last moments of a man whose property nearly reaching to a million, extended itself through almost every county in England. This imaginary loss almost distracted him, until at length it was found a few days after behind the window shutter.

On the 15th of Nov. 1789, Mr. Elwes betrayed symptoms that his last hour was approaching. His appetite was gone—he had little or no recollection of any thing; and his last coherent words were addressed to his son, Mr. John Elwes—*I hope—hope—hope, Jacky* (said he) *that I have left you—what you wanted!*

On the morning of the 26th of Nov. he expired without a sigh, with the ease with which an infant goes to sleep on the breast of its mother, worn out with the rattles and toys of a long day.

From a DUBLIN NEWSPAPER.

ON DRINKING HEALTHS.

I HOPE I shall soon have the pleasure of congratulating my countrymen on the abolition of the absurd and troublesome custom of drinking healths at meals; for besides the absurdity of it, it is very inconvenient and troublesome. To avoid giving offence it is necessary to drink to every one in company; for you affront those whom you take no notice of. Unless then you intend to drink as many times as there are persons in company, you must include many in one draught; but how many you intend to drink to is known only to yourself; in this case I have often observed, that when a gentleman has begun to drink to one or two, the eyes of others are immediately upon the catch for him, as much as to say, "Sir, do not forget me." But if the gentleman having drank to half a dozen, should think fit to reserve half a dozen more for his next draught what a bustle and dissatisfaction is this to the persons reserved?

We often hear it rude to speak to a gentleman whilst he is speaking to another or otherwise engaged; yet this rudeness and disturbance we call politeness at meals. If I drink to a gentleman, and he does not hear me at first, I must increase my vociferation: my nearest companions smile, but I must not give it over; that looks like being ashamed of my pledge; I must bawl and bawl to their diversion, till some friendly neighbor of the gentleman is pleased to give him a jog, and inform him that Mr. Gubbins has been some time essaying to drink his health; the gentleman politely returns the compliment, and begs my pardon; but I ought to beg his pardon, for the incivility in me to disturb him, and not in him for not hearing me.

When round table, were in fashion, all the company could see each other; but the custom of drinking healths is now rendered very inconvenient at the modern long cornered tables. For suppose there are ten on a side, and the second would drink to the ninth, or the ninth to the second, on the same side; how are we to settle this? I hear a voice, but I cannot tell who it comes from. I must cast my eye, and be mine, to return the compliment. To reach half over the table, and shake the powder from my wig, as from a dredging box, over a dish or a neighbor's plate, is certainly not very agreeable. I know of no other way, therefore, but to call out, "Full back, gentlemen (for below, or, fix, above.—Immediately there would follow a general suspension of hands, knives and forks, and the ceremony would be the height of politeness.

For my own part as I should not be genteel, but always endeavour to preserve the honor of the Gubbins family, when I call for a draught, I first duly consider the number of the company: suppose twelve besides myself; I divide the company into three sets or draughts four in a draught; I then set the glass, tankard, or pot upon the table, till I observe the first gentleman of the first draught to call his eyes towards me, for I make it a rule never to bawl at a table, lest I should thereby offend my neighbor's plate or stomach: at length the gentleman espies me; I bow to him and he to me.—I then wait for the next, and the next, and the fourth of my first set; and thus having in a few minutes dispatched the preliminaries of my draught, I proceeded to my work itself, which I finish in half a quarter of the time allowed for the healths.

I was lately at a feast, where I was quite out of luck, and met with a series of misfortunes.—I had a nice bit of turkey on my fork; a gentleman at some distance to the right of me, with rather a low voice, says, "Mr. Gubbins, your health, Sir." I did not hear him; but just as I was going to put it into my mouth, my officious left hand neighbour gives me a violent pull by the sleeve, and informs me that Mr. Pontoon drank my health:—I, supposing the gentleman sat that way, turned towards the left, made a bow, and replied, Sir, I thank you; but great was my surprize to see no Mr. Pontoon on the left; Mr. Pontoon was six off to the right. I immediately whirled to the right about, and in my haste fairly tost'd a deep plate of soup into my right hand neighbour's lap. You may be sure I was confounded, I asked ten thousand pardons, and determined with myself to be more upon my guard in the future. I then let my fork and turkey lay upon my plate, till such time as another should have drank my health; when, lo! a servant, observing my composure, takes it into his head that I had done, and whips away my plate, turkey and all; and it was with some difficulty I recovered my loss. As I always endeavoured to improve by misfortune, I reflected on the absurdity of my surprize in the one case, and of my delay in the other. As soon as I regained my turkey, I soberly put it into my mouth; when a voice comes from another part of the table, "Mr. Gubbins, my service to you:" unwilling to make the gentleman wait, I instantly replied, forgetting that my bit was not half chewed, and that my teeth were not over and above good, "Sir, your servant;" but oh! Mr. Printer, the unfortunate fibulation of the letter S too soon discovered to me my bit of turkey upon my plate again:—however, by good luck, it was not observed by any one but myself, my polite health drinker, and four or five of the servants:—the gentleman smiled, I blushed, and the fellows crammed their mouths with the knife cloths. As I said before, Sir, I always endeavour to improve by my misfortunes; and determined to be a little more expeditious in my next morsel. Sir, oh, cruel stars!—we never know when we are right, nor whether too fast or too slow.—A voice again attacks me, "Mr. Gubbins, your health, Sir." I recollected the melancholy fate of my last bit, and therefore now chewed my turkey as quick as I could; but indeed rather too quick, for in my haste, a piece of skin a little too much crisped, flipped down my gullet, and set me a coughing, so violently, that all the company were alarmed, and dreaded the consequences. As well they might, in all respects; for either Mr. Gubbins must discharge turkey, or turkey must discharge Mr. Gubbins.—Well for me, Sir, Mr. Gubbins prevailed; and turkey, pudding, bread, sauce, gravy, all shot forth from my mouth and nose like random shot from a gun.—What could I do, Sir, or, what did I do? Indeed I do not know, except that about an hour after dinner I found myself in the same chair, at the same table, and with the same company as at first. I drank a glass or two of wine, recovered, resumed my courage, and made the following proposal to the company:—That at all feasts at Guzzledom, a servant, in the dress of a Merry Andrew, shall stand upon a stool behind his master, with a wooden hammer in one hand and a board in the other; and when any one calls for drink, he shall strike the board with his mallet, and shall say, take heed, gemmen; mouth clean; ears open; full back there; a health to be drank! When the draught is over, he shall strike again, now fall to, gemmen! and this ceremony to be repeated as often as any one of the company shall drink.—But this proposal was rejected, for various reasons, which did not occur to me when I first mentioned it. But it was at last determined, nem. con. that for the future every one shall have the pleasure of drinking when he is dry, with the same freedom that he eats when he is hungry; and that it shall be deemed as rude to disturb the company every time you drink, as it would be to disturb them every time you put a piece into your mouth.

I dare say, Mr. Printer, you condole with me in my misfortunes; but I do assure you, I shall reflect upon them with patience, if I find that my mentioning them to you shall have the good effect to occasion a thorough reformation of this absurd, troublesome and indecent custom of drinking healths during meals.

I am, Sir, yours,

HUMPHREY R. GUBBINS.

Guzzledom, Jan. 23, 1789.

THOUGHTS UPON THE
AMUSEMENTS and PUNISHMENTS
which are proper for Schools.
Addressed to GEORGE CLYMER, Esquire,
BY BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.
(Continued from our last.)

I COME next to say a few words upon the subject of Punishments which are proper in schools.

In barbarous ages every thing partook of the complexion of the times. Civil, ecclesiastical, military, and domestick punishments were all of a cruel nature. With the progress of reason and christianity, punishments of all kinds have become less severe. Solitude and labour are now substituted in many countries, with success, in the room of the whipping post and the gallows.—The innocent infirmities of human nature are no longer proscribed, and punished by the church. Discipline, consisting in the vigilance of officers, has lessened the supposed necessity of military executions; and husbands—fathers—and masters now blush at the history of the times, when wives, children, and and servants, were governed only by force. But unfortunately this spirit of humanity and civilization has not reached our schools. The rod is yet the principal instrument of governing them, and a school-master remains the only despot not known in free countries. Perhaps it is because the little subjects of their arbitrary and capricious power have not been in a condition to complain. I shall endeavour therefore to plead their cause, and to prove that corporal punishments (except to children under four or five years of age) are never necessary and always hurtful, in schools. The following arguments I hope will be sufficient to establish this proposition.

1. Children at seldom seat to school before they are capable of feeling the force of rational or moral obligation. They may therefore be deterred from committing offences, by motives less disgraceful than the fear of corporal punishments.

2. By correcting children for ignorance and negligence in school, their ideas of improper and immoral actions are confounded, and hence the moral or faculty becomes weakened in life. It would not be more cruel or absurd to inflict the punishment of the whipping post upon a man, for not dressing fashionably or neatly, than it is to scrule a boy for blotting his copy book or misspelling a word.

3. If the natural affection of a parent is sometimes insufficient, to restrain the violent effect of a sudden gust of anger upon a child, how dangerous must the power of correcting children be, when lodged in the hands of a school-master, in whose anger there is no mixture of parental affection! Perhaps those parents act most wisely, who never trust themselves to inflict corporal punishments upon their children, after they are four or five years old, but endeavour to punish and reclaim them, by confinement, or by abridging them of some of their usual gratifications, in dress, food or amusements.

4. Injuries are sometimes done to the bodies, and sometimes to the intellects of children, by corporal punishments. I recollect, when a boy, to have lost a school-mate, who was said to have died in consequence of a severe whipping he received in school. At that time I did not believe it possible, but from what I now know of the disproportion between the violent emotions of the mind, and the strength of the body in children, I am disposed to believe, that not only sickness, but that even of death may be induced, by the convulsions of a youthful mind, worked up to a high state of shame and resentment.

The effects of thumping the head, and pulling the hair, in impairing the intellects, by means of injuries done to the brain, are too obvious to be mentioned.

5. Where there is shame, says Dr. Johnson, there may be virtue. But corporal punishments, inflicted at school, have a tendency to destroy all moral sensibility. The boy that hath been often publickly whipped at school, is under great obligation to his maker, and his parents, if he afterwards escape the whipping-post, or the gallows.

6. Corporal punishments, inflicted at schools, tend to beget a spirit of violence in boys towards each other, which often follows through life; but they more certainly beget a spirit of hatred, or revenge towards their masters, which too often becomes a ferment of the same baneful passions towards other people. The celebrated, Dr. afterwards Baron Haller declared, that he never saw, without horror during the remainder part of his life, a school-master, who had treated him with unmerited severity, when he was only ten years old. A similar anecdote is related of the famous M. de Condamine. I think I have known several instances of this vindictive, or indignant spirit, to continue towards a cruel and tyranical school-master, in persons who were advanced in life, and who were otherwise of gentle and forgiving dispositions.

7. Corporal punishments, inflicted at schools, beget a hatred to instruction in young people. I have sometimes suspected that the devil, who knows how great an enemy knowledge is to his kingdom, has had the address to make the world believe the ferruling, pulling and boxing ears, cudgelling, horsing, &c. and in boarding-schools, a little starving, are all absolutely necessary for the government of young people, on purpose that he might make both schools, and school-masters odious and thereby keep our world in ignorance; for ignorance is the best means the devil ever contrived, to keep up the number of his subjects in our world.

8. Corporal punishments are not only hurtful, but altogether unnecessary, in schools. Some of the most celebrated and successful school-masters, that I have ever known, never made use of them.

9. The fear of corporal punishment, by debilitating the body, produces a corresponding debility in the mind, which contracts its capacity of acquiring knowledge. This capacity is enlarged by the tone which the mind acquires from the action of hope, love and confidence upon it; and all these passions might be cherished, by a prudent and enlightened school-master.

10. As there should always be a certain ratio between the strength of a remedy, and the excitability of the body in diseases, so there should be a similar ratio between the force employed in the government of a school, and the capacities and tempers of children. A kind rebuke, like fresh air in a fainting fit, is calculated to act upon a young mind with more effect, than stimulants of the greatest powers; but corporal punishments level all capacities and tempers, as quack-medicines do all constitutions and diseases. They dishonour and degrade our species; for they suppose a total absence of all moral, and intellectual feeling from the mind. Have we not often seen dull children suddenly improve, by changing their schools? The reason is obvious. The successful teacher only accommodated his manner and discipline to the capacities of his scholars.

11. I conceive corporal punishments, inflicted in an arbitrary manner, to be contrary to the spirit of liberty, and that they should not be tolerated in a free government. Why should not children be protected from violence and injuries, as well as white and black servants?—Had I influence enough in our legislature to obtain only a single law, it should be to make the punishment for striking a school-boy, the same as for insulting and beating an adult member of society.

[Some objections, from the same essay, to these arguments, will be considered in our next.]

LONDON September 2.

THE French and Spanish Ambassadors are said to have deposited their plate and jewels at a Banker's in St. James street. The inferrences which may be drawn from this circumstance are too obvious to require a comment.

Several ships of the Swedish fleet, which were supposed to have been lost in the unfortunate action on the 4th of July with the Russians, afterwards got into port, and have been refitted for service.

A correspondent returning from Paris through a part of Normandy, found in a poor village a priest in great distress and despondence. Becoming a little intimate with him through generosity, he confessed the occasion of his melancholy was the loss of his private trade; for he administered to the women of the district, chalk, which he took from a neighbouring hill, but which he pretended to have been due out of the grotto of the blessed Virgin, at Bethlehem, in Palestine. In this grotto it is said, the laid herself, with her divine babe, from the fury of Herod. Some drops of milk fell from her breast as she was suckling the holy infant, and all the earth of the grotto and surrounding hill became infused by a brilliant white, and assumed a wonderfull virtue in occasioning female fruitfulness, and increasing the flow of milk in the breast.

September 4.—Yesterday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office from Lord Howe, intimating that the Spanish fleet was within view, consisting of 26 ships of the line.

It was yesterday rumoured, that Lord Howe had written word that there were 5 French line of battle ships in the Spanish fleet.

This morning dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Lord Howe. The report is, that they contain the disagreeable account of the Grand Fleet having been separated off Scilly in a fog, and that his Majesty's new ship Director, of 74 guns, and a frigate, had both struck on the rocks of Scilly, and lost.

DOMESTICATED TYGER.

A beautiful young male Tyger, about the size of a large mastiff dog, is now on board the Pitt Eastindiaman, Capt. Manning, just arrived in the river from China.

This creature is a singular instance of the practicability of taming and domesticating wild beasts, a Tyger being allowed to be the most ferocious of the savage creation.

When first brought on board, it was not larger than a puppy of a month or six weeks old, and the ship's company were determined if possible, to render it tame and tractable. The familiarities used with this creature grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength; and though now about a year old, he is as harmless and playful as a young kitten.

Till he grew up, that a birth was assigned him in the Carpenter's cabin, he frequently slept with the sailors in their hammocks, each choosing him for a Chum.—In the passage home, he was sometimes mischievious in taking off the sailors shoes, hiding their clothes; and at one time he had in concealment no less than twenty five pair of silk breeches. He is extremely playful, runs out on the bowsprit, climbs about the ship like a cat, and never was a kitten half so sportive, with this addition, that the antieks he performs, are such as one can have no conception of, unless an eye witness.

There is a dog on board with which he often plays; and it is astonishing to see with what agility he throws him up, a considerable height, and catches him again in his paws; with many other drolleries.

The sailors make him lie down on deck, and three of them at one time repose their heads on him, instead of a pillow, from which situation he does not stir until the sailors have taken their nap.

In return for this familiarity, he now and then steals their meat, which is the only mischief he does on board, and for which he was never punished but once. Having one day, on the passage home, taken a favourite mutting piece of beef from the Carpenter, his best Chum, he followed the animal, and had not only the temerity to take it out of his mouth, in which conflict his hand was slightly scratched, but also beat him severely for the theft, which punishment he suffered with all the patience of a Spaniel dog.

Mr. Murry, the surfuer, having left his cabin door open, the Tyger actually jumped into the cot, while he was asleep; but not liking his bedfellow, he hastily took leave, and left him undisturbed and unexpected visitor in full possession of both cot and cabin.

When the Pitt arrived at Gravesend, an old woman came on board with a basket of gingerbread, &c. to sell;—the Tyger fet the old woman as a cat does a mouse, and having a favourable opportunity, sprang at her, jumped upon her backwards, & threw his paws round her neck. This unexpected attack, on the part of the old woman, depicted with every tragick emotion;—the basket, gingerbread, fruit, and all its contents fell on the deck; which when done, as if conscious of the woman's situation, he released his prisoner, and began new sports in another part of the ship.

Six or eight sailors, part of the men put on board the Pitt to work her up to her moorings at Deptford, had at this time their portion of fresh beef served out to them; and while they were consulting whether it should be boiled or roasted, a diversity of opinions having taken place, the Tyger, who lay couchant at hand with a favourable opportunity, made a sudden spring and seized it, which not only ended the contest, but even saved them the trouble of dressing it: As the Tyger, it has been observed, prefers raw meat to either boiled or roasted.

The above relation, however strange it may appear, is incontrovertibly true—we had it from a gentleman of veracity; who was on board the Pitt on Friday last. This gentleman, desirous of seeing this extraordinary Tyger, was led to the Carpenter's Cabin, where he lay dormant at the feet of the Carpenter's wife and sister. Encouraged by the account given of his ductility, he first ventured to touch him; and after growling a little, which he always does when first disturbed from sleep, he patted him in the most familiar manner, and at last ventured to put his hand into his mouth, which he was suffered to withdraw with amazement and satisfaction.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 7.

A gentleman just from Kentucky gives the following information, which, he says, may be relied on as a fact:—About the beginning of September, a person who lived near the Crab Orchards having occasion to take a journey to the old settlements, went, at a time appointed, to meet a company who were assembling to cross the wilderness; but there not being a sufficient number assembled that day, they agreed to defer their journey until the next, and the person returned to his own house, where he arrived in the dusk of the evening—and found a man in the very act of scalping his wife,—at him he immediately fired, and killed him on the spot. Finding his wife was dead, he ran to his next neighbour's to give the alarm, where meeting a woman he told her the story—the woman in her first surprize, exclaimed that he had killed her husband—and on examination it appeared to be the case, for the Wretch who had been killed was found to be a white man who had lived in that neighbourhood for some time—and there was found in his possession no less than five other white scalps, which doubtless, he had torn from such helpless women, and unfortunate travellers, as had before fallen in his way. Our informant does not recollect the name of either of the above mentioned persons, but is positive as to the fact, having had it from different creditable persons.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

Yesterday arrived in this city from New-York the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, with his lady and family.

We hear that the offices belonging to the Treasury Department will be opened in this city next week.

A very singular phenomenon was on Thursday exhibited at the door of Mr. Phillips in Market street, between Front and Second streets; which at once convinces the fertility of our soil, and the industry of our husbandmen. A considerable number of Pumpkins, each of which might have been justly estimated at about 114 pounds, excited the admiration of our fellow citizens. Forty of them on a single stalk. The appearance gave universal satisfaction, and the master of the soil from which this amazing increase has produced, is entitled to the premium of publick approbation.

NEW YORK, November 1.

Accounts from Philadelphia of last Friday say:—Last evening arrived a ship from Cadiz, which she left on the 9th of September. The Captain informs us that on the day before he sailed, the Spanish fleet of 36 sail ARRIVED IN CADIZ, after a cruise of 6 weeks. The British fleet was then reported to be in the Bay of Biscay. War yet doubtful!!!

From a late London paper.

"We learn from the frontiers of Great Poland, that the town of Lissa, which borders of Silesia, was, on the 3d of June last, almost totally destroyed by fire; a few houses, a church and a castle, are the only buildings remaining.

Extract from a late Dublin Newspaper.

"M. Mallett, an eminent gardener in France, has contrived a curious fish-frame, which he calls *ghosts fishique*, for bringing to maturity and perfection all sorts of plants and fruits in our climate. It is about 80 feet long, ten high, and ten wide, with a large bell in the middle, in the form of a trunk, which not only serves as an ornament, but contains several inviseible stoves to produce the necessary degrees of heat. The whole frame, or rather hot-house is divided into four equal parts, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, on account of the plants that are cultivated without fire, and grow there as in their respective countries, such as pine apples, citron trees, and the different sorts of Malabar, Cape of Good-Hope, and Tuscany Jasmines. In other parts are cultivated with the greatest ease, tea, coffee, cinamon, cloves, and nutmeg trees, which afford abundance of flowers and fruits. Under the panels of those four quarters are planted vines that will yield annually, in the month of May, clusters of grapes of three and four pounds weight, without deranging in the least the precious plants that grow beneath them. This frame may be made by any carpenter, or by the gardeners themselves, with the greatest ease; proper instructions being given for that purpose; and for the improvement of gardening in general, is a work written by M. Mallet."

BOSTON, November 4.

FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, to a gentleman in New-London, dated Sept. 30.

"This morning thee sloops and a brig with 300 troops and 200 volunteers on board, sailed from this port for Martinico—they are to join the citizen party against the General of that island, who is at the head of 10,000 mulattoes and negroes."

From the same.

October 1. Arrived, this morning, a sloop from Martinique, advising that there has been a general engagement between the General and the Citizens—and, the latter were routed with the loss of 7 or 800 killed!"

The general tenor of intelligence from the French West-India settlements, seem to confirm the idea, some times since broached, that the proceedings in those islands would be little else than the revolution of Old France in miniature. A majority of the people in every island are strict adherents to the cause of the National Assembly of the parent country; and altho' they have no *Bastiles* to storm, or monarch to bring to a sense of *his duty*, yet in every one of these distinct and minute dependent governments, such efforts have been made as to convince the retainers to despotic and aristocratic tyranny, that the spirit of French liberty has reached them, and must soon, (if not already) have its full effects there as in the mother country. Martinique and French Hispaniola seem to take the head in the cause of Liberty, and to the dictates of the leading people of these islands the rest conform in almost every instance. Such, however, is the force of habit and education, that an incredible number of the French inhabitants of the island, have sold off their property, and gone into the Trans-Atlantic dominions of other powers, rather than submit to what they deem an innovation in their laws and government.

[N. Y. Paper.]

THE FLEETS—IN PORT—AGAIN.

By the ship Charlotte, which arrived at Portsmouth, in 33 days from Biddeford, in England, we learn, that the English fleet had returned into port before the sailed; but that the impressing of seamen still continued; and every warlike preparation was going on with unabated activity at that time.—And by the brig Pollas, Capt. Towne, who arrived in this port, we learn that the Spanish fleet had also returned into port, about the 6th of September.

WORCESTER, November 4.

On Saturday evening last, the noted BURROUGHS, who has been employed by the people of Charlton, as a fe' oe master, nearly all the time since he was released from the castle, was committed to the gaol in this town, for attempting a rape on several of his scholars—It is not time for parents, and others, who have so important a charge committed to them as the education of children, to be more careful who they employ as teachers?—Can it any longer be thought a matter of trifling concern, that the education of those who are soon to lead, both in Church and State, on whom the future welfare of our country so essentially depends, should be entrusted to persons of openly abandoned characters?

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 10.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq. is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, by a great majority.

Hon. *Roger Sherman, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Pierpont Edwards, and James Hillhouse, Esquires*, are elected Members of Congress for the State of Connecticut.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the Hampshire Gazette, are called upon once more in this way, to make payment—Those indebted and have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that a speedy settlement will prevent their accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—Those indebted for *ADVERTISING* are also called upon to make payment.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE SIXTH.

SCHEME

Of the SIXTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669	Prizes.			8586
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before FRIDAY the 26th of Nov. inst.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MIXOT,
JOHN KNELLAND,
} Managers.

Boston, Nov. 1790.

Seth Wright,

Would inform his customers and others, that he has just received, from New-York, a large assortment of

GOODS,

which, together with those he lately received from Boston, make a general assortment of English and West-India GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest price for Cash—he continues to take many articles of Country Produce for Goods as usual.

Northampton, November 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the towns of South-Hadley and Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788 and 1789, in the state tax No. 6 and 7—also town and county tax.

South-Hadley.	£.	d.	q.
Land formerly Edward Green's,	1	4	1
Do.	1	5	1
Mark Ferry's heirs,	0	3	2
Capt. Moses Marsh,	1	0	1
state tax,	0	3	3
Warham Smith,	0	4	2
Granby.			
Col. Joseph Gilbord's heirs,	3	5	1
Col. Isaac Royal,	13	5	2
state tax,	4	8	1
Warham Smith,	1	9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Titus Goodman, in South-Hadley, and Jared Smith in Granby, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, } Collectors for
ELI KELLOGG, } S. Hadley.
IVORY WITT, }
ELEAZER NASH, } Collectors for
ITHIMER TAYLOR, } Granby.

October 8, 1790.