he is never in the wrong, is in a fair way never to be in the right.

Reader, pray be kind enough to yourfelt to confider how far any of their observations apply to your cafe; and then take care that you be not like the man who fires his fare in a glaf, and goes away and 'foon forgets what manner of person he is.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GALDA AT.
The TALKER.—No. I.
WHAT do folkingly? is the question—a question that has most influence on the manners of makind, than all the laws of fociety. Folks must have they talk the better. Who can refind talk—the more they talk the better. Who can refit the infinence of what folks fay? When I hear a matalk—the more they talk the better. Who can refine the inflaement of what folks fay? When I hear a man fay he does not eare a farthing what folks talk about him, I dont believe him; if I do, I confider him an abandoned, unprincipled man, fully tipe for the operation of law. Most people believe that the good order unto the talk who will be the the confinution of the law—I do not—the good opinion of our neighbour, and the people within the circle offour acquaintance has ten times more influence fit our condent and deportment in little, then all the law's that have been enacted from the days of Solumon to the prefent time. How that we obtain this opinion, if folks dont talk? and talk agreat deal too. I always feel uneafy when I hear people finding finth with their neighbors for talking about folks. It is at necessary to good order; in fociety, as winds, and forms to produce a fallabilities, and cuttle again, for much the better—this difference whether we have given occasion for the observations; if fo, we shall near the continual of the continual whom we live. But folks that talk a great deal, tell falle flories, and often injure the reputation of their neighbour—this is a temporary svil—winds and rains often do great middlief, no argument that they are unnecedary; it is not at all forpiting, that is our greatest in a good cance, we finded florestimes trefage, for gate the bounds of rigid truth. What great injury is done? council of rigid true. What great injury is once our neighbor perceives that we are watching and talking about his coolede in life, and will fet a guard over all his affices, left he give occasion for folks to talk in future. Talk away my friends, and keep tulking—apion feerney if you pleafe,—no matter—your friend has always his bofum friend, to whom he can entrult the feerer, and he another, and you may be fure it will the feerer. the feeret, and he another, and you may be fare it will not find coming to the same of the perfont calked about— it all tends directly to the reformation of manners, and forely mat be the say reason why there is to much talking about each other—We must not only be inflast in fractor, but out of feation—talking about our neigh-bout, is presching out of feation. It is a melancholy truth, that most people dread the displeasare of the public, more than the vengeance of heaven, and it is equally true, the talking and ridicale of our neighbor often makes a deeper imprefition on our minds, that the fober truths of divine revelation.

M Fritch coviter gives the fellowing pleafing account of an affair subich happened to bringles.

When I was in the country last summer, I was there in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could define in compant, with a dath of country, that from time to time gave me many agreeable turments. I was, after any way, in low with both of them, and had foch frequent opportunities of pleading my passion to them when they were assumed as, that I had God alone can bring good out of evil. Government.

read and hear for others, who not being prefent, get no advantage by it. He would wish you to read and reflect for yourselves. If you receive any advantage by reading or applying these observations, aphonetism and maxims, he will be well rewarded for bis pains in collecting and comprising them: if sidt, the fault will be your own.

The highest learning is to be wife; and the greatest wisform is to be good. The most effectual way to four to one self the character of a wife must here, and the reward of one hereafter, is to propose to himself his true and best interest for his end, and then to make us for other manners is a necessary to a finished education, perhaps more so, than the framishing the minds of youth with knowledge.

The forwing the manners is a necessary to a finished education, perhaps more so, than the framishing the minds of youth with knowledge.

A preceptor, therefore, should take as much pains, at least, to rectify the tempers and form the morals of youth, as to replanish their understanding.

That knowledge is of no importance, which has no tendency to make us wifer and better. But

That is the most valuable kind of knowledge, which the most as the sum of agreeable to ourselves and suffers to other.

It is of the greatest importance that youth be printed to the proper to the contribution of the sum of the sum of the greatest of the greatest importance that youth be contributed in that which they believe a thing to be so, to cambe they would have it so.

The forming the manners is a necessary to a finished the rewards of youth, as to replanish their understanding.

The knowledge is of no importance, which has no tendency to make us wifer and better. But

That is the most valuable kind of knowledge, which the most waster, our administration of the sum of the to one of their counces, son pur to been in an my lead dles. The room was lighted upon all fides; and I was laid very decently between a pair of fibers, with my laid very decreally between a pair of these, with my-head, which was indeed the only part I could more a-on a very high pillow: this was no fooner done, he my two female friends came into bed to me in their finesh night clothes.

You may easily guess at the condition of a man the few a couple of the most beautiful women in the word at his fide, without being able to flir hand or four. I

as at a nee, writtom teang and throughed all could begged them to releafe me, and fireggled all could to git looke, which I did with for much violence the about midnight they both leaped out of the bed, crise out they were undone. But feeing me fait, they too their posts again and renewed their raillery. Finding all my prayers and endeworts were look, I composed upfelf as well as I could told them that if they wonlikes. ner as wen as a could told them that if they would as unbind me I would fall alleep between them, and by that means different hem forever. But als I that was impossible; could I have been dispoted to u, they would have prevented me by fereral little ill numer carriates and endearments which they befored, as much devoted as I am to womankind; I would have pass such another night to be master of the whole far. My reader will doubtleft be carrious to know what he come of me the next maniput who was a superior with whole far. come of me the next morning—why truly, my com-panions left me about as hour before day, and told me panions let the about 28 nour before cary, and that if I would be good and lie fill they would fend fone body to take me up as foon as it was time for may rife. Accordingly, about nine o'clock in the moming an old woman came to uniwathe me. I borethis ery patiently, being refolved to lake my revenge of my tormentors, as from as I was at liberty; but apon side; the old woman what was become of the two latingle told me the believed they were by that time in fighted

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

Extrail of a letter from a merchant in Bultimers, it is merchant in Philadelphia, dated the 20th all.

"I have just returned from the examination of a men who is oftperfect to the the tillan who mbbed his mail on Monday—he is committed for trial—and atchings a man of gented manner and good family, had every appearance of guilt—Circumflances are much against him.

The Committee amonitated to enquire into the Code.

nch against him.
The Committee appointed to enquire into the Case

of the Failure of the late Expedition under Gen.S.
Clair, have come to the following refolution:
RESOLVED, That no faither Tekimooy will beteceived by this Committee after Saturday the 2d of February next—And that this refolution be published for the inflarmation of all parties concerned. Jan. 30-

FERRUARY 6. Interesting Report.

Interesting Report.
THERE is a letter in town, received yesterery by a French gaussieman from Marteilles, which mention that the city of Rome has farrendered to the away of the French, commanded by General Anfeles; he si vanced fo rapidly, that his Holinets could not efficient his effects, and has been taken prisoner. Particolar of tails of this new conquest are not experised, but we hope to be alter from to give full information about it, the ing the strongest grounds to think that this very interesting intelligence, will be authenticated in a few dry. The fame letter mentions also, that Holland has knowledged the fowerignty of the Republic of Frassmand that the King of Prussa himself is ready to four the sample. low the example. ExtraH of a letter from a gentleman in New York, date

Extrail of active from a gentleman in New York, dots
the 1st of Feb. to a correspondent in this city.
"Three days fance, the French Facket bearing the
Cap of Litherty on her. maintep gallant-main head, st
cived here after a passage of 6o days. I have been su
board the packet with a friend who perfectly under
stands the French language, and by whose aid togethe
with my own enquiries, I learned, that when Demontier took Brussells, he also took 4000 prisoners, and the
text day was joined by 1500 defecters; Canon by
hithdreds, &c. and that the Kingof Pruss had declared and acknowledged the French a free and indipendent prople;—that he had retired to Brilo, and
swears vengeance agains the Emigrant Primes for deceiving him, besiges demanding reimburdinent for
men and expenders. All Itally, it was expected with
fall immediately into the hands of the French, and dethe Pope was achually a prisoner.—Of these there
however, we shall from be able to mention surther acticulars.

"Our funds have fallen confidenably within the last fundight, from the exertions which our government have been and are now making so prevent the diluttraces of the internal peace of this kingdom and france, and the preparations they would feem to be making to go against a foreign enemy. What the reful of this may be; it is impossible to say; but it is hoped that the same may blow over."

Extract of another letter from London, Dec. 5.

"It is with regret I have to inform you, that England is in a very critical fituation. It has become for inout and alarming to a degree. Government is 'tak-ing every pressurion to fuppries' it, which God grant they may. Therein a double number of foldiers as the Book, the militia held in readincia; the tower is strongly guarded ; the cannon fixed on the old walls, befide walls boilt to firengthen it.

No person is permitted to walk on the parapet, a

was ufoal. There are too many difaffedted people in Mascheller, Sheffield, a great number in Leeds, and too many rehelious in London, both Scotch and Irish: It is imposed the Prehipterians are at the head.

"Parliament will meet next work. When they wer primated with meet next week. When they were proposed, they were not no meet until January.—
Lord Semple and Col. Fitzgerald are turned out of the grow, for withing to infill notions in the foldlery to make them difficient. The duty on malt, heer, fosp and candles, it is expected well be taken off."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13. NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

We have this day given fonce extracts from the very roluminous European accounts. From our feledion a tolerable judgment may be found of the prefent that of that construy. The king cannot call the patiliament except in cafes of foreign invalion, or interval infarmation—the former in our pretended—neither was the laner firstly true, at the date of the proclamation. This, then, was a pretent only, in Support of the aft. The patiliament are convened—what is to be done! Shill they declare was against France? For fays no, find an ambatished to treat with the ading executive of France. That the Scheld (the navigation of it) they arbound in defaut—if, fays a mether, fach a clause citil, it is a bad one, and ought to be broken. The teriorin is a bad one, and ought to be broken. The frict, it is a bad one, and ought to be broken. The freech was handled very freely—the fupporters of it mak great pains to prove, that the principles of fedition one universally differenteed through the himpion, and threatened the very criticance of the marsh of England.

We are credibly informed, that there is a letter in a recommend of England.

own, giving an account of a very numerous meeting Birmingham, Rogland, who, after having dreffed an A Miningular, Augusti, with a large of reach as ASS in reput rober, and paid it all manner of reput objective, in the evening refolved unanimously, "That they existed as longer be governed by as 45" and immediately beheated him.

BOSTON, February 9: WEST-INDIA NEWS.

By Capt. James Prince, who arrived here on Thurf-lay, from the Well-India Idands, we are informed that nath 3d December laft the Colonial Affembly of the fland of Martinico declared that illand a free, fovereign and independent State. That in confequence, it ports are opened to all the nations of the earth; all contra-said reflictions abolified; and collectors appointed a collect the duties for the benefit of the illand. That novifions had files much in price, on account of the demand of the planters therefor; who had formed magaziness for fulfatining a fiege in case they thould be

Capt. Prince contradicts the parsgraph, of the fub National in the room of the White Flag at informs, that between the 2d and 26th Dec. ner to thousand of the illanders of Martinico emigrated berefrom: That he carried a number of these emi-grants from Martinico to St. Eastatia; but that the govorner of the latter illand, would not permit their be-ity landed, on account of the number of French refu-res, then is that illand; and that Cap France was o-biged to charter a Drogher to convey them to St. Kirk.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE. City of a Letter from an Officer of rank in the late American Army, belonging to this Commonwealth, in the Secretary of the General Society of the Cincinnati, dated -, Jan. 18, 1793.

Siz., Jan. 10, 1135.

Siz., Mer. 10, 1135.

WHEN all Europe have their eyes fixed on France Men. is a and every one who reveres the Rights of Man, is ad-arring the conduct of the French—I was the other day and fentily stretced on reading the account of the conduct of Gen. Duncurier, when he prefeated him-left before the National Convention, in the month of Others and the National Convention, in the month of self before the National Convention, in the mouth of Ochobe laft. This efficer, whole military and literary them place him in an anot conplictous light, and who cannot but possific the most refined fentiments of hotor, as well as exquisite feelings for those marks of approbation which are conferred on diffinguished merit—has which nothing can be desert to a Selfier; yet the great and celebrated Chizara General, in the preference of that angust diffenship, those the Craft of St. Last, from his brandt, and made in offering of it at the first of the transport of the conferred control of the first of the conferred control of the control of the conferred control of the control of the conferred control of the control of the control of the conferred control of the control of th ity. an Craft of St. Louis, long worn in France as an

of the and of any executive section in high feftivity, the condect and inceeffes of our Freach Friends, let us, if not already practicing minutes from of their examples is appear evidently marked with propriety, and calculated to offshilm those promples, which form the permanent basis of a genuine Republic.

With featurems of refered, lam, Sc.

hatis of a genuine Republic.

With Jaminests of reflect, lam, Gr.

Hon. Henry Knox, E(q.

Secretary to the General
Society of the Cincinnati
From the CENTINEL.

A CORRESPONDENT LATS.

The Sacrifice, mentioned in the Chromicle, to

"Liberty and Equality," is a very clean one—the facrificer having noner yet evidenced his belonging to
the Society of Cincinnati, by meeting with his brothers in arms, at their annual feafis, or contributing to
wards their enjoyment, by his adjace or friendfair,
landed to far is the fociety from collidering the erafares of his manes, any diffadvantage, that they may fay,

Indeed to far it the fociety from confidering the eraface of his name, any disadvantage, that they may fay,
with the Historian, they have gained by the left.
The fame of respondent withes to enquire, whether
the Letter of Gen. KNOXX was published by him, or
the writer of it, himself, in order to hiszon his own
tarriving? The question, he thinks important, to the
fame of the "Dake of Rathery,"

E.b. 13.—We hear the sides of the Elections on the

Att. 13.—We hear the stage of the Election on the rath January laft, for Representatives to Congress from this commonwealth, where no choice was made on the first Election, are a follows:

For the First Duffild—no choice. Candidates are; the Hon, Samnel Holten and Benjumin Austin, jun.

For the Second Diffrid - no choice. For the coun For the Second Diffirst—no chours. For the coun-y of Hamphine and Caldates, Hon. Samed Lyman and William Lyman, Efg. And for the Diffirst—Hon. Samed Lyman, Efg. and Dwight Foster, Efg. For the tint Diffirst—for the county of Plymouth or Berndable, the Hon. Shear Jashab Bourne, Efg. is

Fourth Diffrict-For the county of Cumberland, no choice. Candidates are, Hon Pelgy Wadfworth, and DanielDavia, Efg. For the commiss of Lincoln Han-cock and Wathington, Henry Dearburn, Efg. is Cho-fon.

NORTHAMPTON, February 20.

The British packet Periland, Capte James, cabiel lately arrived at New-Yest from Februard, trings per 20 detection of the Periland perilan NORTHAMPTON, February 20. intereding articles of intelligence, we are obliged to omit till next week for want of room.]

By an arrival at Providence we learn that the finall

By an arrival at Provinence we learn that the inter-port has included by made great ranges in the life of France-tes thoughd of the inhabitants having been feeth of by the difference.

The Hom. John Vining, Efg. is elected Sension for the fixie of Delaware, in the Congress of the Unit-ed States, vice Hon. Richard Baffer, Efg. whole time

are held up as candidates for the Prefidential Chair of

are nels up as cannicates for the Frendential Chair of. New Hamphine. The worthy gentlenan who now fills the chair, is also a candidate. A CHESSE has been made at Notleach in Chethire, which is intended as a prefent for his Majelly, it weighs thirteen and an half out and is nine, yards in circumference—the predect of two male of milk weighs thereon and an half own and is nine yards in circumference—the produced of two mails of milk— Sir R. S. Cottoin, Barr, M. P. for the county is to pre-fent it to His Majedry. Fram Philadelphia. 6.7 In initiation of Bafton CIFIC REFINEMENT.

BY In imitation of Hofen CIPIC REPAIR COLDING.

Mr. Editor,
AS Liberty and Equality have become fo universal,
the infertion of the following UNION may not be unneceptable to the majority of your readers,
MARRIED—On Tuesday last, Citizen CERAR
QUARM to Cites DINA QUIZ, but inhabitants of this

confirmed, repagnant to Liberty and cip.

D[ED]—At Mesotomy, the 2d inft. Cape. Savuel

Whitimore, aged 99. The many and moral virtues,
diffinguished merit of the wearer, is in all the various relations of brother, bulband, father

are greatly alarmed, and have flummoned indenly palliament. Great facifices must be made before the palliament. Great facifices must be made before the tensor allayed pensions reduced; finecures abolition of the very particular telepholic, how can allayed pensions reduced; finecures abolition of the very particular telepholic, how can allayed pensions reduced; finecures abolition of the very particular telepholic, how are pensional defendable and his numerous defendables, this propers being 278, and in the pensional defendable and his numerous defendables, this propers being 278, and provided by many of our fellow citizens, the pidles continued by many of the fellow citizens, the pidles continued by this recent examples of the fifth generation) than for his particular pensions, and we are all alarmed and in mirely. All Europe are occupied with the affairs of France, and must of it ready to follow her."

From shother Letter, Dec. 3.

"Our funds have fallen confiderably within the left formight, from the exerctions which our government in the propers of the confiderably within the left formight, from the exerctions which our government in the propers of the internal peace of this king glo private the dilution of the propers of the internal peace of this king glo private the dilution of the propers of the internal peace of this king glo private the dilution of the propers of the internal peace of this king glo private the dilution of the Society of the Cheenanai, as I do, from the exerctions which our government in the propers of the internal peace of this king glo private the dilution of the Society of the Cheenanai, as I do, from the exerctions which our government in the propers of the fund in peace."

"Our funds have fallen confiderably within the left formight, from the exerctions which our government in the peace of the fund of the peac pinot ; after an animated exhoration to the collected militia, to the exercino of bravery and contage, he exercisimed, "If I can only be the influences of killing one of my countrymen's fees, I finall die in peace." The prayer of this tenerable old man was heard, for the return of the troops, he lay behind a flone wall, and dilcharged his gan, a foldier immediately fell: He then ditcharged bis prifted and killed another—at which inflant a bullet fluck his face, and floot away part of his cheek-bone; on which a number of foldiers run up to the wall, and gorged their makes on his wounded head; they were head to existin, "We have killed head; they were head to existin," We have killed head; they were head for exclaim, "We have killed the old rebel." About four hours after be was found in a mangled fittanion, his head was coared with blood from the wounds of the bayoness, which were fix of eight; but providentially none penetrated to far as to delivoy him; his hat and clothes were thou through in many places, yet he furrived to fee the complete over-throw of his coemies, and his country enjoy all the bleftings of peace and independence;

-In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. Samuel, Baken, in the Sift year of his age.

Levi Shephard.

WANTS to contract for 50 fat HOGS, and a quantity of White Beams, for the Propri-ctors of Locks and Canals on Commedican river. Said Shephard gives 7d. per lb. for good well drelled FLAX, furtable for the Duck Manufacture.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793,

Timber.

THE following lift of white ook Timber is fill wanting for the trie of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Commellicat River, vir.

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Alfo to one feet SLATWUKE.

WHOEVER inclines to familis the whole or
may part of the above T. I M B E R, so be do
livered at the board way near Gayland's mill, in Southindley, or any where on, the hark of Connecticut River, between the board way aforefield, & the month of
Deeffield River, on or before the first day offlay art,

the state of the connecticut of the state of the connecticut River.

Deerfield River, on or before the first day of May next, are requested to call on the fubsicisty, who is authorified by the fail proprietors to make contrasts, for the fame.

R. PRESOUTE.

N. B. Cath will be paid on delivery as the Timbers.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

THE Partnership of HUNT and RAY, is by matual consent this day dissolved. All perfoon indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to Sunderland, Feb. 20, 1793.

A LL perfous indebted to, or who have any de-A mands on the effate of Licut, Lemnel Deisno, late of Sandarland, deceafed, are defired to call on the fablisher that their accounts may be adjusted.

WILLIAM DELANO, Executing,

WILLIAM DELANO, Executive, Sunderland, Feb. 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-relident proprietors of Land, lying in the towned Middle field, Country of Hamphire, that their Lands are Tagcd in a Town Tax, for the years 1791-1792.

Committed to the Sublember to collect.

And are as follows, viz:

No. zeres. C d. q. For 1791 Col. John Robertian, Thomas Martin, No. of Lots-198 -1 9 100 1 Division Lot, 2012 5th Division Lot 17 88 7 2 50 For 1792. Col. John Robertion, 100 TO Thomas Martin, Daniel Bigelow. No. of Lots—198 47 IO 100 to 3d Divilier, 32 . . 58° 5th division

UNLESS faid taxes are paid, on or before the sight of March next, fo much of faid land will be fold at public Vendor, on faid toph of March, at the Horfe of Mr. Oliver Blithes, in faid Middlefield, as fail be fulficient to discharge faid Taxes, with intervening of Mr. Oliver Blittes, in this originates a man-difficient to diffcharge hid Taret, with intervening charges. ITHEMAR PELTON, Collector, Middlefield, Jan. 19, 1793-