A letter from the Treasurer of the United States, accompanying a statement of his accounts, was read. The accounts were ordered to lie on the table for the inspection of the members.

The letter communicated yesterday from the President of the United States, with an exemplified copy of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, vesting in the United States of America the lot of land called Sandy-Hook, in Monmouth county, whereon the Light-House is erected—was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 5.

A petition was presented from the Baptist Society in the State of Massachusetts, requesting that Congress would take some steps to ensure accuracy in the American editions of the Holy Scriptures.

The House, in committee of the whole, took into consideration the bill repealing, after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, as well to discourage the excessive use of those spirits, and promote agriculture, as to provide for the support of the public credit, and for the common defence and general welfare; and having made some progress therein, rose and reported.

The militia bill, being read a second time, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. Ordered, that 100 copies be printed in the interim.

Adjourned.

LONDON, October 23.

Nurling fines a gentleman in Leicestershire fold a Fam for three hundred guineas.

WAR between the SPANIARDS and the MOORS.

Nov. 13—15.—By dispatches from Gibraltar, dated the 24th of October, which arrived in town on Thursday, we are informed, that the new Emperor of Morocco had commenced hostilities against the Court of Spain, and had laid siege to the important fortress of Ceuta. That he was at the head of an army, consisting of 100,000 men, well appointed & furnished with a heavy train of Artillery, and every thing necessary for maintaining the most obstinate siege.

That the Spaniards on the other hand, confident in the strength of the place, and of reinforcements from the Mother Country, repel with vigour each attack of the enemy; and inspired by the example of their ancestors who in 1697, sustained the attack of the United Forces of Morocco—vie with each other insignalizing their conduct or their valour.

The cannonading was distinctly heard at Gibraltar, when these dispatches left that place—and had been uninterrupted on both sides for several preceding days.

Ceuta is a seaport town, on the coast of Barbary with a good harbour, is a Bishop's See, and is all that remains to Spain of its African dominions. It was taken from the Moors, in 1415, by John, king of Portugal; & some time after fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who have with much difficulty, kept possession of it to this day.

According to advices, said to be received yesterday from Germany, a peace is on the point of being concluded between Russia and the Porte.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Yesterday a bill providing for the admission of the district of Kentucky into the Union, was read a first and second time in the Senate of the United States.

The committee of the Senate to which was refered the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a National Bank, reported a bill on Monday last, which was read the first time, and 150 copies ordered to be printed for the members of the legislature.

JANUARY 8.

On Wednesday evening arrived in this city Lieut. Armstrong, of the Federal troops, with a letter from Brigadier General Harmer, to the Secretary of War; from which the following is extracted:—

"*Head Quarters, Fort Washington November* 23, 1790.

"On Thursday the 30th September, I took the field with such of the Federal Troops as were then assembled at Fort Washington, consisting of two battalions, commanded by Majors Wyllys and Doughty, with three brass pieces of ordnance, viz a six pounder, a three pounder, and a five pounder, and one half inch howitz; together with Capt. Ferguson's company of artillery; making in the whole three hundred and twenty men, including non-commissioned officers. With this force I immediately proceeded to join the militia under the command of Col. Hardin, whom I had put in motion the 26th, and ordered to advance along what is called "Clark's Old Trace," for about five and twenty miles, there to halt till further orders. The militia had been draughted from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and both together amounted to 1133 men. Many of the former were substitutes, and by no means equal, either in spirit or appearance, to the generality of their countrymen. My whole force was then fourteen hundred and fifty three (including two troops of cavalry) but from this number we may safely deduct two hundred of the militia as good for nothing.

OCTOBER 14.

"I detached Col. Hardin with 600 men composed of 50 federal troops, and 550 militia, 100 of which were mounted. The object was to reconnoitre the country, and feel, at their towns, the enemy's pulse, while the army advanced. We marched about 9 miles this day, pursuing nearly the course of yesterday—the weather rainy.

"A dispatch arrived on the 16th from Col. Hardin informing me that the savages, and the tra- had evacuated their towns, with appearances of precipitation, and burnt the principal village, called the Omee town, together with all the traders houses.

"On Sunday the 17th entered on the ruins of the Omee town, or French village, as part of it is called. Appearances confirmed accounts I have received of the consternation into which the savages and their trading allies had been thrown by the approach of the army. Many valuables of the traders were destroyed in the confusion, and vast quantities of corn and other grain and vegetables, were secured in holes dug in the earth, and other hiding places. Col. Hardin rejoined the army.

Besides the town of Omee, there were several other villages situate upon the banks of the rivers. One of them belonging to the Omee Indians, called Kenginogue, was standing, and contained 30 houses, on the bank opposite the principal village. Two others, consisting together of about 45 houses, lay a few miles up the St. Mary, and were inhabited by Delawares. Thirty-six houses occupied by other savages of this tribe formed another, but scattered town, on the east bank of the St. Joseph, two or three miles N. from the French village. And about the same distance down the Omee river, lay the Shawin town of Chillakothe, on the other bank of the river, were 16 habitations more, belonging to savages of the same nation. All these I ordered to be burnt during my stay there, together with great quantities of corn and vegetables hidden (as at the principal village) in the earth and other places, by the savages, who had abandoned them. It is computed there were not less than 20,000 bushels of corn in the car, which the army either consumed or destroyed.

"On the 18th two Indians were killed and scalped by the cavalry; and another was killed at night. We lost a great number of horses at this time, occasioned by the negligence of the militia guards, and their disobedience of orders.

"On the 19th Col. Hardin was detached with 180 men, taken from the Pennsylvania and Kentucky militia, and 30 federal troops commanded by Lieut. Armstrong. Part of the detachment proceeded about ten miles westerly of the main body of the army, now posted at Chillakothe, (the Pennsylvanians, who formed the left column, having fallen some miles in the rear) when a body of Indians appeared and advanced to the attack; and though the enemy did not, as it is believed, exceed a hundred and thirty, yet the militia made no resistance, but fled, leaving the handful of federal troops to their fate; seven only of whom escaped. The militia lost but few men; among these fell, lamented by his acquaintance, Capt. Scott, of the militia, son to Gen. Scott of Kentucky. I am not informed of the loss sustained by the savages; but I conceive it could not be great.

"Incensed at the disgraceful conduct of the militia, and determined to prevent, if possible, a repetition of it upon any future occasion, I represented it in my next orders with great severity. The measure, though harsh, will appear to have been necessary. It operated as a stimulus to wipe off the foul stain, which the reputation of the militia had occured.

"The great object of the expedition being now completely effected, that is, the destruction of the Omee towns, and the provisions laid up for their subsistance. On the 21st the army began to return towards Fort-Washington by the route they come.

"It was originally my intention, to have returned by the way of the Ouiattanon (commonly called the Weeah) towns on the Wabash; and break them up also. Major Hamtramack, commanding at Fort-Knox, (Vincennes) had been previously ordered to make a movement towards them with the troops under his command: 300 militia from Kentucky were ordered to reinforce him. The movement was intended as well for a diversion to prevent an union of the Indian strength, as for the purpose of effecting a junction with our whole force, in case I should have judged it advisable to enter the country of the Oniattons. Circumstances however rendered it impracticable for me to attempt it, at this time with any tolerable prospect of success. The horses of the army were now, by various causes, reduced to two thirds of their original number, and the remainder so worn down with hard service, as to preclude the possibility of reaping much farther benefit from them. I have not yet received any communication from Major Hamtramack, notwithstanding the long lapse of time since he was ordered to march.

"On the 21st October, the army decamped from Chillakothe, returning on the route we had come about 8 miles. Here we remained till the 23d. Finding, in the mean time, that the enemy studiously avoided coming to a general action; and conceiving it improper to leave them in the quit injoyment of their late success, I resolved to make an effort to bring on another partial engagement. For this purpose I detached, on the 23d late at night Col Hardin and Major Wyllys, with 360 men, 60 of whom were federal infantry—the rest being militia, from Pennsylvania and Kentuckey. I had some time before, mounted a company of militia, and annexed it to the two troops of Kentuckey cavalry, giving the command of the whole to Major Fontaine, a brave and deserving officer, at that time serving as my Aid-de-Camp. This corps made a part of the present command.

"I gave orders to find out and fight the enemy at all events, and to be sparing of no means that might tend to lessen the number of the savages.—Knowing the importance the life of every warrior is held among them. The detachment reached the confluence of the Omee and St. Mary, early next morning, and filed off in 3 columns. The left, under Col. Hardin, and Major Hall, crossed at Kegaiogue, and proceeded along the west bank of the St. Joseph. The center, consisting of the federal troops under Major Wyllys, having passed the Omee at the French village moved up the east bank of the St Joseph, at some distance from the river, while Major M'Millan led the right column over some heights on Wylly's right. The enemy now appeared in different quarters, and the columns were soon and severally engaged with various success. A body of the savages having appeared in Wylly's front, and cherished the idea of an attack there, suddenly gained the unoccupied heights on the right and turned his flank. At this crisis fell Major Wyllys, an officer whose long and meritorious services claim the greatest remembrance of his country. With the talents of a cultivated mind, he united the best virtues of the heart. The little party, unsupported, and overpowered by numbers, now gave way, leaving 50 out of 60 dead upon the field.

"Free use was made of the bayonet, which the savages experienced to their cost. Lieut. Frothingham, of my regiment, was killed in the action. I have lost in him an useful officer, and a worthy man. While this part of the business was acting, the militia were hot idle, they behaved with the spirit of veterans, and slew numbers of the enemy, who met their fate with uncommon bravery. In short, each side seemed emulous to establish a character over the other. The militia every where gave striking proofs of determined courage. The savages were in no instances behind them, and the slaughter was reciprocal.

"From the best information the enemy lost in course of this affair, upwards of 100 of their prime warriors,—men who appeared to fear no danger. Not a squaw or a child was seen this day to swell the number of the slain. The enemy's loss cannot be replaced. Our, too, was heavy. Major Fontaine commanding the cavalry, was a young gentleman of the most amiable manners, with a soul formed for interprize. Years only were wanting to moderate his ardour in the field, and unite, in the accomplished gentleman, the character of a good soldier. He fell covered with wounds, in singly charging with his sword about 40 of the enemy. Some other officers of the militia were killed, and some few wounded and missing amounting to 150, including officers. Upwards of 20 of the wounded were brought off.

"Among the officers who survived the slaughter and distinguished themselves more particularly on this day, I mention, with pleasure, the names of Major M'Millan, Major Ormsby, of Nelson county, in Kentuckey; Major Fayette, Major Hall, of Bourbon, and Brigade Major Gaines, of the cavalry. The conduct and personal courage of the first demand my warmest acknowledgements. He flew with his own hand, 3 of the savages, and the column he led, made impressive exertions, wherever it appeared. The second, was on all occasions obedient and brave, and displayed great personal courage. The third signalized himself in a manner that does him honour, by judiciously rallying a broken body of militia, which in consequence, did great execution under the immediate command of this gallant young officer. Capt. Gaines is deserving of great praise for his soldiery conduct during the whole expedition, and particularly for the intrepidity he displayed in a personal combat of some duration with a mounted savage, whom he at last overcame, bringing off the arms of his antagonist as trophies of the fact. I am under many obligations to all the field-officers both of the Kentuckey and Pennsylvania militia, who gave me uniform proof, of the best disposition to second my endeavours during the expedition. Col Hardin, who commanded the whole militia, is in a particular manner entitled to my acknowledgements, as well for his cool and determined conduct in action, as for his attention and perseverance in the execution of orders. As to the officers of the federal troops under my command, I must, in justice to them observe, that their whole conduct was marked by a strict attention to discipline, a promptitude to obey orders, and alacrity in the execution or them.

"After the action of the 22d, the detachment rejoined the army in its encampment; and at 11 next morning the troops resumed the route towards fort Washington, which we reached by easy marches, on the 3d of November. No interruption whatever was offered by the enemy on our return: a convincing proof this, of their having received a blow which they felt. I flatter myself good consequences will be the result. We have not I conceive, lost much more than man for man with the savages. Our loss can be repaired: that's irreparable.

"On my arrival at this fort, the pack horses of the line did not exceed one half their original number. Many had been shot and stolen on the expedition; others were left in the woods; and others again, being worn out with fatigue, were either killed or left behind. The advanced state of the season having deprived us in a great measure of forage, I ordered them at times to be tied up at night, and four to be served out at the rate of 3 pounds daily to each horse; hence you will perceive an extraordinary consumption of that article.

"I detained in confinement here the Chawanee prisoner we had taken, till the 18th inst. when I dismissed him back to his nation; but in a way, I hope, that he will be kind with withdraw of our superior power, his ostensible fiscance, and our contempt of his brethren. I accompanied him a few trinkets and an escort to see him safely advanced on the road 25 miles, least any of our hunters might fall in with him, and use him left tenderly than I wished. He appeared to be thankful—and departed from the garrison with a mixture of sorrow, gratitude and joy."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first intelligence in the Western Territory, to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 27, 1790.

"General Harmar has made a very forcefull campaign—tho' you will regret with me the loss of our friend Major Wyllys, who was sacrificed by the miscarriage: They left him with his handful of continental troops to sustain the attack of a large body of Indians: every man of them fell but three—they fold their lives however dear: Indeed there never has been any affair with the Indians in which they lost so many men, as in this campaign. We have as yet no certain information from Major Hamtramack: Had he been unfortunate, we should have heard of it long ago. The reports from Kentuckey are, that the Indians fled before him every where—that four of their towns, and a vast quantity of provisions had been destroyed—and that part of the militia had got home without the loss of a man.

AUGUSTA, November 20.

We are informed, that, besides murders committed by the Creek Indians a few weeks ago in Greene county, they have lately killed Mr. John Cleveland, & Mr. M. Dowall, both of Franklin County, who went into the nation in pursuit of horses that were stolen from them. A boy, who narrowly escaped from the fate of his companions, brought the information.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) December 22.

Extract of a letter from Kentuckey, dated Nov. 22.

"Another expedition is meditating against the Savages, which is expected to take place about the 1st of next month.—I intend to turn out as a Volunteer, for we had inch bad success in the first, that I am determined to go again, in hopes of getting satisfaction."

PITSBURGH, December 11.

The following circumstance has been communicated to us by one of the militia who was out on the late expedition against the Indians

At the time Major M'Millan was engaged with the Indians, and drove them into the river, two Negroes from Kentuckey, being on the opposite side of the river, saw three Indians coming across some distance above the rest; they went and placed themselves on the bank, behind a log, and as soon as the Indians came within shot, one of the negroes fired, and the Indian he shot fell, the other two got hold of him to drag him out, when the other negro fired and killed another; the remaining Indian got hold of both those dead; to pull them ashore, when the negro who shot first, again fired and killed him, and they all floated down the river.

Another circumstance is also related, viz. A regular soldier going some distance from camp, met an Indian, they attacked each other, the soldier with his bayonet and the Indian with his tomchawk; some of the soldiers passing by that way some time after, found them both dead, the soldier with his bayonet in the body of the Indian, & the Indian with his tomchawk in the soldier's head.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (New-Jersey) Dec. 29, 1790.

Extract of a letter from (Willsburgh, on Lake-Champlain) to the printer hereof, dated December 10, 1790.

"The crops of every kind of grain on the borders of Lake Champlain, have been very great this year; winter and summer wheat especially; a farmer in Willsburgh had, from one single root of wheat, one hundred and forty-eight ears, most of them of a large growth: one of the reapers cut the grain before the number of ears were noticed, so that the number of grains could not be counted; but the field in which it grew, contains 28 acres, on which was sown 31 bushels, and it yielded upwards of 800."

NEW-YORK, January 10.

From accounts lately arrived from England, it is supposed that the misunderstanding, now likely to be happily terminated, between Great-Britain and Spain, is by Convention left to the decision of three persons; the King of Great-Britain to name one—the King of Spain to name another—and they two are to name a third person; and whatever any two of the three may agree upon, shall be completely binding upon the two Crowns! and, agreeably to that Convention, it hath been said, that the King of Spain has already named his brother-in-law Leopold, Emperor of Germany: and that the King of Great-Britain has named George, President of the American States! Who they have, or may agree upon as the third person is not yet known, or even conjectured; but thus far it looks well! it looks as if all wounds, occasioned by the late troubles in this country were perfectly healed! and the Convention will produce a lasting peace; for such referees will most certainly pronounce righteous judgement! FORTI EXTREMEL DIFFICILE.—Virtue alone is necessary to the business.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 21st October last, to a merchant in this city.

"We beg leave to acquaint you, that an order of Council is issued to prohibit the importation of wheat, rye, barley, beans and oats, into any part of the Kingdom, at the end of six days, after the price of each sort, taken upon an average of the prices of the whole kingdom, according to the tables published weekly in the London Gazette, shall be below the price at which such sort of grain is allowed by the Consolidation Act to be imported at the low duties.

"The first general average prices of the whole kingdom, to which this order of Council refers, will be published in next Saturday's London Gazette, and as the prices have been on the decline for several weeks past, it may be expected, that the port will very soon be shut against all sorts of foreign grain, pease only excepted, which are not included in the prohibition."

ALBANY, December 30.

Mr. SHELDON an experienced distiller, in this city, has brought the distilling of GIN to such perfection, that the first judges (Europeans and Americans) pronounce it equal to the best imported from Holland—Mr. Sheldon having made some experiments on the *Juice of the Maple-Tree*, declares that when distilled, it yields a liquor not unlike Arrac, and superior in flavour, and that from the best computation he has been able to make, a tree will produce as many pints of this liquor as it does pounds of sugar. Admitting this fact a conclusion highly favourable to the interest of the United States must be drawn, viz. that our import trade from the West-Indies must soon decline, as the two principal articles of it are sugar and rum—the first of which we can produce superior and in sufficient quantities, and a substitute for the latter not inferior to the best Jamaica Spirits.

NEW-HAVEN, January 5.

Last Saturday afternoon, a large building owned and occupied by Mr. Stephen Trowbridge, Cabinet Maker in this City was consumed by fire, together with a large quantity of finished and unfinished work, stock, tools, &c.

Sunday last Miss MARY PEAS was found dead in her house, in this city. It is supposed she had been dead two or three days before she was discovered, as she had not been seen since Thursday evening last.

Early on Saturday morning, the first instant, the dwelling-house of Mr. Ambrose Heicox, of Watertown, was consumed by fire. Mr. Heicox, and his wife, (both aged) were the only persons in the house; the fire had got to a considerable height before it was discovered, so that they had but just time to escape, and save the bed on which they lodged. All the other furniture in the house was destroyed.

MIDDLETOWN, January 15.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Jonathan Hart, dated Fort-Harmar, Dec. 8 1790. Addressed to the Parents and friends of Lieut. Frothingham.

"However painful it may be to confirm intelligence which must pierce the heart of the parents and fill the bosom of friends and relations with the excess of grief, yet I cannot flatter you with any reasonable expectations of your worthy friend being yet alive: He did not arrive at Fort-Washington until the army marched —he followed with a detachment and joined us 70 miles on the way to the Miami Villages, where we arrived the 17th of October.—We found them evacuated.—The 18th, 19th and 20th were spent in destroying the buildings, corn fields, &c. On the 21st the Army took up the line of march to return, and encamped about 10 miles from the Villages, on the way to Head-Quarters; during the night a detachment of regular troops and militia under the command of Maj. Wyllys, was sent back to the town, where they arrived early in the morning of the 22d, a party of Indians was discovered, which the militia attacked; in the mean time a large party of Indians came round upon the back of the regular troops where Maj. Wyllys commanded in person and attacked them with irresistable impetuosity, the militia not being in a situation to give assistance, the regulars were compell'd to retreat with great loss. Maj. Wyllys fell early in the attack—the Serjeant, who belonged to the party which Lieut. Frothingham particularly commanded, says, while they were retreating Lieut. Frothingham called to him, saying "I am wounded, you must take charge of the men." A soldier who belonged to the same party, says he was along side of Lieut. Frothingham in the retreat, passed a large stream, but did not observe that he was wounded; a militia soldier adds, he saw him after he passed the stream and that he was taking command of the men; but another soldier says he saw him sitting near the banks of the river, pale, bleeding, and said he was mortally wounded,—From every circumstance I conclude he was wounded before he passed the river; but did not bleed so much as to prevent making every effort to repulse the enemy, until further resistance became impracticable, and that by this time the loss of blood had nearly closed the scene and compelled him to seat himself and calmly to wait the expiring moment. There is a possibility of his being still alive, but I presume to hear he had calmly resigned his life to the greater Proprietor of all nature would be less gloomy than to entertain the alarming idea of his being alive and subject to all the cruelties of more than savage barbarians, particularly under that full assurance which every one acquainted with him must have, that according to the best of his abilities, he had performed the part assigned by the great Director and answered every purpose for which he came into this world, and that he must be now safely landed on the blissful shore of a happy eternity.

"Permit me to mingle a sympathizing tear with the parents, relations and friends to his memory, and add as a tribute due from me to him, that as a man of abilities to which he had added a handsome education, as a confidential active and persevering officer, his death is most sincerely lamented in the army, and as a member of society, in him we have to lament the loss of an amiable example of every moral and social virtue."

Another letter says,—that at this place he desired the serjeant to take charge of the men, adding he had received a second wound.

BOSTON, January 26.

Extract of a letter from Governor St. Clair, to the Secretary of War, dated Marietta, Nov. 26.

"If the report respecting Major Hamtramack be near the truth, that he had destroyed four of the Indians villages, and all their provisions, and had returned without the loss of a man, the success will then have been as complete as it could have been wished; and the first news we shall hear from the Indians, will be a humble supplication for peace: Should that however, not happen soon, I will find means to let them know, that it will not be refused, if they desire it on reasonable terms.

Those who were disappointed, as in obtaining Tickets, in the 7th Class of the Monthly Lottery (as well as others) may prevent a similar disappointment, by purchasing early in the Semi-Annual Lottery, the Tickets in which sell fast.

Capt. Seth Davis, who arrived at Providence, the 4th inst. in 32 days from Bourdeaux, informs, that Order and Tranquility were restored in France, and that the proposed new Form of Government (by a Constitution would undoubtedly take place.

NORTHAMPTON, January 26.

We are informed that Col. David Humphreys, and Col. William Smith, have lately been dispatched by THE PRESIDENT of the United States, to Europe, in official capacities. Col. Smith, is supposed to the Court of London.

The Hon. *Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq.* is elected a Federal Representative for the State of Connecticut, *vice* Pierpont Edwards, Esq. declined.

The 5th instant, an excellent ship of 1000 tons burthen, called The President, was launched at Providence; she is allowed by judges, to be as fine a ship as ever was built in New-England, and is designed for the East India Trade.

From the New-London Paper.

Extract from T. Allen's Marine List, January 5, 1791.

EXPORT

Horses, cattle and mules, from this port from January 6, 1790, to January 6, 1791.—Also the the shipping employed in that way, from this District.

Ships, owned and chartred, 3—Snow, 1—Brigs, 55.
—Schooners, 50.—Sloops, 17.

Horses, cattle and mules, exported	707
In the year 1789,	667
Over shipp'd the year 90,	394

Besides 30 odd sail Brigs, Schooners and Sloops, bound to the West-Indies, all frozen up in Connecticut river—very like to remain there till April next. Platform, also, froze up.

So much for an early Thanksgiving. Alas where are you now.—NAVIGATION make the most of what you have out, as no more supplies for one 3 months—Monsieur! Monsieur!

N. B. Brethren in Navigation, I have arrived with the Ship INTELLIGENCE, for the year 90, through various perils, and flattering breezes, in the current's way; finally, in a severe snow them made the land 91, on the 1st inst. right a head, and am now safe moor'd, but the ship Intelligence needs some repairs, which all concerned in Navigation well know.—a voyage of one year is attended with considerable expence, besides wear & tare; therefore, what's thought by the concernem'd necessary to be furnished on a voyage for one year I am now engaged on a new cruise, expecting to arrive at 92, *on the old stand.*

Note, the favorite jewels handed down from Heaven to Mankind. Viz. Charity—Brotherly Love—Gratitude.

I wish you all a happy New-Year, and that your Navigation may increase, both in Basket and Store.

From, Gentlemen, your most obed't and very humble serv't, T. A. 62.

Massachusetts semi-annual Lottery.

☞ The Managers of the State Lottery assure the publick, that the First Class of the Semi-annual Lottery will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. the 15th of March next. As the Managers have in their several Monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

Boston, January 19, 1791.

Ezekiel Williams, jun.

Has just received from Europe, a quantity of

GLASS WARE,

Consisting of—quart, pint, and half pint Decanters—quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers—Mustard Pots—elegant border'd Wine Glasses—common, do.—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inks—Cream Cups—Proof Phials—pint and half pint pocket Bottles, &c. &c.—Which he will sell to retailers at the same prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Also—an assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1791.

WANTED,

A San Apprentice to the Taylors business, a likely Boy, about fourteen years old. CEPHAS CLAPP.

Deerfield, January 15, 1791.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of *Archelaus Anderson*, late of Chester, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to STEPHEN LYMAN, Adm'r.

Chester, Jan. 21, 1791.

STRAYED *from the subscriber last spring, a two year old Heifer, red brindl, star in her face, a nub on the near horn. Whoever will give information of said heifer shall be handsomely rewarded, by* ROGER CLAP.

Southampton, Jan. 10, 1791.

☞ Those persons who engaged to pay in wood for this paper, are requested to forward it while the sleighing continues.