ly apprehensions of a future judgement. But while our minds are solemnized by such appearances, we should exclude anxious and superstitious fears. We must not imagine that the great ruler of nature delights in terrifying his creatures, or that he has only wrathful designs in such works of power. Instead of yielding to anxiety, we should habituate our minds to a firm trust in him, believing that his tender mercies are over all his works.

SELF-MURDER.

BY its frequency of late, has become so alarming, that it seems loudly to call for the interposition of the legislature of the United States of America. For that the interposal of their authority, can be of mighty influence, in the prevention of this horrid, unnatural, and execrable practice, no one can doubt who has read the story of the female suicide of ancient Greece, who, encouraged by the infamation of example, seemed to threaten the destruction of the species, until by a wise act of civil government, it was ordered, that the body, of every female whatever, who, after falling the law, should make away with herself, should be dragged naked through the streets, which being once put in execution, appeared so shameful and shocking, to the modest, tender, and lovely sex, that it effectually put a stop to that most unjustifiable, though a little before frequent and fashionable practice of killing themselves. Nay, I believe the edict itself, without being once executed, was sufficient.

Why therefore, may not the fixing a stigma by the sanction of law, deter the still more culpable males from such desperate, unmanly, and unwarrantable acts. For if they were not as sensible of shame, they are sensible of honor. And when once they are made acquainted, that self-murder is the most dishonorable, mean, and cowardly act they can possibly be guilty of, by having the barge or asscutation of the empire entailed upon it as such, and expressed by exposing the naked dead body, ghastly with the wounds by its own hands, to hang in the unnatural posture of its head downwards for forty days on a gibbet forty feet high, and that erected in the most public place in the country, where the fact was perpetrated; and there secured by a sufficient guard for the limited time. There is no doubt I think, but that this or some fearful and shocking sight exhibited to public view, and so peculiarly distressing, and indeed horrful, besides to the friends and relations, merely as to their worldly interest, would have the desired effect; on at least all who are no downing lunatics or raving madmen, and think it is very observable that this unhappy kind of people very frequently die natural deaths. And that if ever they attempt to commit murder, it is commonly on the bodies of their best friends and relations; and therefore these are supposed to be no more accountable, as to the punishment of body or soul, for the extravagancies they commit, than are those persons for their words and actions who are in the delirium of a fever, and for this reason they have ever been thought above the cognizance of law, any further than as it may prevent them from annoying or hurting others, for they generally seem to have no design upon themselves. But it nevertheless might be good policy to make an example also of these in case of suicide.

For what mortal man then, even under the severest blows of fortune has utterly lost the power of reflection, could for a single moment hearken to the suggestions of the Devil, to put an unnatural period to his life, when once he thinks on what his tender and loving wife, fond children, affectionate relations, and sincere friends must feel, when they even hear, much more see the mangled and disfigured carcase of a husband, father, son, brother, and friend, is thus exposed as a public spectacle of terror, to alarm all others from following his fatal and dreadful example.—But alas! how much more shocking would it appear to mortal eyes, could the wounded spirit, thus divorced from the natural body, be seen suffering the just vengeance of Almighty God for this last act, which leaves no space for repentance. The justice of this seeming punishment imposed by law on the dead body, which when alive acted this tragical and atrocious guilt, nobody I suppose, will dispute, and as few I hope will deny the right of every legislature to inflict it; for one follows the other: If then both these positions are allowed, why not immediately pass an act for that purpose, which alone can negatively or affirmatively determine its expediency.

For we well know that the driving of a sharp stake through the body when thrown into the grave, the denial of Christian sepulture, and the forfeiture of the estate, which by the by is nevertheless always ceded to the petition of the heir, as of right it should be, unless we would punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, have not been sufficient to deter that gloomy race of mortals from having recourse to the instruments of death under any severe affliction; and who thus launch out into another world, weary of the pleasures or impatient under the pains of this, to be carried they know not whither—who without understanding the value of life, or the true end of living, and that even a living dog is better than a dead lion, contemptuously throw back to God the present which he has made, as if what he the Author of every good gift had bestowed, was a trifle not worth their keeping, or rather a curse which they had a right to shake off when and how they pleased.

Not considering, that God hath joined soul and body together for wise, important, and glorious purposes, and therefore what he has joined together let no man, unauthorized by him, ever dare to put asunder. And that nothing can be more idle dream, than there is any thing in magnanimity in self-murder. For what can argue a more weak pusillanimous, treacherous, and base temper of mind, than for a soldier fighting for his all under an able and experienced commander, to desert the post allotted him, which he might have held, and go over to the enemy? Unless it be his conduct, who fighting under the banner of the Lord of Hosts against the world, the flesh, and the Devil, does by a wilful and deliberate act of suicide, abandon the station he was ordered to keep until he should be called off, and flies over to the Devil, the enemy of souls, to better his condition.

In short to commit self-murder, is an absolute defiance, or a desperate disbelief of God's Providence. It is to dismiss ourselves from this state of probation before God thinks fit to dismiss us; it is in effect to tell him, we will not patiently endure the chastisements, which he wisely inflicts.

How much more noble was the conduct of Darius, who finding himself betrayed, and that he was either to be murdered by his own subjects, or delivered into the hands of Alexander, would not however be his own executioner.

I had rather, says he, die by another's guilt, than my own. As also that of Job, who is reckoned as the most afflicted of any mere man that ever lived upon earth. When calamities, a dire train succeeded one after another, his very wife, whom least of all it became, advised him like another desperado, to put a violent end to his life. For which he very sharply reproved her, and then makes this moral and just reflection, by way of interrogation. Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? And what resignation, equanimity, and heroism, when stripped of every thing, and reduced to the lowest depths of human miseries, does he discover when he says,—Naked came I into the world, and naked shall I return: The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: Blessed be the name of the Lord. And thus at last, with a patient and unconquered spirit, says—All my appointed time I will wait, till my change comes.

A CITIZEN *of the* WORLD.—

LONDON, April 3

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 1.

"ABOUT three o'clock this afternoon, on a signal made from the Royal William, a general press took place here. There being a considerable number of colliers and other coasting vessels in the harbor, near three hundred prime seamen were picked up in a few hours, principally North countrymen. An outward bound West-Indiaman, in St. Helen's Road, had all her hands taken out.

"Every thing here now wears the face of approaching hostilities; and however unequal the intrepid heroine of Russia may be to hold a contest with Great-Britain and her powerful allies, she will not be easily induced to recede from her views respecting Turkey.

On Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, the Russian Minister dispatched a courier to Petersburgh, with the result of the debate in two Houses of Parliament. His return may be expected within five weeks, and the contents of his dispatches will decide whether we shall have a war with the Russians or not.

The following Message was sent from the King to the House of Commons on the 29th of March:

"His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the House of Commons, that endeavours which his Majesty had used, in conjunction with his Allies, to effect a pacification between Russia and the Porte, having hitherto been unsuccessful, and the consequences which may arise from the further progress of the war, being highly important to the interests of his Majesty and his Allies, and to those of Europe in general; his Majesty judged it requisite, in order to add weight to his representation, to make some further augmentation of his naval force; and his Majesty relies on the zeal and affection of the House of Commons, that they will be ready to make good such additional expences as may be incurred by these preparations, to the purpose of supporting the interests of his Majesty's kingdom, and contributing to the restoration of general tranquillity on a secure and lasting foundation."

Extract from Mr. FOX's SPEECH *on the foregoing* MESSAGE.

"IN the present instance, (he said) he could see no possible reason for plunging the nation into fresh difficulties, and therefore he would oppose, to the very utmost of his power, a measure that was pregnant with mischief, and which threatened to involve the nation in a war, expensive and bloody as it was impolitic and unjust. He said he saw no reason for warlike preparations at this present moment; for the gentleman (Mr. PITT) had wrapped himself up in the most impenetrable obscurity. He came down to the House to request that they would express their readiness to grant supplies to his Majesty, and that they would consent to an augmentation of his force; but to what purpose those forces were to be applied, or why the wealth of the nation should be again opened, and the public purse, already exhausted by continual wars, should be squeezed again, he had not delighted to inform the representatives of the nation. It would appear that the British Minister had assumed that privilege of infallibility, which the Roman Pontiff seemed disposed to resign. I will drain your purse, says the Minister—I will open your veins, and your blood shall flow in every quarter of the globe; but why the public treasury is exhausted, or why the nation is involved in the flames of war, or drenched in streams of blood, it is not the business of the nation to enquire. Put your trust in me, for I am infallible—let your faith in me be unlimited; and you shall see by what mighty miracles I shall lead you through those seas of troubles, those quicksands of perdition, into which I have thought proper to conduct you.

But we are not going actually to war, says the Minister, we are only arming to prevent war; we are only arming ourselves to shew the Russians how powerful we are, and render the British name formidable to all Europe. At this rate, said Mr. FOX, we shall be obliged to arm ourselves every three or six months. It is but a few months ago that we fitted out an armament to terrify the Spaniards; we are now to arm in order to shew our power to the Empress of Russia; by and by we shall be told that it is necessary to render ourselves terrible to the Emperor of Germany, and then perhaps the Minister may find it expedient to bully the Grand Cham of Tartary, and to frighten into a fit of the ague the Emperor of China and Japan. This absurd ostentation of our strength, he was afraid, however, would not tend so much to make us respected, as to render us ridiculous in the eyes of the world; and he very much feared, left by wasting our force in this irrational and minous system of gasconade, we should exhaust the resources of the State; and that we should at length, feel that we have untwined the sinews of the national arm at a time when real danger approached, and the most pressing necessities of war should call upon us for vigorous defence, and more than ordinary exertions."

APRIL 8.

The fears conceived by many well-wishers to the honor, dignity, and prosperity of Great-Britain, that Spain will take an advantage of the fifter country, should the happen to be embarked in a war with Russia, may be considered as entirely groundless. The contest with the Russians, will, at most, engage about six and thirty sail of the line, and frigates; and England has, independent of this number, a fleet more than sufficient to cope with the haughty Dons; and even if France should send her feeble aid, the Dutch would be able to afford such effectual assistance as must render Britain equal, if not superior, to the whole power of the house of Bourbon. There is, however, every probability to suppose, that the court of Madrid has no intention of entering into hostilities with these countries, upon any account whatsoever.

Last week a person named Archibald Cameron, of Inch Keith, a small island on the north-west coast of the Highlands of Scotland, died without pain, groan, or previous sickness, in the 122d year of his age. This post-diluvian patriarch has served seven Lords of the isle in the employment of domestic piper, during the course of ninety four years, but his fingers failing, he lived on a small pension allowed him by the family.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, April 6.

"Yesterday morning orders were received for the Leviathan, of 74 guns, lately launched at this dockyard, to be fitted for sea with all possible expedition. She is in all respects ready, except being rigged, which will take up but little time.

Lord Mulgrave is to have the command of the Leviathan; and his lordship is daily expected here to commission her.

"This day sailed from hence for Blackstakes the Battlesnake sloop of 16 guns commanded by the hon. captain Joseph Sidney Yorke. After taking in her powder and guns she is to proceed to sea; but it is not known at present where destined."

A great quantity of foreign lace in a hearse and a mourning coach, was stopped by some custom-house officers on Monday night near Jewin-street, and which had been followed by the officers nearly all the way from Chatham.

The number of prisoners now in Newgate is 451; viz; 134 for trial, 23 capital convicts respited during his majesty's pleasure, 41 transports, 67 under orders of imprisonment for certain stated periods, one for hard labor in improving the navigation of the river Thames, three bankrupts for not answering to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and 197 debtors.

Last week Mr. John Jones, tallow chandler, in Wrexham, lost his life in a most singular manner; it happened, as his journeymen were in a state of inebriation, he was obliged himself to make some candles at night just before the fair, and waiting for a proper state of the tallow, he unfortunately fell asleep, when his greasy frock took fire, it is supposed by the candles; he awoke miserably surrounded by flames, and ran to the yard crying in the most piteous distress for help; after every assistance (both present and professional) the next day he expired in the greatest agonies. A tremendous transition from apparent health, to misery and death!

APRIL 9.

That a proper Balance of Power should be preserved in Europe, is a maxim in politics which must ever hold good. And it is the real interest of every State to unite for that purpose against any which seems to be aiming at a greater extent of empire than justice can warrant, or prudence admit. As for instance, what is to become of Prussia if the torban of Turkey should be added as an ornament to the diadem of Russia; and, as matters now appear, the Empress is making her way to Constantinople with great rapidity.

APRIL 18.

The last advices from Madrid state, that the Spanish government begins to discover signs of great apprehension at the near approach of Russian forces to the walls of Constantinople. An immense increase of ordinary power must devolve on the Cassina, in consequence of the expulsion of the Turks out of Europe, and a sway in the Mediterranean which it would be difficult to resist.

The emperor of Morocco has withdrawn his army from before Ceuta; the Spaniards are therefore once more in quiet possession.

Recent intelligence from Turin confirms the account of a general insurrection in Savoy and that Piedmont has followed the example.

We learn by letters from Africa, that the Regencies of Barbary, such as the Dey of Algiers, and the Beys of Tunis, and Tripoli, having engaged to give the Grand Signior all the assistance in their power, mean to be at peace with all their enemies in the Mediterranean. A great number of vessels have sailed from the ports of Africa with corn and coffee for Constantinople, destined for the Algerines there, who are in great want of those articles.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The sloop Betty and Mary, Captain Lace, loaden with pigs for this port, left Newry on Tuesday last; about four o'clock in the following afternoon, the vessel grounded upon the north Bank, and was left a dry yet without any apprehensions of danger by the crew or passengers: but as the tide of flood came on, the wind rose high, and about 10 o'clock, when the vessel began to float the thumped so very hard, that in about three quarters of an hour she went to pieces, and the whole of the people on board, forty-seven in number viz. the master, four seamen, four females and thirty-eight male passengers (one only excepted) unfortunately were drowned; the person whose life is saved is named John Boyd, belonging to the first battalion of the artillery, who luckily caught hold of a part of the wreck from which he was taken the next day at one o'clock. Eleven of the sufferers have been taken up, and decently interred.

The above melancholy circumstance points out, in the strongest manner, the great necessity of every vessel being provided with materials for making signals of distress, in case of danger, for had this vessel had a swivel gun and powder on board, in all probability the whole of the people would have been saved, as several vessels were within a few miles, and no doubt viewed their situation; but none seeing or hearing any signals of distress, had no intimation of their danger.

DUBLIN, April 17.

Poor Ireland must not trade beyond the Cape of Goodhope. She totters under the taxation, while her *good sister* commands the wealth of all the world. Where is it written in the book of nature, that our commerce is limited—are we not a nation high in the sentiments of independence? do we mock ourselves! alas! we have it little more than in idea!

The Americans imposed on the British Constitution; they are now the happiest people in the world—rising from deposition into opulence and respectability. All classes are united and happy. How powerful will the revolution of a country render them under such a government!

WAR.

Mr. Pitt in his great wisdom thinking it proper to engage England in a war with her natural friend Russia—and eventually perhaps with half Europe—this country will be called on to support him in that project with her blood and treasure—it may be rightly asked, on what principle should she consent?

If Ireland be an independent kindom, she should engage in no war by which she cannot be benefited. She is therefore to consider whether this war is likely to be beneficial.

You will receive advantage, says the chancellor of the exchequer or the lord lieutenant's secretary, from the general welfare of the empire. First then, it should be proved that the war was like to promote that general welfare of the Empire. If the parliament of Ireland should not think so, they should not consent to engage in it. If the war be likely to benefit the Empire—then the assertion of the minister should be more minutely examined. Will Ireland participate in the general welfare of the Empire?

That the general welfare has hitherto been understood to mean the wealth and power of England, enabling her to hold the balance between the powers of Europe, and to exert strong dominion over those that bow to the British sceptre. Has Ireland hitherto acquired benefits from *such* general prosperity? If she has the minister's position should be assented to, and the war engaged in. If not, there will be some reason to doubt the expediency of it, and some other arguments will be necessary to shew its propriety.

But no such reasoning will be thought necessary. "The British ministry," the Secretary will say, "has thought proper to engage in a war, it is therefore your duty to support him." Is this the language for *Independent Ireland?*

CHAMBERSBURGH, June 2.

On Monday last, about three o'clock, in the afternoon, the house of Mr. James Lindlay, on the Falling Spring, was struck by lightning, and one of his children, a lad of about 13 years of age, was killed by it. There were six persons in the room at the time, all sitting very near each other, and this lad was nearest the fire place; the lightning had descended through the funnel of an upstair chimney, and breaking through the hearth, came directly on his head—he fell back in his chair, and expired instantly. The hair on the crown of his head was burned off, and his skin, though unbroken, was in some places much blistered. Three other persons who were near him felt the shock, but escaped without material injury.

Pittsburgh, Westmoreland County, May 28, 1791.

After several weeks of dry weather, a heavy cloud arose last Tuesday evening, and advanced from N. N. W. In its course it appeared to have been met by another from the south-east. This last had the ascendency, and the consequence was a most violent hail storm, which proceeded in a direction nearly from east to west, across a considerable part of this and Montgomery townships.—The track of the main body of the current was nearly two miles wide in some places, in others not so much; great quantities, however, fell some miles on each side. The farmers over whom it came have suffered exceedingly, from Mr. Joseph Irwin's, where it appears to have been heaviest, through Mercersburg, to the north mountain. The storm continued nearly half an hour, without intermission; the hailstones were in general as large as walnuts, and so numerous as entirely to destroy all the crops of wheat and rye, and every green thing in its course. It stripped the timber entirely of its leaves in some places; and killed some cattle, sheep, hogs, geese, and other domestic fowls.

Some persons who were exposed to the storm were much hurt; and the terror of those who were under cover must have been very great, as by the violent wind, and incessant rattling of the hail, for so long a time, their houses appeared in danger of such damage as to be but an imperfect security.

Instances of this nature, against which there is no precaution, shew the farmers how dependent they are for their success on the government of Divine Providence—and should teach them to value the property they obtain through so many hazards, as well as by so much labor, as the means of doing good, and of real enjoyment, and not profusely waste it on superfluities, or hurtful extravagances, which do as certainly, and most perniciously destroy it, as the storms of hail and rain.—Such as suffer by these inundations, also are to consider, that they are like other calamities of life, not to be repaired by giving way to complaints of Providence, or a desponding distress of mind, but by an active diligence and industry, which has the promise of success.

LANSINBURGH, May 27.

Three females of the religious sect denominated Methodists, met a few days since at one of their houses on Wilson's patent, in the town of Cambridge, to give vent to the enthusiastic transports which are common to those enveloped in ignorance and unaccountable superstition. A young man who lives in the same house, and who had occasionally been out a little time, on his return found things differently disposed of than common. On his entering they tendered him the Bible, on which he must take an oath of secrecy in what they were about to do: this, it seems he found means to evade, and delusion hurried them on with the business of Purification, in which they had made some progress by previously fasting. The first step taken by them, in the presence of the young man was the purifying the house, which was apparently full of evil spirits; for this purpose the chimney was filled with straw that it might be done with Fire; they then cut off the heads of one dog and three cats, the bodies of which, together with some wearing apparel, and knives and forks were thrown into it. To cleanse themselves, Water only was requisite; they stripped off their clothes, and ran into a brook just by, where they, dancing, washed away their iniquities. An infant of three weeks old, (to whom one of these infatuated beings was mother) must likewise be made pure; they rolled it in some clothes the better to undergo the ceremony through which themselves had just passed, and immersed it several times. It is remarkable, that so much humanity was exercised in this instance, for in three days preparation for the great work, it was denied suck, and instead thereof was fed with lye of ashes, which they termed fasting. This fact we are warranted to assert, partly from the veracity of the young man, whose story is well authenticated by several others who were also eye witnesses to the greater part of the ceremony.

It was likewise understood by the informants that in some of the ceremonies of that day, they assumed the characters of the Sacred Trinity: this, though not fully established may be thought probable from other parts of their impious conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

On Monday last, an industrious tradesman of Southally (Sixth street) took four of his children to Kensington for the benefit of bathing. But neither the father nor children could swim; and they imprudently ventured a little too far from the shore: the youngest child was with difficulty saved by the fathers catching hold of its hair; another suffered so much by struggling, that it has been thrown into a fit of sickness, and another, a fine stout boy of ten years old, was drowned in the sight of his distracted parent. The body was taken up in less than a quarter of an hour; and some gentlemen of the faculty immediately attended to administer every necessary relief—but all their efforts proved ineffectual.

The late Rev. Mr. Wesley, during the last 50 years of his ministry, is, upon the most moderate calculation, supposed to have preached upwards of 35,000 sermons, and in that time, is supposed to have travelled 160,000 miles.

NEW-LONDON, June 16.

Last Saturday, a son of Mr. James-Young, of this City about six years old, went into the river, with some other boys, for the purpose of bathing and was drowned. Mr. Young has been peculiarly unfortunate in his children—out of six, he has lost three, two of them drowned, and one by being scalded.

BOSTON, June 23.

WARNEWS.

BY accounts from Antigue, viz. Virginia, dated 22d May, we learn, That a packet arrived there, in 16 days from Falmouth, and brought the important intelligence of WAR having been DECLARED by GREAT-BRITAIN against RUSSIA.

LAST CHANCE.

As the present semi annual & monthly S. Lotteries, will compleat the £.110,000, ordered to be raised by a lottery, we hear, the classes now filled, will be the last offered to the public.

Extract of a letter from New-Scotia, to a gentleman in Connecticut, May 14.

"A very extraordinary and shocking murder was perpetrated a few days since at Lunenburg, a village near this place:—Two brothers broke into a neighbour's house, and with the peal and tongs, killed the man, his wife, and maid servant.—The man was godfather to one of the young men: The murderers were soon taken and brought to this place, where they confessed the whole, and said they did it for the sake of money. They were immediately tried, condemned, and sentenced to be executed at the place where the murders were committed."

STOCKBRIDGE, June 14.

In the storm of the 30th ult. accompanied with thunder and lightning—a tree not far distant from Colonel William's, in West-Stockbridge, was struck near the top by the lightning, which ran down the body of the tree, to the ground, then under the surface, to a brook five rods distant, and killed about one hundred and fifty small fishes, and one eel, of considerable size, which were found floating the next morning near the place.

NORTHAMPTON, June 19.

The friends of the new French constitution, in Marseilles, in a letter to the National Assembly, offering their services to repel the invaders of the liberties of France, mention the following anecdote:

"The Phocians, our ancestors (say they) in landing upon these shores, cast a bar of iron into the water, swearing never to return to despotism and their country, until that bar should swim out. It is full in our gulf—and We again swear, never to return to slavery, until it floats upon the surface."

The remains of the venerable, and the pious Dr. Price were interred in the Burial-ground in Bunhill Row, London, on Tuesday the 26th of April. Every tribute of respect was paid to the funeral obsequies of this great man. Dr. Kippis delivered an oration at the Grave. The pall was supported by those ornaments of human nature, those lights of Science, *Priestley, Rees, Palmer, Worthington, Morris, Taylor.* Thus in the confines of the grave is placed the man whose writings have illuminated millions, and tended to emancipate *America.* Long will he shine in our remembrance—ever will he live in the recording page of History.

DIED, about five weeks since, the Rev. JOHN ELLIS, minister of Glastenbury, after he had been more than thirty years in the ministry. Also last Saturday week the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lockwood, of Andover, in Connecticut, at New-Lebanon, of a mortification, in the forty third year of his ministry, and the 70th year of his age. He was a Fellow of Yale College, and a benefactor to it. He has that good name which is better than precious ointment. Of both it may be said the memory of the just is blessed: They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a quantity of PAINTERS COLOURS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms—DRUGS & MEDICINES, as usual—He has likewise for sale best JAMAICA SPIRITS; MADEIRA; LISBON and MALAGA WINES, &c. &c.

N. B. A few of the first numbers published by the Massachusetts Medical Society, for sale.

Northampton, June 29, 1791.

Eleazer & William Porter,

INFORM their friends and the Public in general, that they have this day received, and have now for sale at their store in Hadley, a large & elegant supply of

DRY GOODS,

which they determine to sell on terms the most reasonable, and to content themselves with the smallest profits.

DRUGS & MEDICINES, as usual.

N. B. They have LEMONS for those who love Punch.

Hadley, June 24, 1791.

Seth Wright,

HAS just received a quantity of Boston distilled RUM, and SUGARS, which he would wish to sell by the Barrel, at a small advance from the Boston price, also a quantity of 10 Nails, 8 by 6 glass, &c.

Northampton, June 29, 1791.

LOST,

ON the 22d inst. on the road between Landlord Bailey's and the Meeting house in Chesterfield, a gray colour'd farmer, lined with green baize.—Whoever has found said fortour, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

CHARLES KIDD.

Chesterfield, June 27, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 24th inst. a bay MARE, about three years old, black mane and tail, white feet. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

B. CLAPP.

Easthampton, June 27, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 9th inst. a pair of dark brown Steers, a year old, one of which is Lin'd Back, the other a white face, with no artificial mark. Also four years old Horse, a forrel colour, with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN WHEAT.

Conway, June 23, 1791.

A LARGE, NEW, and GOOD CARPET, For sale.—Enquire of the Printer.

June 22, 1791.