"While credit is refused to Bruce's account of the banquet on the flesh of a live ox in Abyssinia, it is to be observed, that a practice at which nature shudders as much, appertains to the Highlands of Scotland. It is not, however, cruel luxury, but severe want, that compels the inhabitants of that part of our Island to the wretched experiment.

The Philanthropic Knox, in his View of the Highlands, page 122, thus relates the circumstance, in speaking of the Cattle—"In the winter when the grounds are covered with snow, and when the naked wilds afford neither shelter nor subsistance—the few Cows small, lean, and ready to drop down through want of pasture, are brought into the hut where the family resides; and frequently share with them their small stock of meal. The cattle, thus sustained, are bled occasionally to afford nourishment for their children."

## THE CHILD TRAINED UP FOR THE GALLOWS.

By the late Governor Livingston.

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu. Hor.

Becomes the gibbet and adorns the string. Poupeet.

IS any father so unnatural as to wish to have his son hanged? let him bring him up in idleness, and without putting him to any trade. Let him particularly inure him to spend the Lord's day in play and diversion, instead of attending on public worship; and instead of instructing him, on that day, in the principles of the christain religion, let him rob a neighbouring hen-roost while the proprietor of it is gone to divine service.

Astonishing it is to see so many of our young people growing up without being apprenticed to any business for procuring their future livelihood!

The Jews had a proverb, "that whoever was not bred to a trade, was bred for the gallows." Every mussulman is commanded by the koran to learn some handicraft or other: and to this precept even the family of the grand signior so far conform, as to learn as much about the mechanism of a watch as to be able to take it in pieces, and to put it together again. Are christians the only people in the world, that are to live in idleness; when one of the injunctions of the decalogue is, to labor six days in the week: & an inspired apostle has commanded us, to work, under the express penalty of not daring, in defaulting it? "This we command you," says he, "that if any would not work, neither should he eat." "Train up a child," says king Solomon, "in the way that he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." But if you intend him for the gallows, train him up in the way that he would go; and before he is old, he will probably be hanged. In the age of vanity, restrain him not from the follies and allurements of it. In the age of learning and instruction, give him neither. As to catechising him, it is an old fashioned puritanical, useless formality. Never heed it—give him full scope in vice and immorality, according to the pious counsel of the deists, left his mind be unhappily biassed by the influence of a religious education. Moses indeed, after saying to the children of Israel, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might," thought proper to subjoin, "and those words which I command thee this day, thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." But we know that Moses did not intend those children to be trained up for the gallows. His advice therefore is not in point. Mine, which is immediately directed to the object in view, must consequently be very different. And paramount to any other direction that I can possibly give, I would particularly advise, as an essential part of the course of this education, by which a child, when he arrives to manhood, is intended to make so exalted a figure, that his parents should suffer him every sabbath day, during summer and autumn, to patrol about the neighbourhood, and to steal as much fruit as he can carry off. To encourage him more in this branch of his education, in case the poor scrupulous lad should show any compunctions of conscience about it, I would have his mother partake of the stolen fruit: and to eat it with keener appetite than she does any of her own, or her husband's lawfully-acquired esculents. For his farther encouragement, both his parents should always take his part whenever the proprietor of the stolen fruit pretends to them his complaint against him; and by all means refuse to chastise him for his thievery. They should say, "where is the harm of taking a little fruit? The gentleman does not want it all, for his own use. He doubtless raised part of it for poor people."—This will greatly smooth his way to more extensive, and more profitable robberies. He will soon persuade himself, that many rich men have more wealth than they really want, as they owe part of their influence to the poor, upon the principle of charity, why should not the poor take their share without the formality of asking confess? He will now become a thief in good earnest: and finding it easier, at least as he imagines, to support himself by theft, than by industry, he will continue the practice until he is detected, apprehended, convicted, condemned, and gibbetted. Then he will have exactly accomplished the destined end of his education; and proved himself to have been an apt scholar. Under the gallows and in his last dying speech, he will say, "had my father whipped me for breaking the sabbath; and had not my mother encouraged me to rob orchards and gardens and henroosts on the holy day, I should not have been brought to this ignominious punishment. But they have been the cause, by encouraging me in my early youth, in the ways of sin, of this my awful catastrophe, and probably of the eternal ruin of my immortal soul." Parent! believe and tremble, and resolve to educate your children in opposition to the gallows.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-Quarters, Boston, April 22, 1791.*

THE Commander in Chief, feels the highest satisfaction in contemplating the prosperous state of the Militia of this Commonwealth:—From the Returns and Reports of the Adjutant-General, the Infantry the Cavalry, and the Artillery, all equally merit his approbation and thanks.—In most of the Divisions, the progress of Military Knowledge, has already surpassed that of any former period,—And he flatters himself, from a continued attention of the Superior Officers, it may be still further extended.

To promote so valuable a purpose for insuring the happiness and safety of our country—he calls upon all, both Officers and Men, to persevere in the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The Commander in Chief, expects that all the Regiments and Corps will be annually assembled and reviewed;—that timely and regular arrangements will be made in the several Divisions for that purpose,—& that the Major-Generals will hold all Officers under their commands, accountable, in their respective Departments, to see the law fully executed.

By these means only, can Military Knowledge be diffused through the Militia of the Commonwealth; —by them the Men will be inspired with an emulation honorary to themselves—they will be patient under discipline,—and the Officers will be impressed with a just sense of the dignity and importance of their stations.

The Brigadier Generals, the Colonels, and all other Officers commanding Corps, will be particularly attentive to the government and discipline of their respective commands; they will require a cheerful compliance with the laws and orders; they will encourage both Officers and Men to a cheerful acquiescence in the execution of them, and endeavour to excite in them that passion for martial achievements which alone will prompt them to appear with splendour in their Arms and Dress.

And the Commander in Chief requires that the Inspector General, superintend a general inspection of the Militia of the Commonwealth, and make regular Returns of his proceedings therein.

The two Branches of the Legislature at their last session, having requested the Governour, "to give Orders to the Quarter-Master-General to furnish the Artillery Companies with Field-Pieces and apparatus, Ammunition-Carts, and such other equipments as the Law requires, to complete the said Companies for the Field,"—*It is hereby made known*, that Orders have been issued to the Quarter-Master-General, accordingly. And the Commander in Chief flatters himself, that an early equipment will be furnished to those Corps which are deficient.

He hopes the Officers in every Department have a just idea of the importance of a well regulated Militia, which is the only natural defence of a free Republic—being assured of their readiness to perform their several duties with exactness and punctuality. And that those of the Artillery in particular, by reason of their discouragements being lessened, will feel an additional stimulus, to instruct their Corps, and render their Commands as respectable as possible.

The Commander in Chief, has a full persuasion in his mind, that all the Officers will exert themselves during the present Season. And that the Militia of Massachusetts, will ever justly merit a distinguished character in the Militia of the United States.

*By order of the Commander in Chief,*
WILLIAM DONNISON, A. G.

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Printer,

LAST Saturday I went with several gentlemen, who viewed and measured the rock from which Lt. Joseph Shaw fell, and was remarkably preserved from sudden death:—and send you the account for publication.

On the morning of the 17th Feb. last, Mr. Shaw had taken a stand on the top of a very high mountain, for the purpose of way-laying a fox which he expected, as the hounds were then in the woods, and at no great distance. He had not waited long, before the fox came in view on a crage of the rock some distance below him; he bied, and the fox dropped from the rock on which he stood, and fell directly out of sight down the mountain.

The snow was exceedingly hard and smooth, occasioned by a considerable rain which had fallen a few days before and afterwards froze very hard. A considerable quantity of water had made its way from under the snow, a few feet from the verge of the precipice, and there froze to a smooth, solid ice, which added to the hideousness of the place; a light snow which was then falling made it impossible to distinguish between the encrusted snow and the ice: Thus circumstanced Mr. Shaw ventured to the extremity of the ledge to see what had become of his fox; when he had got within a few feet of the summit of the rock, he slipped upon the ice, and his feet slipping up, he fell instantaneously down the precipice. A line drawn from the place where he slipped off the rock, to where he first struck, which was on another rock, measures fifty two feet and an half; he then fell fifty seven feet and an half further before he struck again, and from thence he slid twenty, five feet and seven inches to the verge of another ledge, or benching of the mountain, where he providentially stopped, by catching hold of a small pine bush not larger than a man's finger. When he stopped, he lay with his head so far over the rock that he could look down the ledge, where if he had fallen again, he must have descended seventy or eighty feet further, and probably been dashed in pieces. As soon as he was able he called for help, and two young men who were hunting, and were at the foot of the mountain, though they exerted themselves to the utmost of their power for his assistance, could not by any means get within several hundred feet of him. After some time had elapsed, his brother, Mr. James Shaw, hearing him calling for help, though at the distance of near a mile, came to his assistance; after two hours incredible toil, he at length got within 200 or 30 feet of him, and found it impossible to proceed any nigher. Mr. Shaw finding no way to be assisted, found it necessary to extricate himself from his deplorable situation; and therefore, not without great danger, found means to get into his hand a dry small stick, the end of which he sharpened with his knife, and then cutting holes into the snow and ice, drew himself on his belly to his brother. One thing I had like to have forgotten to mention;—when Mr. Shaw had lain in the situation I have described near half an hour, and was endeavouring to shift himself into an easier posture, he found his foot dead & lying under him, which he threw down to the men who were waiting for them at the foot of the ledge. Though the two brothers were now together, they found it very difficult to get off the mountain, which however they affected in about four hours: and notwithstanding Mr. Shaw had fallen so far, and was very much bruised in his fall, he walked home to his own house, and is now nearly recovered.

Monson, March 28, 1791.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

OBSERVING in the Gazette, No. 243, April 27, 1791. A piece signed A Lover of Peace, the title of it, True Liberty; I felt a disposition to congratulate the author on his inimitable performance; but as he is unknown to me, I have no other method of sending him a gratulatory letter than thro' the channel of your paper.

My dear unknown Sir, I am frequently delighted with well wrote pieces, even if the sentiments do not perfectly coincide with my own; much more when they do: The author is then scarcely orthodox, when he writes of Politicks or Religion. Judge then, dear Sir, how much I was pleased with your matchless performance.—I agree with you that the word Liberty is often used, "but little understood by people in general," your definition that it "is a power to do or forbear any particular action, as seems good to him, leave, free leave, &c." will doubtless give people a better understanding of it; especially if it be explained by an example: It seems good to Tom, & c. to sit with your wife, therefore he has Liberty, leave, free leave, to do it. This my friend is the liberty you define, aye, liberty indeed! Who should restrain him?

But perhaps I did not understand you; you meant you say to define Liberty of Conscience—you recited part of a paragraph in the Bill of Rights—to have prevented all objections it might have been as well to have recited the whole of it. You conclude our Legislators *do not work it right*. Jack says you mistake the point. That the point is not whether the people of Massachusetts enjoy more liberty now, than they did before the Revolution, but we have preserved our liberty; That we did not fight for more liberty, but to maintain and retain the liberty God and Nature gave us. Jack says if a man may worship when, where and in what manner he pleases, without being restrained imprisoned, fined or molested on that account, that is liberty of conscience:—he saith that paying a salary to a Judge, or a minister, or a school master, has no connection with, nor is any infringement of liberty of conscience, and he quotes the third article of the Bill of Rights—he saith you mean liberty of the Purse, when you say Liberty of Conscience. What, is the fellow crazy, saith Jack, must not a majority in Towns and Parishes govern? May they not agree with a minister or a school master, unless they have the voice of every individual? Is not public institution a public advantage? and ought not every one to bear his proportion of the charge? This is Jack's rant. But the silly fellow knows nothing about liberty; he is just fit to be a slave; you know he prated for government, as long as he durst, in the time of the revolution; and he resumed the same language in the time of Shays. But he is not worth minding, we will teach him better notions about liberty.

Send on your Petition to Congress; many of the members of that august Body had a hand in the Revolution, they know something about Liberty. What numbers will join with you! What numbers applaud the scheme!—Congress however are full of business, you and others must wait patiently for an answer.

I must also Congratulate you on the happy signature you have chosen; "A Lover of Peace," excellent title! Doubtless every one will think that it befits you well, and perhaps some may expect that your next performance will bear the title of *the Peace Maker*, because you enter so heartily into the contentions of a neighbouring town, with whose quarrels you have really no business, and have hit upon so happy a method to bring them to a close. But I will not flatter you too much, left I raise your expectations too high. But remain your unknown friend,

IRONY TRUTH.

P. S. dear Sir, such justness of sentiment, propriety of expression, purity of diction, accuracy of definition, correctness of grammar, and elegance of style, as appear in your inimitable piece, will doubtless render it equally agreeable and pleasing to all men of sense as to me.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.

The following very alarming intelligence was lately circulated here:

"The Grand Fleet of Russia has been seen within a very little distance of Varna, and the second division of this fleet has captured twelve vessels laden with corn, for the support of our markets."

This report with the arrival of an express from the army of the Grand Vizir, whose dispatches were kept secret, had excited so much consternation, that the populace assembled in several quarters of the city, and, in positive terms, demanded the conclusion of a peace.

The dread of the Russian vessels was so great upon the European coast, that even the fishermen had taken refuge in the Canals. No preparations were made for sending out another fleet, and the whole dependence of the Turks was upon that of the Algerines, which had sailed for Varna a few days before.

VIENNA, January 14.

Since the siege and taking of Ismail, we have received the following particulars:

The Turkish garrison consisted of 18,000 men. The Russian camp, by land, of 25,000 and by water of 3000; General Suwarrow attacked the fortress by land with seven columns of divisions of 2,500 men each; three of them were thrice driven back over the already surmounted palisades, by the Turks, and purfued to the trenches, when the Cossacks and Jagers had a third assault; however, these three divisions descended the batteries, and drove the Turks therefrom. The grenadier regiment of Transgroiki formed the fourth column and suffered a great loss before they could get to the battery they aimed at. The 5th and 6th columns were composed of three regiments of infantry, and a squadron of carabineers, who were dismounted from their horses.

Both these columns suffered much in the principal trench, which they maintained during three hours, under a tremendous fire from their great guns, charged with cartridge balls, until at last they gained the chief rampart, and dislodged the Turkish garrison from three batteries. The stone batteries on the left side of the fortress, whose garrison was between 6 and 700 men, after a defence of six hours, at length surrendered, and the valiant defenders were made prisoners. General Kilas, with his fleet of 70 sail, contributed much to this conquest. He partly conquered and destroyed twenty-eight Turkish Schaike cruizing on the Danube; he also destroyed the Turkish batteries along the river and opened thereby to his Soporogiff Cossacks, the way to assault the lower city, called Wasserstadt, which they succeeded in. In this manner Ismail was assaulted, from five in the morning until noon, and was taken almost one in the afternoon. The Russians lost both by land and water 2000 men, and a great many wounded.

The prisoners taken amount to 5000 men, and the rest of the garrison perished.

LONDON, March 2.

The Court of Spain, which ever since the conclusion of the American war, has been paying the closest attention to its naval power, though it is done silently and secretly, has a long time since given orders for the construction of ships of war in its remote possessions of South America.

The last advices from the Havannah mention the launching of a ship of the line and a frigate; that two more vessels were immediately laid down on the slips, and orders given for completing them with all possible expedition.—When Spain has contracted a large fleet, in a quarter of the Globe, which we are forbidden to approach for intelligence, he will probably ask of Britain, an explanation of some of the equivocal articles of the Pitt Convention.

The Americans have at lenght finally ratified their Treaty with the Court of Portugal—which, as it is a separate one with that Power, only bids fair for being of considerable utility to the United States, though it must militate strongly against the interest of some of the European Courts.

The contrary winds have for some days prevented us from hearing any answer to our menacing intimations to the Empress. It is, however, generally believed, that her answer will be haughty and determined.

The allotment, imputed to the Empress, of thirty Russian soldiers to one female captive, is not a new instance of the polygamy of husbands, Serabo mentions, that such a polygamy prevailed in some parts of the Mediterranean; and is also recognized in the Gentoo code of laws.

The countries in Europe freest from excess of drinking, are Spain and Italy. By the ancient laws of Spain (and a modern traveller informs us, they have never been repealed) if a woman can prove her husband to have been three times drunk, he may obtain a divorce from him. How would such a law in this country multiply the business of Doctors Commons!

*Early matrimony.*—A gentleman was presented at Court a few days ago, who is both a husband and a Colonel, and has not yet attained his eighteenth year!

There was a wicked time, in the history of this country, when a man might lose his heart in the cradling of a fleet. The good-natured indulgence of the present day believes him from that danger, unless he can fix his eyes to a pair of legs, or fall in love with a curtain. As to eyes, teeth, and other ingredients of beauty, he has no more to apprehend from them, than if we were a nation of Spaniards; and it is said, "what the eye don't see, the heart will not seldom feel."

The mode of attack, both in war and in love is subject to alterations and improvements. The ladies who formerly conquered by the eye, now hide them behind a curtain, and present their irresistable beauty of *short petticoats* and *neat ancles*. This transition from one extreme to another, we cannot approve—*Medio tutissimus!*

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

A few of the Turkish provinces in the possession of the Russia troops, will furnish them with the means of adding conquest to conquest, till the Empress, like a female Colossus, setting one foot on Asia, and the other in Europe, and grasping the isles in her hand, will assume the darling prerogative of giving law to the world.

These things ought not to be.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 3.

On wednesday a duel was fought between Mr. Alexander Inglis, and Mr. William Allen Deas; in which a ball entered the right side of Mr. Inglis, and was extracted from his left; but, unhappy catastrophe! the unfortunate Mr. Inglis expired on Thursday, amidst the piercing affliction of his three amiable daughters, who, with an only brother, now in Europe, are left to lament the sudden loss of an affectionate parent. The Coroner's Inquest was held, and the jury gave a verdict to the purport, That he was killed by a shot from a pistol in the hand of William Allen Deas.

Holtendorff, who was committed to Camden gaol on suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting the paper medium of this state, we are informed, has made his escape.

GEORGETOWN, April 6.

Last Saturday night the house of a poor woman, in the vicinity of Alexandria, took fire by some unknown accident, the wind being very high. The whole was consumed, and a mother, with two children perished in the flames, before the inhabitants were alarmed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Atlantic, Capt. SWAINE, from Liverpool; this ship had the extraordinary run of 2086 miles in ten running days, and was only 22 days from Cape Clear, to the Capes of the Delaware.

Accounts received by this vessel are to 5th March, and state, that on the 5th January the people of Constantinople were in such a ferment, as to excite apprehensions of a revolt; that the republic of Venice is to furnish the Porte with three ships of war; that the city of Geneva was all in arms; 6000 men also, in arms in the department of Gard and Ardeche, in France, the report of which did not appear to alarm the National Assembly—that Monf. de Noailles is President; that affairs in the North wear a more pacific appearance, Catharine being more disposed for peace—and that great military preparations are making in France.

We hear that a very interesting discovery has lately been made at Naples. It is said, that the most violent hemorrhages are immediately stopped by the volatile fixed alkali. Repeated experiments made in the hospital of that city have had the compleatest success. The most singular is the fact, which was made on a man who had his leg cut off; cotton dipt in volatile fixed alkali was applied on the part cut, which immediately stopped the blood, and cicatrized the wound.

The nabob of Arcot has filed a bill in the court of Chancery against the East India Company, calling them to account for taking his country and plundering his revenue for 10 years past; how many years does a suit in Chancery require?

The number of convicts to be sent to Botany Bay this year, amounts to 1200; 2-3ths of which are females; a fruitful source of emigration! But what colonists?

The hereditary general of the posts of the Empire and the Netherlands, has forbid all persons employed in these posts, to admit the circulation of a number of the French Gazettes.

Leave has been given to the British House of commons to bring in a bill for dividing Canada into two provinces, agreeable to the King's message.

The directors of the bank of England are taking spirited measures to prevent the ministry from taking possession of the unclaimed dividends.

By the above arrival from Europe we learn, that a peace is concluded between Austria and the Porte—every thing to remain as before the breaking out of the war in 1788. The Turks, so far from being disheartened at the loss of Ismail, are determined to prosecute the war against Russia, with vigor—the Sultan has accordingly ordered an immediate augmentation of his army by a reinforcement of 40,000 men—and all the Bassas or Governors of Provinces, are ordered to enlist every man from 15 to 60 years of age.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

We hear, that a draught of shad was taken, near the narrows on Thursday last, which consisted of fourteen thousand fish—to secure which, the fishermen were obliged to add several seins, one upon the other. It is said that this single draught of shad is worth upwards of 200l.

NEW-LONDON, April 21.

By the arrival of Capt. Thomas, who left Port-au-Prince the 10th of March, we are enabled to inform the friends of humanity, that the acrimony of party in that place is fast subsiding—absentees, of whatever party, are returning—business beginning to resume its former appearance—and, in place of the drawn sword, is extended on all sides the hand of fellowship.

MIDDLETOWN, April 23.

A most shocking murder was lately committed at Guilford, by Solomon Foster and his wife—an infant child of theirs was either buried alive or previously killed, and then buried in the sleigh. Foster is confined in gaol for trial.

BOSTON, April 28.

A late London paper mentions, that on the 3d of March, a dreadful fire broke out in the Albion mills, on the Surry side of Blackfriar's bridge, which raged with such fury, that in less than an hour the whole of that immense edifice, with all its materials, and upwards of four thousand sacks of corn, was entirely consumed!

It was low water at the time when the fire was first discovered: and when the engines were collected, their assistance was ineffectual—for the flames burst out in so many different directions, with such incredible fury, and intolerable heat, that it was impossible to approach on any side till the roof and interior part of the building tumbled, and complicated the general conflagration in a column of fire, so awfully grand, as to illuminate, for a time, the whole horizon!

The wind being easterly, the flames were so directed, as to break the greatest part of the opposite windows by the intense heat. The ashes were carried in the same direction, and in such quantities as to cover the surface of St. James Park and its vicinity. Some of the grain was found on the Western road, at the distance of five miles, and though nearly consumed, bearing still the original form of its granulations!

The damages of this conflagration are estimated at 200,000l. independently of any loss of business, &c. The insurances made at the several offices are stated as not exceeding half that amount!

We hear from Stoughton, that on the 23d instant, the dwelling-house of Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, of the Second Parish in that town, took fire and was entirely consumed together with all his grain, and a great part of his household furniture.

It is said, that one of the Numbers which drew a prize in the State Lottery of 2000 dollars, was owned in Newport, (R. I.) by a Negroes! one of which paid 5s. towards the Ticket, and the remaining 8, 3s. each.

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman living on the River Kentucke, to his friend in Situate (Virginia) dated March 20, 1791.*

"Some time about the tenth instant, Mr. Sheridie Harmon, a Deputy Sheriff, on his way to Court, about 2 miles from Mr. George Clendenin's, was killed and scalped by the Indians—There appeared to be figns of about six in number.—He had about ten pounds in gold with him, and some silver, which they did not take.—I think the cutting summer will be a warm one here."

NORTHAMPTON, May 3.

On Saturday last, the *Supreme Judicial Court* finished their Spring Session, for the County of Hampshire, in this town—During the Session, two criminals only were sentenced to receive corporial punishment, one for theft, the other for aiding and assisting to liberate prisoners from the prison in this town.

*MARBLEHEAD third LOTTERY.*

*First prize 1500 Dollars.*

*A few tickets in the above Lottery, which commence drawing on Monday next, may be had of the Printer hereof. Price of Tickets 12s.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the second Brigade, in the fourth division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who are by law qualified to vote in the choice of a Brigadier General, are hereby notified and requested to meet on Monday the fifteenth of May next, at Deerfield at the house of Mr. David Hoit, in said town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing some person for a Brigadier General—Vice Brigadier General Lord Chapin, removed out of the State.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen.
4th division Militia.

Northampton April 29, 1791.

*Hampshire ss.*

WHEREAS *Benjamin Morrison Woolsey, the Executor of the last will and testament of Nathaniel Dickinson, late of Westfield, Kings County, and Province of New-Brunswick; hath produced a Copy of said will, with a copy of the Probate thereof, under the seal of the Court of Kings County, attested by Henry Nase, Deputy Surrogate, for the province of New-Brunswick: unto the Judge of probate for the County of Hampshire, where the testator had real estate, whereon the same may operate; and desired the same Will may be filed and recorded in the probate office in the County of Hampshire aforesaid.*

*I do therefore assign Tuesday, the twentieth day of June next, to be the time, and the town of Springfield in said County of Hampshire, to be the place for taking the same into consideration, at which time and place, any person may appear and show cause against the filing and recording the same.*

*ELEAZER PORTER, Judge of Probate.*

*Hadley, April 30, 1791.*

ALL those faithful VETERANS who have heretofore served their country with honour and reputation, and who wish to engage again; and those YOUNG MEN, whose enterprise leads them to a life of honor and fame, are invited to call at Mr. Ananias Pomeroy's Tavern in Northampton, where an Officer in the 3d United States Regiment, will constantly attend to make known the terms of the new establishment.

May 3, 1791.

*By Order of the Court of Common Pleas,*
For the County of Suffolk.

On THURSDAY, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
*Will be sold By Public Auction,*
At Col. Elijah Dwight's Tavern in Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire,

TWO LOTS of excellent Land, lying in said Belchertown, being part of the real estate of *Nathaniel Barber*, Esq. late of Boston, deceased; one lot containing 380 acres, the other about 300 acres, through which a stream of Water runs sufficiently for Saw and Grist Mills. Terms of payment will be made easy.—Lawful Deeds executed by

DAVID BARBER, acting Administrator.

Boston, April 20, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in November last, a two years old *Black Steer*, mark'd with a slit the under side the near ear, a crop of the off ear & the under side of the same. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying charges.

SETH MOODY.

South Hadly, March 15, 1791.