may not only prevent any further increase of our public debt, but also serve gradually to diminish it, until it shall be totally extinguished, without having recourse to any schemes for raising money, which will injure the morals of the people, or divert their attention from laudable and industrious pursuits.

The Legislature will attend to your Excellency's recommendations respecting the counties of Dukes County, Nantucket, Hancock and Washington, and will make such Judicial provision, as upon a full investigation of the subjects, shall be found necessary.

We assure your Excellency, that we are determined to attend to, and dispatch the public business, as soon as circumstances will permit, and to do every thing in our power to prevent any future embarrassment; at the same time, we doubt not of your disposition to do every thing, on your part, to render the present session useful to our constituents.

TUESDAY, May 31, 1791.

A COMMITTEE was appointed to bring in a *General Bankrupt Bill.*

The following gentlemen were chosen by ballot a Committee to receive and examine accounts, viz. Thomas Davis, Esq. Ephraim Fitch, Esq. and Benjamin Reed, Esq.

A petition from the town of Truro, praying for the benefit of a Lottery, to enable them to preserve their Harbour, was read and committed.

Messrs. Tudor, Hitchborn, and Foster, were appointed a Committee to consider the bill on the files of the House, for recovering Debts due from absconding Debtors.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.

Messrs. Mason, Gardiner and Cutts, are appointed a Committee to consider the bill, for the preservation and encouragement of the Fort Trade.

Mr. Mason, jun. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Flagg, are appointed a Committee, to consider the additional bill, to provide for the instruction of youth, and promoting of education, &c. and report.

Mr. Mason, jun. Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Foster, are appointed a Committee, to revise the Laws, respecting the election of Register of Deeds, &c. And report.

Mr. Mason, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Henshaw, are appointed a Committee, to examine what forwardness the accounts of this Commonwealth, against the United States, are in. And report.

THURSDAY, June 2.

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of discontinuing the Excise Laws, &c. reported, that it would be expedient to pass a law repealing all the Excise Laws, now existing.

FRIDAY, June 3.

The two Houses assembled together and by ballot chose the following officers:

John Avery, jun. Esq.—Secretary. Alexander Hodgon, Esq.—Treasurer.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

For the County of *Suffolk*,—Ezekiel Price, Esq. Mr. Henry Alline, and Samuel Cooper, Esq.

Essex,—Edward Norris, Michael Hodge, John Rogers, Esq'rs. Capt. Daniel Rogers, and Isaac Mansfield, Esq.

Middlesex,—Joseph Cordis, Esq.

Hampshire,—Elijah Hunt, Esq.

Plymouth,—Ephraim spooner, Esq.

Barnstable,—Ebenezer Bacon, Michael Collins, Esq'rs.

Bristol,—William Tobey and William Brown, Esq'rs.

York,—Thomas Cutts, Esq. and Capt. Joseph Tucker.

Duke's County,—Ebenezer Smith, Esq.

Nantucket,—Abner Coffin, Esq.

Worcester,—Theophilus Wheeler, Esq.

Cumberland,—John Frothingham, Esq.

Lincoln,—Ebenezer Whittier, Nathaniel Dummer, and Jacob Ludwig, Esq'rs.

Berkshire,—Henry William Dwight, Esq.

Hancock,—Isaac Parker, Esq.

SATURDAY, June 4.

A Resolve directing John Deming, Esq. to certify the Sums due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Army—Red and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

MONDAY, June 6.

A Bill for preventing mischief by unruly Dogs, on Nantucket and other parts, was read a first time and committed.

D. Eustis, Mr. Jones and Mr. Sewall, are appointed a Committee to consider the expediency of the Commonwealth subscribing to the National Bank.

TUESDAY, June 7.

A Bill in addition to an act, entitled, "an act for the more safe keeping of Deeds, conveyances of land, and appointing the time and manner of choosing Register of Deeds," was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

A Bill in addition to an act, intitled "an act empowering the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant writs in review in certain cases, was read a second time," and Wednesday morning 10 o'clock, A. M. assigned for the third reading.

A Bill altering the Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Plymouth, was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. Wilder brought down a report of a Committee appointed to make a final settlement with the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, Esq'rs relative to their Bond with the Commonwealth. Read and concurred.

The Bill for the preservation of the Fort Trade, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

The Hon. J. Brooks, Esq. brought down a vote of Senate, as follows viz.

In Senate, June 7, 1791. The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Major General, for the first Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth, when

HENRY JACKSON, Esq. was chosen. Sent down for concurrence.

Read and ordered, that to-morrow morning be assigned for coming to the choice of a Major General for said Division.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Letter from Dr. RAMSAY to his father-in-law, on the death of the late Mrs. Ramsay.

Charleston, Dec. 17, 1784.

DEAR SIR,

ON the 9th inst. Mrs. Ramsay was safely delivered of a son, who is hearty and well. She has been indisposed both before and since her lying in—the indisposition before was owing to the scarlet fever, and that had been out of order with the scarlet fever and sore throat, for five days before delivery. On the fifth day, after the commencement of the scarlet fever, it went off kindly; her throat grew well, and on the termination of it she presented us with a charming boy. The next day, she was as well as I have seen any person after such an event.

But how uncertain are human hopes!—the second day after delivery, contrary to all expectations, the scarlet fever returned with some alarming symptoms. On the fourth day these symtoms abated—she took the bark freely in a long intermission and my hopes began again to revive; but in the evening she grew worse and worse, and may heaven suppose you, while I add, that on the 14th of this month, at five o'clock in the morning, she exchanged earth for heaven.

Poorly am I qualified to administer consolation to others, standing so much in need of it myself. But I can with truth and pleasure say, that such was the tenor of her life—such the triumphant manner of her death, that I have not a doubt remaining but that my loss was her everlasting and inconceivable gain.

So strongly am I persuaded of this, that if it were possible by any act of mine to restore her to life, I would not do it. She conversed with the Rev. Mr. Rolling-head and myself, the day before her departure, repeated many of the divine promises with approbation—fondly of Watt's psalms and hymns, with a divine rapture; she spoke much and often of free grace and free salvation, and with confidence east herself on the Redeemer. Though sensible of her approaching dissolution, she never once pray'd for life, nor did she wish for death. Her whole desire was, to resign and submit to the will of God, and to be prepared against every event.

She well understood and thoroughly believed the gospel scheme of redemption, through the propitiatory sacrifice of the Redeemer. Sensible of her unworthiness on the score of personal merit, she renounced it in every view; but instead of being overset with this consideration, she clung the more closely to the Saviour of sinners: her hopes having another foundation, than her own goodness, were not darkened by an humiliating sense of her demerits—But the more she reflected on the want of perfection—her insufficiency for any good action—and the purity of the divine nature, the more she saw in the gospel plan of salvation, and the more was she disposed to put her trust in a Saviour who died for the unworthy. These considerations, instead of filling her with doubts and fears, invigorated the exercise of her faith. About twelve hours before her departure, she joined with me in devoting our babe to God in baptism. This she did under the full conviction that she was soon to die. She added for a reason, that she wished, by that solemn act, to give her dying testimony to the truth of religion. She told me, that for some months past, she had a presentiment, (her own word) that she would not survive labor.

My profession leads me often to witness dying scenes; and I assure you, that I never saw any person discover less anxiety for life, less fear of death, or who seemed to die more in the true spirit of christianity. I have seen her weak and delicate system more disconcerted by trifling alarms of fancied danger than by the full view of approaching dissolution. She seemed neither to fear the pains nor consequences of death; but submitted to it as a natural and necessary event, the times and circumstances of which are ordered by infinite wisdom. She took every medicine that was prescribed, (and she was attended by three physicians besides myself) without reluctance, apparently more from a sense of duty, than an anxiety of life.

On the day before her death, they all told her (and they were warned so to do from her present circumstances) that she was much better, and that hopes of her recovery might be indulged. Instead of being elated, or grasping at the prospect of life, she replied, with the greatest composure, "you are all mistaken." She expressed a tender concern for her mother, in the following words, "How will my poor mother be distressed, when she hears that her daughter is dead!" On all other occasions her high and commanding sense of eternal things seemed in a great degree to obliterate her concern for her relations and all earthly matters. She discovered no anxiety about the infant—asked me to transmit it to her friends at *Princeton*: and without distressing emotions, she trusted that, with her other connections, to a good God, who, she doubted not, would take care of them. Though her constitution was unusually timid, yet she died with all the fortitude that a practical regard for religion is calculated to inspire, "God hath given and God hath taken away, blessed be his name." He is the Sovereign of the world, and has a right to do with his creatures what seemeth best to his infinite wisdom. This sovereignty is not the mere exercise of absolute power, but the government of perfect reason, of wisdom, and goodness. He knows, and has fixed the bounds of our habitations here: and taken us to us. There were divine reasons why my much loved partner should die in the bloom of life, leaving a helpless infant to her head—God has done it, and for that reason it is fit and proper, just, wise and good, that it should be so. These are my genuine sentiments of religion, which I have always been taught to revere. Had I been deficient about them, or about the gospel plan of salvation, though the repeated mercies of a Saviour, recent experience would have convinced me of their reality. I have seen them inspire such fortitude into the breast of a delicate, weakly, timid female, as thoroughly disarmed death of its terrors. I have seen their consolatory influence in my own case, supporting me under the most heavy afflictions, that could possibly have befallen me.

I pray GOD to support you under this trial. You have every ground of comfort. Your daughter, though young, has finished the important business of life—has got through this world with a small portion of as many calamities—and has, I doubt not, entered on the reward which is only attained by many others, after a long life, and labor, and sorrow.

Her babe still lives and bids fair for life: he is well furnished with an excellent white nurse, and shall, in the spring, if God spares his life, be sent to you. The sympathetic tenderness of his mother's friends leads many of them often to visit, & enquire after his health. May heaven preserve his life, and raise him up to usefulness in his generation—and make him worthy of the parent, who, in giving him life lost her own. I feel most sincerely for the affectionate mother and other relations of my much loved partner. May God support you all, and may we each one, by the triumphant exit of the dear deceased, be quickened in our christian course, so that, when we come to die, we may have the same consolation, that buoyed her up above the fear of death, and made her triumph in approaching dissolution.

I am, &c.

DAVID RAMSAY.

The Rev. Dr. J. Witherspoon.

PITTSBURGH, May 16.

From accounts published in different papers, we may assure our readers, that the roads from North Carolina to the eastern States are, as it were, already settling marching to the Western Country, in order to check the temerity of the faithless Barbarians. At one hope, is our wish them success.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

In storming Hirsal, the Russians left upwards of 30 thousand men; so that in number were three Major-Generals, one Brigadier, six Colonels, forty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, & from 2 to 300 other commissioned officers. The list of one fellow-creature, in the estimation of humanity, is worth more than all the glory and triumph of such a conquest.

By the votes of the two houses of Parliament, it appears that the British government is determined to interpose its power for bringing about a peace between Russia and the Porte. The armed neutrality, during the last war affords the precedent for the warlike preparations now making in England. How far Catharine will relish being dictated to, time will discover.

By the Betsey, Capt. Howland, arrived in the Chesapeak, from the isle of France, accounts are received which it is said state, that the English army in India under the command of Gen. Meadows has been defeated by the forces of Tippoo Saib, and that the British General was among the slain.

The Vizir Hattan Pacha has been deposed and beheaded.

Papers from London, received by a late arrival at New-York, inform, that there is not the least idea of peace at Petersburg, Russia—but on the contrary, every thing wears the appearance of war.

London papers of a late date, say, that the Pope has disowned and excommunicated all the new Bishops of France.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Charleston, to her friend in this City, May 7.

"Our city has been in such a bustle all this week, and every body so much taken up, with our beloved President, that little or nothing like business has been done, as you will see by the newspapers I send you. He arrived last Monday—and was received with every possible demonstration of joy; almost every body went to see him, eager to have a sight of a man they so much love—I went amongst the rest; tho I had seen him so often, I wished to have one more look, as its probable it will be the last time.

On Wednesday evening he honored the corporation ball with his company; the collection was very large and brilliant indeed—nearly 250 ladies, elegantly dressed—many wore sashes and ribbons on their heads with his picture painted on them, and different inscriptions in gold and silver letters, pertinent and sentimental.

When he entered the room joy sparkled in every countenance; but more so when, after being seated a few minutes, he rose, went all round the town and bowed to every lady—this gave particular satisfaction, as every one was anxious to have a good view of him. The city hall was elegantly prepared for this occasion. The pillars were all entwined with laurel and flowers. On Thursday the Governor gave a public dinner, and in the evening there was a concert, given by the St. Cecilia Society—at which the members of ladies exceeded those at the ball. The President dined with the Governor,—and passed the evening at the concert—he gratified the company by frequently standing up, & he charmed every one by his affable manner of conversing with them. He left Charleston on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, in a private chaise, with only two servants on horseback, and proceeded on his journey to Georgia. Every mark of attention and respect was shewn him on the road, and at every town he passed through, he was saluted with the discharge of cannon, &c. &c. &c.

"He dined at a private dinner with Maj. Butler. This day he is to dine with the merchants—and on Monday next he takes his departure for Savanna. May every protecting angel be his guardian.

As a symptom that a more enlarged plan of policy will in future be adopted by the British government, we have been given to bring a bill into the House of Commons, for the relief of the professing Roman Catholics, by a repeal of the several penal laws against them now in existence. This motion met with little or no opposition even from the minister.

We are left, by the latest foreign prints, to wander in the wilds of conjecture as to European news and politics. It seems the Grand Seignior has sworn that he will not make peace with Catharine, till he has expiated for her cruelties at Ismail; we do not learn whether his subjects have sworn to support the oath to him by Achmet—some accounts wear a different appearance—so that as to peace between Russia and the Porte, we are just as the point we sat out at months ago—uncertain.

It seems to be very problematical what part Great-Britain means to take in this war—whether active, mediatorial, or neutral, it is probable that Catherine will pursue her object without troubling any of the other powers—most times the sink jobbers must have something to foment the heats of speculation, and whether *Great-Britain shall interfere or not* appears the most obvious question for the moment—this being the case, nothing but *positive facts* can be depended upon in all these matters read on the subject.

With respect to French affairs, the English papers give accounts of various insurrections in the provinces—but they appear to be merely local and temporary—and have no important aspect on the revolution—so far from this, it does not appear that there has ever been in contemplation any serious plan of a counter-revolution—and perhaps to this hour all the opposition that has been made to the decrees of the national assembly, has not been more than was necessary to keep alive the fire of patriotism. This was remarkably the case in the United States at the commencement of the contest with Great-Britain—in some States there was a greater proportion of disaffection to the cause of liberty, than in others, but the whole quantum produced and kept alive, a watchful, vigorous and animated opposition, which finally carried us to the consummation of our wishes. It is the prayer of all good men, and of Americans in particular, that the cause of freedom in France may obtain a compleat and glorious triumph, and that the establishment of a free and equal constitution in that great empire may forever blast the hopes of despotism both in Church and State.

On Friday or Saturday last, the 29th or 30th of April, a party of Indians penetrated the country near to Clarksburgh, where they took two people prisoners, and considerable number of horses and other property. Three of them made their appearance at a farm house, and fired on the man at his door, who fell; they ran towards him, and on one of them stooping to scalp him, he was saluted by the man's wife with a stroke from a large hatchet in his back, which went so completely into his body, that at three different efforts she could not disengage it, and the Indian made off with it sticking in him; a second Indian also made an attempt, when she, by a well directed stroke with a stick she had got, laid him on the ground; the third then ran, and the other, as soon as he had recovered his feet followed his example—on which the woman took her husband in her arms and carried him into the house, and when a magistrate of Ohio county, from whom I had this relation, left that place, the man was in a fair way of recovering. The Indians were pursued to Kenhawriver, and dispersed their plunder, but not the prisoners, recovered.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, May 24.

Horse thieves beware of blunderbusses!

Last Tuesday night Col. White of this city heard a noise about his horse which induced him to get out of bed, and from his window saw two men at his stable, while he turned a third breaking open his door; being well convinced of the design of those persons, got a blunderbuss well charged with buck shot, and fired at one of them, they all went off, left a bridle and one of their shoes; next morning a large quantity of blood was seen on the ground—it is supposed one of the fellows paid for the roast, but who they are is not yet ascertained.

NEW-HAVEN, June 21.

On Saturday evening last, a horrid robbery was perpetrated in Milford, or lower end of Derby; by a very intelligent gentleman of this city, who spent the day down thereof with the Selectmen of Milford, we have the following particulars, viz.

Mr. ——, who had been at work some time at Milford, and having fulfilled his engagements, received his wages in cash, in presence of a transient person—and towards evening set out on his way thro Derby to go to Southbury, in company with the other person—when they arrived at a place known by the name of Turkey Hills (being a desolate place) the labourer, who had just received his wages, was assaulted by the other, who demanded his money and clothes; but being resisted, he began to use violence, this would probably have been overpowered, had not a third person interfered, (who had been secreted in the bushes) and with a club knocked the man down. And both pounded him till they supposed the man dead; after which they robbed him of his clothes and money, and then dragged him into the bushes. One of them then proposed to cut his throat, for fear of discovery, the other replied, "d——n him, he's dead enough," and left him. In this situation the man remained till day-light, when he was much recovered, so as to crawl through the bushes to a fife that was the bank of the river, where he found an old pair of trowsers, and after some time, was enabled to get to a house, and relate the above. Great pains have been taken to apprehend the robbers, a particular description of whom we have not learnt.

On Sunday following, the widow Hannah Hotchkiss, of this city, but as end to her life by means of a small cord, which she had previously made fast to a bar handle, and let through a hole in the floor over her bedroom! She was found suspended by the cord round her neck; so low, that her knees nearly scarcely clear the floor: This unhappy woman lost her husband by the enemy, when they came here the first of July 1779—before and since which she has been a very distressed object.

A jury of inquest brought in their verdict insanity. It is reported, that some time since, she expressed great concern for her future state & left to destroy herself.

WORCESTER, May 16.

Mr. Levi Bixby of Winchendon, now in the forty fourth year of his age, has killed 14 wolves, 33 bears, 1 moose, 16 otters, 17 beavers, 2 woodlaces, 22 racoons, 33 foxes, about 130 minks, two panthers, 74 fishes, 17 porcupines, about 100 hares, 13 rattle snakes, and 55 polecats, besides other small game and wild fowl almost innumerable.

PORTSMOUTH, June 17.

To the GLORY of IRELAND, be it remembered, That a subscription is entered into, to disseminate among that generous PEOPLE, the Danger of Common Sense, which has ruined Great Monarchy, Aristocracy and Hierarchy, these three Enemies of Virtue, Liberty and Man.

On Thursday last, a son of Mr. BENJAMIN EDWARDS of this town, about 14 years of age, was unfortunately drowned in Connecticut River.

DIED, at Bellchertown, on the 18th inst. of an illness of about twenty hours, Mr. Joseph Bard well in the 78th year of his age, and next day his remains were buried—a Sermon suitable to the occasion was preached, from Mat. xxiv. 44. watch therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. He left a widow, 10 Children 63 grand children, and 26 great grand children, to mourn the loss of an affectionate friend and progenitor; the church to mourn the loss of one of its first settlers, and the church one of its first members, whose life and conscientious walk have apparently agreeable to his profession.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the 4th Division, of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WITH heartfelt satisfaction the Major General, takes this opportunity to do justice to the Military exertions and spirit of this division, in every season of service which it has occurred. He assures the officers and soldiers that their spirit, their decent and regular conduct, the neatness of their arms, the uniformity & beauty of their dress, as well as their performance of the various evolutions, have met the entire approbation and applause of the numerous spectators. In addition to which his Excellency the Commander in Chief, has expressed in very lively and pointed terms, the full and compleat satisfaction the meritorious conduct of the militia has afforded him.

As very important advantages result from annual reviews and as they are now positively required by his Excellency, the several Regiments of this division will be reviewed and inspected next September.

Col. Lyman's Regiment will meet on the 12th.
Col. Mattoon's on the 13th.
Col. Mayo's on the 14th.
Col. Stebbins's on the 15th.
Col. Taylor's on the 16th.
Col. Bradishes on the 20th.
Col. Sloper's on the 21st.
Col. Flowers's on the 22d.
Col. Parr's on the 23d.

The Company of Cadets will meet on the 26th.

The Adjutant General will attend to inspect the Militia this Fall, all officers will therefore be particularly attentive to their duty. They will see that their men, in their uniforms, arms and equipments, are in the best order. That the non-commissioned officers have a good musquet and bayonet, and by no means an eighteenpon.

That Baggage waggons be employed to carry the necessary refreshments, that no time be unnecessarily lost till the regiments are dismissed at night. That there be no firing at the houses of officers, not a single gun fired on the parade but by the immediate command of some officer.

All officers commanding regiments, or exclusive Corps, will cause all vacancies to be filled in their respective commands. All officers who wish to resign, will in future make their applications to the Major General before the 31st of April annually. The companies of Artillery and Cavalry, will form with the regiment most convenient for them, and all the troops will be on their respective parades, at least by 9 o'clock, in the morning.

By order of Levi Court Martial holden by order of Maj. General Shephard, at Maj. Churches in Shrinsfield, on the 7th day of February 1791, whereof Lieut. Col. Lyman, was President. Ensign Increase Sikes, of Capt. Ephraim Chapen's, Co. 1st. Reg. 1st. Brigade, charged with disobedience of orders, in not appearing on the parade with the Company, on the 25th of September, 1790 agreeable to Maj. Gen. Shephard's, Col. Burt's and his Captain's orders—was tryed.

The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence addduced in support of the charge, and the prisoners defence, found him guilty, & adjudged that he be removed from office, and rendered incapable of holding a commission in the Militia of this Commonwealth, by the Court of Inferior Common Pleas, for the term of three years.—The Maj. General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs that it take place immediately, Col. Burt, will cause the vacancy to be filled agreeably to the Militia law, as soon as possible.

Is President, intituled

The Commanding officers of Regiments, will direct their Captains to make out an accurate flatement of their several companies agreeable to the form given them last year by the Deputy Inspector—this return will be handed to the Adjutant General, at the inspection in September. The Independant Companies will likewise govern themselves by this order.

By order of the Major General,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Westfield, May 30, 1791.

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

State of New York, ss.

BE it Law, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, it is required, from and after the first day of October, 1790, that all casks containing Pot and Pearl Ashes, for the following dimentions, viz. viz.—29 inches length, 19 inches in diameter at each head, be fastened with not less than eighteen Hoops, the middle of White-Oak Staves and Heading, and to be found and tight.

It is also further required by the said Law, that all Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, after the first day of October, 1790, do brand each Cask with the Initial of the Christian Name, the sir Name at full length.

Spring Goods!

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HEREBY Inform their customers and others, that they have just received an elegant assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell exceedingly low for CASH. They are in want of a quantity of FLAX, BUTTER, and yard wide whitened and brown TOWCLOTH, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

Seth Wright,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has just received a large supply of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

suitable for most Seasons of the year, which he is now selling low for Cash, he also continues to take in most kinds of Country produce in payment for the above Goods.

Northampton, June 13, 1791.

Just received from London and Bristol, by

Reuben Smith, & Co.

and to be sold either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

A very large and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

and various kinds of Surgeons Instruments, which the gentlemen Druggists, Surgeons, Physicians, and others dealing in the following articles may be assured will be sold as low as can be obtained from any of the States, and almost every species of country produce received in payment.

Patent Medicine,

Not adulterated as has been much practiced of late, but genuine from the original Ware-Houses in England.

Painter's Colours.

Best English white and red lead,
Spanish Brown in Powder,
Do. White
Spruce Yellow, & Yellow Oaker } per ton or under.

A general assortment of the most useful Oil and Water Paints in large, or small quantities.

Reeve's genuine patent Water Paint in Boxes.

Various kinds of Leaf Gold and Silver per 1000 or less.

Dye Stuffs.

Red Wood, Log Wood chipped, Nicaragua } per ton
Wood, Aulum, Copperas, } or less.

Oil of Vitriol in any quantities, different kinds of Indigo.

Black Lead Pots, Crucibles, Spelter, and a great variety of articles in the Brazing line.

A number of articles in the Grocery way.

A good assortment of Books.

Dutch quils of different qualities per thousand or less,

Different kinds of Writing Paper, per ream or less,

Best English Pens per hundred.

Scale Beams and money Scales of different kinds and sizes.

By Wholesale only.

10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6 Best English crown Window Glass ——— 4 by 4, 3 by 8 London Pins.

Best Brass Kettles.

Sheet Lead of an excellent quality.

Hartford, May, 1791.

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMEN MASONS, for four Months, to whom good pay will be made.—Enquire of SHUBAEL WILDER.

N. B. Wanted a Boy an Apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about five weeks since, a Mare colt two years old, a red forrel, with a white streak in her face, her Mane hangs on the right side, a slender body, her tail cut off, narrow hind parts. Likewise a year old Colt, a dark red, or chestnut colour, with a small star in the forehead.—Whoever will take up said Colts, or either of them, & convey them to ELIJAH MORTON, in Hatfield shall have reasonable reward.

May, 1791.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK-BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.