5. It hardens the heart, by inflicting unnecessary pain and death upon animals.

2. It is unnecessary in civilized society, where animal food may be obtained from domestick animals, with greater civility.

3. It consumes a great deal of time, and creates habits of idleness.

4. It frequently leads young men into low and bad company.

5. By imposing long abstinence from food, it leads to intemperance in eating, which naturally leads to intemperance in drinking.

6. It exposes to fevers, and accidents. The newspapers are filled with melancholy accounts of the latter, and every physician must have met with frequent instances of the former, in the course of his practice.

I know the early use of a gun is recommended in our country, to teach our young men the use of fire arms, and thereby to prepare them for war and battle. But why should we inspire our youth, by such exercises, with hostile ideas towards their fellow creatures?—Let us rather inkill into their minds sentiments of universal benevolence to men, of all nations and colours. Wars originate in error and vice. Let us eradicate these by proper modes of education, and wars will cease to be necessary in our country. The divine author and lover of peace "will then suffer no man to do us wrong; yea he will reprove kings for our sake, saying, touch not my anointed and do my people no harm." Should the nations with whom war is at trade, approach our coasts, they will retire from us, as Satan did from our Saviour, when he came to assault him; and for the same reason, because they will find nothing in us congenial to their malignant dispositions; for the flames of war can be spread from one nation to another, only by the conducting mediums of vice and error.

I have hinted at the injury which is done to the health of young people by some of their amusements; but there is a practice common in all schools, which does more harm to their bodies than all the amusements that can be named, and that is obliging them to sit too long in *one place*, or crowding too many of them together *in one room*. By means of the former, the growth and shape of the body have been impaired; and by the means of the latter, the seeds of fevers have often been engendered in schools.—In the course of my business, I have been called to many hundred children who have been seized, with indispositions in school, which evidently arose from the action of morbid effluvia, produced by the confined breath and perspiration of too great a number of children in one room. To obviate these evils, children should be permitted, after they have said their lessons, to amuse themselves in the open air, in some of the useful and agreeable exercises which have been mentioned. Their minds will be strengthened, as well as their bodies relieved by them. To oblige a sprightly boy to sit seven hours in a day, with his little arms pinioned to his sides, and his neck unnaturally bent towards his book; and for *no crime*! —What cruelty and folly are manifested, by such an absurd mode of instructing or governing young people!

[To be continued.]

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

HARLEQUIN, No. IV.

TO WAR, OR NOT TO WAR?

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

AND a puzzling question it is too. I have heard of a man connected with the navy, who happened to be down at Portsmouth lately upon business, when the first rumour of war arrived there. Before he had got his business half finished, the express from the Admiralty, all sweat and dust up to his eyes, arrived with orders to fit out a fleet for immediate war.—The man, knowing that in case of an approaching war his office rendered his presence very necessary in town, left his unfinished business, and set off in great haste on his return. He had rode just 40 miles on his way to town when he met another hasty messenger from the Admiralty: him he accosted, and assured him, that if he was going to Portsmouth to hasten the naval preparations, to his knowledge they were already as busy as if the Spanish fleet was in the Downs; so that he need not run so fast. "Ay, (replied the messenger that is the very reason why I do run so fast, for I am going to set them at rest again—there is to be no war." "No? (answered the man) why then I may e'en go back again to Portsmouth and finish my business at my leisure." —Well, he took the route once more to Portsmouth and had slowly rode about twenty 20 miles back, when another messenger overtook him.—He asked him, with some surprize, where he was going with such speed? "Oh, (answered the messenger) I am going express to Portsmouth, to bid them arm!—arm!—for we are going to war." "Then a pox confound ye all for a parcel of puzzling knaves, (exclaimed the honest man in great wrath, turning round his horse's head again towards London) here's war, and no war, and war again—and if I know what to do, whether to go forward or return, I'm as great a knave as ever wore boots!" However, to town he came; and there he found all the people as wise as himself.

It really puzzled many people; and even I, Harlequin did not well know what to make of it. If you were to the Secretary of State's office, they told you they knew nothing about it: you must go to the Privy Council. If you went to take a peep at the Council, you peeped in vain, for "all the intelligence was at the Treasury."—Well, now I am at the Treasury, what will you tell me? "O nothing! it does not belong to us; you must go to the Admiralty." Why then, to the Admiralty I will go.

I flew across the parade as nimbly as if I had fifty wings, & reached the Admiralty.—I waved my sword, and the doors of the several offices flew open. I turned to the right, and saw several clerks busily employed in writing. I accosted one of these, and inquired what was the subject of his employment? "Dispatches, Sir." —Whether are they to be sent?—"To Portsmouth, to order the fleet to be fitted out." Good—(said I to myself)—now I know on what side the truth stands.

Quitting this apartment, the open door of which on the left seemed to invite me to enter it. I did so, and here also I found several clerks writing with great speed —Ay, (said I in a low voice again) this looks like war: hostilities go on as hotly here as they do in the other room. "There you happen to be mistaken honest gentleman" (answered one of the clerk's, looking over his shoulder.) How do you mean, young man? (said I, a little surprised)—Explain yourself. "O (replied he) I can explain nothing about it, but that we are writing dispatches to Plymouth to bid them not fit a fleet." A plague overtake you all, is it possible that in one end of the house ye are writing dispatches to Portsmouth to bid them arm, and in the other writing to Plymouth to bid them disarm? What can be the meaning of this? "What the meaning of it is (answered the clerk) I neither know nor care. We act according to orders."

By St. George! (said I to myself) what a whimsical world do we live in! Here stand I, when I thought all my doubts were solved, plunged into deeper mystery than ever. In short, to reach the true state of affairs, and to explain this mystery, I found it was necessary to ascend a step still higher.

The contradictory orders that so greatly puzzled me had been just issued, and the august board of Admiralty were still sitting. Touching the double door with my sword, it opened, & I entered unperceived—for no *sharp-sighted* people were there!

From their conversation I made the discovery I wanted, and this it was: It seems the news of the Spanish armament had arrived some days before at the Admiralty, in consequence of which the naval preparations at Portsmouth and Plymouth were ordered. On the heels of that came the most pacific promises from the Spanish court; and these were closely followed by assurances from another quarter, that the fleet at Cadiz was in great forwardness. Puzzled, confounded, perplexed, the august board of Admiralty knew not what to do. Whether to arm or to disarm, to rouze for war or to slumber in peace, they knew not. It was in this dilemma that the sagacious Mr.——arose, told them he had hit it, and spoke to the following effect:

MY BROTHER LORDS,

"IT is very true, as ye have said, I did see a thousand times, particularly the Lord who presides at the board; it is very true, I say, that tho I am a Lord of Admiralty I never was upon sale water in my life (and, if I can help it, never will) and therefore I know nothing of the navy.—Now, notwithstanding all this, yet will I give you my advice upon this here affair.

"The case is then: In your present situation, I defy you to to keep from war, and yet I defy you to go to war; and therefore I defy you to do any thing. For ought we know, the Spanish are arming:—therefore we ought to arm; on the other side, for ought we know, the Spanish are not arming, therefore we ought not to arm. Therefore, what the devil shall we do?—Why, I'll tell you. If the Spanish are arming you know it would be wrong in us to disarm; and if the Spanish are not arming, you know it would be equally wrong in us to arm: Therefore, as we know not on which side the truth lies, let us do a little on *both* sides, and thus we shall have them every way. Let us arm, and disarm at the same time: let us increase the navy at Portsmouth, decrease it at Plymouth, & then we shall be prepared at the same time to fight or to lie still. This Brother Lords, is my advice." "Admirable!" exclaimed the whole board:—the whole room re-echoed "Admirable! Admirable!" The advice was taken, and orders were immediately sent down to the clerks to write dispatches accordingly, as we have already related. This ingenious advice was worthy of the man who, as we are told, once ordered the tide to refrain its flow for an half and hour, thought it would obey him because he was a Lord of Amiralty!

Now tremble, thou feeble Spaniards!—tremble, I say—yea, tremble exceedingly, while the British navy rides under the auspices of such naval Lords!

THE CONTRAST.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN, with a debt of three hundred millions sterling, like a mill-stone hung about her neck, and every resource of taxation explored and almost exhausted, appears to have her fate suspended on a thousand contingencies. Among others, the most important is the tenure upon which she holds her East-India possessions, one of the most productive sources of her revenue; this is so precarious, as absolutely to depend on the fidelity of her military establishment in that country.—If we turn our eyes to FRANCE, we behold a mighty nation in an advanced age, bowed down with infirmities, and an enormous debt, struggling with deep-rooted prejudices, and despotism, that is interwoven in the very texture of the people—and although her enlightened patriots have performed wonders in emancipating their country thus far, it appears that little less than a miracle can preserve their political Union, without reverting to the first principles of civilization, and beginning again *de novo*—SPAIN appears to be at an interesting crisis—Civil convulsions impending, and the second edition of the French revolution may be hourly expected. GERMANY in addition to the intolerable burden of foreign war, is involved in all the horrors of civil dissention: Harmony, peace and confidence are suspended—and without these, all the enjoyments of civil and domestic life are at an end. RUSSIA and SWEDEN are cutting each other's throats.—TURKEY is groaning under military exactions to carry on the war against Austria and Russia; these in addition to the ordinary exactions and oppressions of a despotic government, must fill up the measure of human misery, in that ill fated empire. THE ITALIAN STATES are also torn by internal dissensions, and appear to be on the eve of a revolution. All these circumstances are hostile to that happiness which results from good government—they subvert the principles of the social compact—property is set afloat—and human hope is cut off.

THE UNITED STATES on the other hand, at a distance from all these scenes of tumult and misery, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, under the fostering hand of the federal government, are pursued with pleasure, profit and security—the seasons their wheels and most benignant influences on our labors—our land yields its increase—the exuberance of our fields are transported to distant regions—whilst the produce of every clime is wafted to our shores—every man enjoys in tranquity the fruits of his industry, nor is there "*any one to annoy, or make us afraid.*"

FRENCH DUELLING.

IN France, such is the severity of the laws of honor (as they are falsely called) that nothing but the death of the parties can expiate a blow.

Capt. Douglas, a gallant Scotch officer, playing at Tricrac with a very intimate friend, in a coffee-house in Paris, amidst a circle of French officers who were looking on, some dispute arose about a cast of the dice upon which Douglas said, in a gay, thoughtless manner, "Oh! what a story!"

There was an instant murmur among the bye-standers; and, his antagonist feeling the affront, as if the lie had been given him, in the violence of his passion, snatched up the tables, and hit Douglas a blow on the head.

The moment he had done it, the idea of his impudence, and its probable consequences to himself and his friend rushed upon his mind; he sat stupified with shame and remorse; his eyes riveted on the ground regardless of what the other's resentment might prompt him to act.

Douglas, after a short pause, turned round to the spectators:—You think, (said he) that I am now ready to cut the throat of that unfortunate young man; but I know, that, at this moment, he feels anguish a thousand times more keen than any my sword could inflict. —I will embrace him, thus, and try to reconcile him to myself: but I will cut the throat of that man among you, who shall dare to breathe a syllable against my honor."

"Bravo! Bravo!" cried old Chevalier de St. Louis, who stood immediately behind him.

The sentiments of France overcame its habit, and "Bravo! Bravo!" echoed from every quarter of the room. Every heart felt the magnanimity of Douglas—nor is there a man of principle that reads this anecdote (for false honour is out of the question) that will not really allow, that it requires infinitely less courage to fight, than not to fight a duel.

LONDON, August 13.

The late decrees of the National Assembly of France are of the most serious importance to this country, and considered as the forerunner of hostilities, though we do not believe that the majority of those members who agreed to them, gave their assent under any such idea.

A messenger was yesterday received by the Secretary of state from Earl Howe, the purport of whose dispatches was, that the Spanish fleet was in sight, consisting of 36 ships of the line of which seven carried upwards of 100 guns.

AUGUST 31.

The States-General have admitted the Hereditary Prince of Orange to a seat in the Council of State. They intimated at the same time, that if the Stadtholder shall appoint him a General in their armies, they will allow him 10,000 florins a year of extra pay.

Since the departure of the grand fleet, it is said the Admiralty is every moment in expectation of hearing from Lord Howe, of its arriving at his destination, Cape Finisterre; it reported, is to be in rendezvous, a few leagues eastward of which a cutter brings advice of coming through the fleet, that they had met with strong blowing weather, had weathered the storm and were all in perfect health and high spirits.

The Spanish fleet was stated to be at sea on the 9th of the present month; the intelligence on Friday at Lloyd's, confirmed that information, by certain advice communicated by Capt. Hopkins, of the brig Hope, arrived at Dover, of the fleet of Spain having spoken him in lat. 44. 3. north, long. 17. west, steering before a brisk gale for Cape Finisterre. Their force consisted of thirty-seven sail, including six frigates, two of which were of 42 guns, and the other 36, with a brig mounting 18 guns; and a reinforcement from Ferrol, they said, was expected to join them, of five or six ships.

The intent of this fleet was probably to effect a junction in the Bay of Biscay with the French squadron, at this time supposed to be hovering at the mouth of Brest harbour; for they certainly will be too timid to leave their own coast, unless the powerful succour of an ally incites such a measure.

It is not chimerical to allege, that the English fleet have fallen, before this time, in with the Spanish squadron! Should such an interview have taken place, and Lord Howe have been enabled to bring on an action, nothing like a desponding thought must be allowed to possess an English mind! We think the day will prove a glorious one for this country. [*Bruce.*

We are not however hurried into a belief, that the Spaniards have ventured so far into the Bay of Biscay as to give our fleet a chase for that fame and triumph which *we thus* would be the result of such an action! Louis the XVIth, King of France, entered his 37th year on Monday last, 23d instant. His birth day was celebrated at Paris, but not with that eclat as before the national revolution.

A courier arrived on Sunday at the Spanish minister's from Paris, and we are given to understand he brings the important intelligence, that on Thursday last the National Assembly resolved, that they should offer the mediation of France between England and Spain; and that they should declare at the same time, that in the event of their mediation, failing to settle the dispute amicably, they must fulfil their treaty with Spain.

The trial of an Irish duellist for shooting his antagonist, came on last week before Lord Carleton, the jury brought in their verdict *guilty of wilful murder.* It appeared upon the trial that the prisoner discharged his pistol at his antagonist without waiting for the usual preliminaries, and that Mr. B. (the deceased) received the ball in his left breast, of which wound he languished four days, and then died. This decision is of importance to duellists, who in future it is hoped will be more careful to *kill each other in a legal manner.*

In the garden of Henry Corson, Esq. at Waterperry, Oxford, there is a most extraordinary phenomenon: a melon, of the Rock Cantalope kind, nearly ripe, growing on a cumber vine, with several cumbers on the same branch.

An Hibernian, who had been impressed, being lately seen at large, was asked by a friend, if he had not been on board the *tender?*—Arrah, my dear—the tender! (cried Teague) the devil burn me if any thing tender I saw where I was—I was on board of the *Hard-Ship.*

A Tavern keeper, at a late assize, seating himself too near the Attornies, one of them told him he was not in his place being out of the profession. You are wrong, sir, answered the tavern-keeper, I have the honor to *practise at the Bar.*

DUBLIN, August 18.

The following circumstance happened lately at a village in Carmarthen. A very amiable young woman was courted at one and the same time by a father and his son. Lewis jun. was handsome and sprightly, Lewis sen. held the money bag. The former relinquished his mistress and gave her up to his father, who fixed on the day of marriage; but this creating great commotion in the family of Lewis, who had two daughters, and the neighbourhood exclaimed against the impropriety of the match, Lewis did not make his appearance at church on the day fixed on for their marriage. The bride came back, and young Lewis her former lover, then renewed his addresses, and fixed on the morning for his marriage. Accordingly the bride was a second time to church, but no bridegroom attended; for the father, as he was not to marry the girl himself, resolved the son should not, and threatened to disinherit him if he did. The bride came away again from church full of indignation and confusion; and the parson of the parish, a very worthy young man, then made love to her, and married her in about a fortnight.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) October 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nassau, (N. P.) to the Printer of this paper.

"Here we are so perfectly satisfied that war will be declared against Spain, that we are fitting out privateers, and eagerly anticipate not only rich captures, but an expedition against Cuba. Should an enterprise of the kind be undertaken, the event is certain, at the price of fewer livers than the last invasion of that island cost."

BALTIMORE, August 27.

Last Sunday afternoon, as some children were playing upon a wharf, one of them unfortunately fell into the water, and in a short time sunk to the bottom! A little boy, about eleven years of age, hearing the cries and lamentations of his companions, manfully plunged in and brought up the child to the top of the water, when he was assisted by a negro man, who succeeded him in getting him upon the wharf.

By this time the child was deprived of all signs of life; not a pulse to be felt! Not a vivid hue in the eye! Apparently doomed to a subterranean abode! but to the humane and benevolent exertions of Dr. Elisha Hall, in pursuing the proper method of resuscitation, the child was soon rescued from the impending jaws of death, and restored to the fond embraces of its afflicted parents.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Extract of a letter from a Baptist Clergyman in London, to his correspondent in this city, dated July 8, 1790.

"I thank you for your two last epistles, and assure you that it always gives me pleasure to see your hand writing. The pamphlet * you sent me, for which please to accept my acknowledgements, does credit to the author's head and heart—he has employed the *circuitous train* in a very good cause, and that cause must spread. A great part of the inhabitants of this country understand the rights of humanity and christianity far better than their ancestors. We think for ourselves—we write—we print—yea, we are so wicked as to pray that God will be so good as to support all good governments, and to reform or destroy all bad ones. We like a limited monarchy, we love "*the majesty of the* PEOPLE," but we detest the *sovereignty* of Kings. Let Kings rule by law, let God *alone* be sovereign: "He has a right, we do that which is right," said one of the Nonconformists. You may judge of my politicks by a toast I gave the last at a convival meeting, where it was my turn to preside, "May the Revolution in America unfit WASHINGTON THE GREAT, and the Revolution in France under Lewis XVI. be followed by—a Revolution of the WORLD.

"There is no doubt, an intimate connection between the spread of civil and religious liberty; I should like to see something written on this subject with Philosophical acumen, and to hear from France and America that the Kingdom of Immanuel advanced with the Empire of Reason and Humanity. Had our worthy and honoured friend, the venerable Dr. GILL, lived to see the destruction of the Bastile, he would have exulted in his *own* views of Prophecy, and blessed the FAITHFUL GOD; but this is our privilege, because it is our duty—I often tell my people that it cannot be their privilege to do any thing, unless it be previously their duty to do it."

* *Rogers.*

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 6.

One squash feed in the garden of Mr. Southmayd, produced 200 squashes.—A pumpkin in the garden of Mr. Adkins, weighed 140.—One cabbage stalk in the garden of Capt. Starr, jun. bore three heads of good size.—The Printer hereof has an apple-lett by Mr. William Hall, which weighs *twenty ounces.*

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 23.

Mr. BURKE stated in his speech in the House of Commons, this mild position; "*There was not in all the jails of the kingdom, one Malsfactor, than had a thousandth part of the guilt of Mr. Hastings!*" Grant it to be true; and now what follows? Every one knows that where guilt is so apparent, very little time is required to prove it. And yet after this, Mr. Burke and his brothers-Managers have been three years engaged in trying to prove something.

Lon. Pap.

SALEM, October 26.

MASSACRE AT MARTINIQUE.

By Capt. WARD, who arrived here from Martinique since our last, we learn that the commotions, which have so long agitated that island, have produced a melancholy scene of human carnage.—Our readers will recollect, that there are two implacable parties in that island, Count DAMAS (the Governor) the principal planters, the King's troops, and free mulattoes formed one party—which is denominated the *Royalists*; the other party is formed of the inhabitants of St. Pierre and some of Fort Royal, who are called the *Revolutionists*.—In a former tumult, the latter executed several mulattoes which occasioned the expedition against St. Pierre, commanded by Count Damas, and the Vicount de Ponteves Gien. [Accounts of which we have published.] The ringleaders of the mob, who murdered the mulattoes, were apprehended; some were committed to goal, and others sent to France; and tranquility was thereby restored for a time.—Since then, the St. Pierre Revolutionists have demanded of the Governor, that the prisoners in goal should be liberated, the suits commenced against those sent to France stopped, the Mulattoes disarmed, and Fort Bourbon put into their possession! These the Governor could not comply with; but the Revolutionists found means to get possession of Fort Bourbon, on which the Governor and his officers retired to Gonimon, where the Assembly was sitting; and the St. Pierre people fitted out 5 cutters, to prevent supplies going to that part of the island. The Governor also took measures to stop all supplies for the Revolutionists in Fort Bourbon: In consequence of which the garrison were obliged to send out large parties to collect subsistence from the Plantations: One of these parties, on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property) and being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes and mulattoes immediately set fire, and as the Revolutionists issued therefrom, *massacred* them without distinction to the number of *seven hundred and eighty-four!* with the loss of only 5 or 6. Captain Ward had the account of the numbers killed from officers who counted the bodies. The planters have since solemnly sworn, never to carry any more of their produce to the market of St. Pierre; and the Count Damas was preparing for an expedition against that city, which he was determined to bring to submission, or reduce to ashes. In this unhappy situation was the island when Capt. Ward left it.

BOSTON, October 28.

GIBRALTER.

Further accounts from London state, that the British fleet have positive orders to give battle to the Spaniards on the first rencounter.—That a negociation has been set on foot, for an exchange of Gibralter for Port Rico!—And that, (via Andalusia,) account were received, by letter without date, that an earthquake has had a dreadful effect on the works of Gibraltar, large pieces of the rocks having severed, and tumbled down with a horrible crash, the rocks fractured in various other places, and a number of vessels flown to pieces on the quays—thus probably (if this be genuine) will nature render pregnable a fortress which nature gave to Spain.

THE ELDER MIRABEAU,

In the French N. Assembly, speaking of the American Congress, says "I cannot but admire, that those whom we once esteemed a rude & barbarous people have already set an example to the old world in the intricate sciences of government. I may safely pronounce the representatives in the American legislature, to be the body of philosophers who ever had it in their power to assemble peaceably together in a legislative capacity, and deliberate upon the rights of nations and of men. The world indeed, has been long enough under the controul of hallucinated rodians, it is time that men of sentiment learning and benevolence begun to have the sway: these are the lights that must guide our species to that true dignity, which that Reason is the chain of created intelligence demands."

A——Parson preaching some time since in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, said, that the wicked and ungodly, when they should come before the great tribunal, would have their mouth shut up like the *Frogs in dog days.* A gentleman present, afterwards examined frogs in that season, and really found their mouths shut up so fast that it was impossible for them to croak or make any noise.

Just Imported from LONDON, and to be sold by

Ebenezer Hunt,

At his Apothecary Store, opposite the meeting-house, in Northampton, a large and universal assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

together with all kinds of

Painter's Colours.

Also,—Surgeons Pocket Instruments—Crooked Needles, in cases—Trocars—Crown and Country Lancets—Syringes—Bell Metal Mortars—Grain Scales and Weights—Sponge—Oil of Vitriol—Ground Madder, Otter—Allum—Copperas—Brimstone—Borax—Nutgalls—Salt Petre—fine Turkey Figs, &c. &c.

He has likewise for sale, Cinnamon—Clove—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Allspice—Pepper—Rice—Chocolate—Rosin—Oil of Turpentine—Best Sweet Oil in bottles—Lisbon Wine—Tamarinds, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser make as early as possible,

Nov. 2, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire, informs all persons accountable for Excise, that his circuit commences through the several towns in the county, for the purpose of collecting the Excise, on Monday the 15th of Nov. inst. and shall attend on said business at the house of Landlord Clapp's in Westfield; for Westfield and Southwick, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at landlord Bates' in Granville, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Tuesday the 16th, at landlord Bruce's in Blandford, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons' in Norwich, for Norwich, Chester and Middlefield, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the 17th at landlord Stone's in Chesterfield, for Chesterfield and Worthington, at 11 o'clock A. M. —at landlord Thayer's in Williamsburgh, for Williamsburgh, Goshen and Cummington, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at landlord Bolswood's in Conway, for Conway and Ashfield, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 18th at Nims' in Shelburne, for Shelburne, Charlemont and Buckland, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Lion's in Colrain at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Alvord's in Greenfield, for Greenfield and Bernardston, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 19th at Hoit's in Deerfield, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Wait's in Whately, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Dickinson's in Hatfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Cook's in Hadley, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 20th at Lyman's in Northampton, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Clapp's in Eastampton, for Eastampton and Southampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Monday the 29th at Stebbins' in West-Springfield, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Church's in Springfield, for Springfield and Longmeadow, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 30th at Cutler's in Wilbraham, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Graves' in Palmer, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Trask's in Brimfield, for Brimfield, Monson, South-Brimfield and Holland, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 1st of December, at Quinton's in Ware, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Hinds' in Pelham, for Pelham and Greenwich, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 3d at Allen's in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Kendal's in New-Salem, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Orange, at 4 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Warwick, for Warwick and Wendell, on Friday the 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Hunt's in Northfield, at 10 o'clock P. M.—at Kingsley's in Montague, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 4th at Leonard's in Sunderland, at 9 o'clock A. M. —at Parsons' in Amherst, at 10 o'clock P. M.—at Smith's in Belchertown, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who have given bonds, and all those who have been appointed Inspectors within the county, are called upon to make returns without delay.

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

South-Hadley, Nov. 1, 1790.

Crucibles,

Of various sizes, may be had of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

WANTED, an apprentice to the Watchmaking business, a smart active Boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

STOLEN, or taken away by mistake, a Cask of rod NAILS, marked T. F.—Said cask was brought from Boston last June by Capt. Williams of Hartford, and delivered by him to Lyman and Mattes, to bring to Northampton.—Whoever will give information of the said cask of Nails, so that we may recover it again, shall receive a suitable reward.

TAPPAN and FOWLE.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1790.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber about the 24th of September last, a last Spring calf of a pale red colour, with a white tale; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Westhampton, Nov. 3, 1790.