

Has a flag of cream coloured silk, borne by J. Mout and John Peal, supported by Henry Frederic, and Jacob Grindlewever; coat of arms, a pair of breeches and three gloves, supported by two rampant bucks; crest, a buck's head on a green field with a cae and two lambs, one lying down on the other flanking. Motto, "Americans encourage your own manufactures." Followed by 31 of the trade, in buckskin waistcoats, faced with blue silk, breeches glossy and stockings with a buck's tail in their hats.

To these Mr. W. Thomson, the parchment manufacturer attached himself, with a standard of parchment, and the inscription "American manufactures."

THIRD DIVISION.

Headed by Mr. James M'Creary, who supported a small flag, representing the arms of the craft; the motto "Federal Conductors" followed by twelve masters, representing twelve slaves. A flag drawn by four white horses, with two positions in front; a shop on the flag with ten men diligently pursuing their business, emblematic of the ten states that have adopted the constitution, with colours extended over the whole length of the shop, representing in front her Excellency General Washington, and coming out of the state house at Philadelphia, and presenting the constitution to the receiving it, standing in her temple, and ready to proclaim it to an astonished world. On the reverse, a full view of our own harbour, with the arrival of a ship with Crispin, who is joyfully received by St. Tammany.

Then followed the main body, 340 men, Mr. Anthony Bolton in the rear, with a small flag as in front.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Four masters, with each a rule in their hand, vice-president, with a blue ribbon at his breast, with a scale and dividers, and a drawing square in his hand, secretary and treasurer, with a green fish and an architect's book in their hands, the apprentices in sections each bearing a white standard horn by eight journeymen, with red fathoms.

Representing under the standard of the United States a miniature of his Excellency General Washington, the motto, "Freedom's favourite son." Two Corinthian pillars, supporting a pediment half finished, expressive of the unfinished state of the union; this, 13 pillars gilt, united by one entablature with purple ribbons; ten of them bearing the names of the states in order of their adopting the new Constitution. A motto on the frieze "The love of our Country prevails;" in the pediment a shield, with the carpenter's arms, and motto, "Honour God."

The journeymen in sections. The first ten with a blue ribbon at their breast, with a scale and dividers and a drawing square in their hands. Four masters with a two feet rule in their hands. 392 rank and file.

M. first, Lor Merkel and John Simeon, carrying a valuable white fox skin, manufactured; followed by an Indian properly accoutred, with the dress and habiliments of his nation, as just coming out of the woods, loaded with various kinds of raw furs, as if bringing them for sale, followed by journeymen, each of them carrying furs and manufactures; the produce of this country. Likewise a horse with two bears, each sitting on a pack of furs, led by an Indian in a beaver blanket, and round that with black feathers, followed by two journeymen furriers in their working habits, with mallet aprons, their coats trimmed with black marine's, their hats decorated with black feathers and white cockades.

A red flag, on which a tiger as large as the life was displayed, and above in a large mass of real ermine, as an emblem of the craft; followed by two journeymen in like habits as the first. In the rear of the train came Mr. Lyon Jonas, dressed in a superb scarlet blanket and an elegant cap, ornamented with beautiful plumage, smoking the Indian pipe and tomahawk.

Hatters. Preceded by ten men in their working dresses, ornamented with blue sashes, and carrying bows decorated with blue ribbons. The flag, displaying the emblems of the branch on the blue, supported by two masters. Journeymen and apprentices, followed by masters, being 60 in number, with blue cockades and blue aprons, headed by Walter Bicker.

Peruke makers and Hair dressers. To the number of 25—standards and a flag—the arms, a wig in quarters and 322202—on the top of the arms "The amiable society of Peruke makers." Motto, "May we succeed in our trade and the Union protect us."

Two small flags on barbers poles, ten links in each, emblematic of the ten adopting states. Rear of the 4th division brought up by the artificial florists, carrying a white flag, ornamented

on the edges with artificial flowers, with 12 blue stars, 3 of which drooping representing the 3 states that had not adopted the Constitution; supported by 2 boys in white, with blue sashes, and their heads set off with feathers. Motto "Worsh America."

FIFTH DIVISION.

White Smiths. Carrying an elegant petticoat of open scroll work, supporting the arms of the trade, Vulcan's arm and hand hammers; motto in gold, "By hammer and hand." "All arts do stand."

Below the name of the trade embellished with gold ornaments in terms of lambs; a highly polished finished lock was here; likewise a ball being continually during the procession, and at the top a finished jack, kept likewise in motion by the top wind, followed by the masters singly, the two wardens, masters, journeyman apprentices, all with blue cockades.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) May 27.

A gentleman just arrived from London, by way of Bath, acquaints us that he was robbed between Bridgewater and Chester by the following arrangement: Travelling in a post chaise alone, without any attendant but the driver, a decent looking woman, in appearance, hopped the carriage and most earnestly solicited a seat, being fatigued to death with scolding, as the said from a cruel husband who delighted to put her to death.

The compassionate Irishman, not much averts for the female traveller, and willing to serve a lady in distress, consented and the foreigner stepped into the chaise, where the amiable woman with several children beside her came to a halt, and a horse jolly fellow then bounced from behind a hedge, and presented a pistol to her companion's breast, and then followed by four desperate ruffians, armed with pointed bayonets, a gold watch, and other articles of considerable amount. It appeared by circumstances that these villains were ignorant of the engagement made by their companion, as they seemed surprised at seeing her, and knew nothing of her picking up the game. It is probable, however, that she during and abandoned a female would have taken the same advantage, though her confederates had not been so near.

LONDON, May 19.

Notwithstanding the content with which we seem to treat the Emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the Barbary shore, and push at every fair which is entering or going out of the Straights monthly, in spite of ten or our men of war, and every prisoner made a slave, and most of them sent up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the Straights trade.

The report of Gibraltar seems to be in two fold danger, from the temporary hostility of the Spanish Prince, and the perpetual jealousy of the Spaniards, now armed in full force, ready to strike any important blow which time, chance, and a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, may throw in their way. The ruin of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibraltar out of our hands, to be re-annexed to their kingdom forever.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 24.

It is ascertained, as a melancholy fact, that upwards of five thousand head of horned quadrupeds perished for want of sustenance, during the late dry weather, in three or four of the neighbouring parishes.

They write from London, that it is in the contemplation of the British government to repeal or mitigate the penal statutes of England, still in force against the Catholics, in order to exonerate them from obnoxious laws, and give them the rights and privileges of free born Englishmen, in conformity to what has been done, and is still doing, through Europe in favour of general toleration.

Extra of a letter from London, May 7.

"The present contrivance of all people in this city, and in many parts of the country, is scarcely to be described or imagined, as all public as well as private advices by this mail will fully inform you; nothing any wife like it has happened since 1772, when Fordyce's house became bankrupt. Every man distrusts his neighbour & most intimate acquaintance. Happy and lucky are they who shall be able to scramble through."

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

On Monday last the Rev. Dr. Collin delivered a sermon in the SWANSON CHURCH on the following words, "He forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning, if I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." Psalm 137, verses 5 and 6. In this discourse the Doctor enforced the duty, and displayed the advantage of Patriotism in a

most elegant and original manner, and concluded by taking notice of the present happy situation of the United States in the adoption of the Federal government.

Before and after the sermon order, which had been previously set to music, were performed by a band, accompanied by voices. The whole of this sacred and patriotic entertainment was conducted in such a manner as to give pleasure to a crowded and respectable audience. The most praise cannot be given to the Rev. Dr. Collin, for this contribution to the order and happiness of the United States, in addition to many others which he has given during the late controversy upon the subject of the Federal government.

Should Virginia give a president, and Massachusetts a Vice-President to the United States, Pennsylvania would certainly come in for the honour of being the seat of federal government. Her central situation, her active federal spirit, which for the whole union in motion in favour of the federal constitution upon its first promulgation, her numerous resources for arts and manufactures, and the connection of her name with the original splendor and fame of Congress, all strongly mark her as the most proper state for the new government of the United States.

We are happy to inform our readers that not more than two thirds of the quantity of spirits reported to have been entered into the Excise Office of this city, were entered last year, and that the demand for spirits has increased in proportion to the diminished consumption of spirits.

On the joyous news of the adoption of the new Constitution by the convention of our brethren and sister New-York, the merits of the friends to the government in that honourable body, and the virtue of those from the opposition who helped them to execute the good work of ratification, were complimented with a glorious pen from Christ Church bells.

It has often been said exultingly in Great Britain, by a correspondent, that the British nation sustain no loss from the Independence of the United States; and no wonder, for by the plentiful emission of paper money, and the want of a general power to encourage home Manufactures, and to restrain the importation of British manufactures, more goods were bought of Great Britain than before. But let her beware of the effects of our new Constitution—This will soon teach her the folly of feeding innocents, and the injustice she has sustained by disseminating the empire. In the articles of iron, cotton, paper and mal liquors alone, the will lose, in the course of the present year, not less than half a million sterling, and in the course of three years we hope, four times that sum.

August 13. We learn that there are seven taverns by sixty in the city of Philadelphia that there were the last year. The state of Pennsylvania will be truly happy, when all her distilleries are converted into breweries, and when their fourths of her taverns are turned into hospitable American manufactories.

The important letter sent by the late Convention of New-York to all the states, urging what they thought the best amendments to the Constitution, merits the serious attention from all the friends of good government. It holds out the total annihilation of every useful and wise part of the Constitution. The only design of such supposal amendments is to continue a few New-York speculators and land jobbers in office, who have imposed on an ignorant and well-meaning majority in the convention. Nothing proves this more than the emphy the official certificate and land brokers shewed to the government before it was published. Let the government have a trial. If it should be found faulty the faults will show themselves, and they may be amended. Fortunately for the United States, the States have adopted the Constitution without any view for a single amendment. If they consented, no alteration can be made until an experiment has been tried with the government. The experiment will be favourable to it, for the demands for alteration in a great majority of the diffused, have arisen from ignorance only, which the operations of the government will remove in a few years.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 12.

On the 7th of March last, Mr. James Barris, of Frederickburgh, in this county, was six of his children, were bit by a small puppy belonging to Mr. Barris. They supposed the quickness of the dog was owing to the children's piteousness; he however killed him, previous to which he had bit a cat, which soon ran mad—this gave them some alarm: The biters however had no apparent effect on either of them until the 27th of July last, at which time one of his children, and in the 11th year of his age, who was bit first, was taken with exquisite pain in the knee and leg, which was attended by a tumour thence communicating to the parts of the body, and more especially the head, which was very much swollen. On the 28th he appeared stupid and senseless, on the 29th he was in great distress and at times berthed of his senses—on the 30th he was at

times raving, running about the house, at others senseless and would beg for water, but could not drink. Thus he remained in the utmost distress and anguish, until the morning of the 31st, when he expired, leaving his relatives to lament the loss, and under fearful apprehensions of soon losing the same fate.

N. Y. W. O. R. K. August 7.

Extract of a genuine letter from a gentleman in North-Carolina, dated June 16.

"The Spanish Ambassador has presented Congress with a memorial on Indian affairs, and says, 'If the Georgians do not treat his majesty's friends, the Indians, with more justice and humanity, his Catholic Majesty will think himself obliged to interpose in their behalf, in a manner which will probably be attended with very unpleasant consequences to the good people of Georgia.' This may be depended on as fact."

By a late arrival from France, we learn that the pompous paragraphs with which the English papers are filled, representing the commotion in France, are entirely destitute of veracity. The truth is that some disappointed, or discontented members of the provincial Parliament have appeared with obscuring violence, the measures of his Most Christian Majesty which had been taken for the good of the nation, and had endeavoured to delude the common people to counteract their ambitious projects. The consequence was, they were committed to the Bastille, and the people, opening their eyes to the danger they were like to be thrown into, returning to their duty—and he is now filled with the shouts of VIVE LE ROI. *Love the King.*

August 13. Several reports have lately circulated respecting an attack said to have been made on a party of the troops stationed in the vicinity north-west of the Ohio. The bell information we can collect, is from a gentleman just arrived from the Muskogee, who says that a party of the Chippaws, about 20, had been seen some time lingering about the camp, where the stores were collected for the general treaty, under the guard of a corporal and ten men; that taking the advantage of this small party, they in the night made an attack and killed two privates, wounded a third supposed mortally, and scalped a mulatto man; that being fired upon by the remainder of the guard, they retreated, without doing any further damage, or effecting their design, which was to plunder the stores. Upon this outrage being committed, the Delaware, a friendly tribe, not only gave proofs of their disapprobation of the measure by words, but actually seized one of the principal Indians who had been guilty of this attack, and delivered them into the hands of our troops; and they were safely conducted to Fort Harmer, where our informant saw them in iron.

The stores have since been removed to a place of greater security, and the treaty is now expected to be held at Fort Harmer.

Notwithstanding this accident, (for so it is viewed in the Western country) it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Indians at the treaty; from which great advantages will accrue, as the natives in general seem disposed to cultivate harmony and good understanding with our settlers in that quarter.

NEW-HAVEN, August 22.

Yesterday we had a violent gale of wind, the height of which was from the S. E. about one o'clock. Though the tide was no full has been frequent in extremely hot, considerable damage was done to the long-wharf, by the violence of the waves, and several vessels parted their fast, but the shipping received no particular damage. Indian corn is much injured, and the trees stripped of their fruit and some apple-trees blown down.

By a vessel which left New-York, last evening and arrived here this morning, we are advised, that the storm yesterday, was very severe there and has done great damage to the wharves, &c.

SAL. E. M. August 6.

Never were our fishermen more successful than in the present season—they have uniformly returned both to this and the neighbouring parts, with great success; several have come in here since our fall, some of which had 600 quintals.

BOSTON, August 21.

By papers and letters received in the mails on Tuesday evening, we learn, that the Convention of North-Carolina has rejected the Constitution by a majority of 100.

Extract of a letter from Richmond (Virginia) dated August 6.

"By accounts from North-Carolina this evening, we learn, that they have rejected the Constitution. For the adoption, was against it 176—majority 100."

We hear that the Legislature of the State of Vermont, intend sending delegates to Congress, agreeably to a request of that honourable body. They also propose calling a convention immediately for the purpose of considering the new constitution.

PROVIDENCE, August 14.

We learn, that the vote appointing the time for the new government to commence operations has been reconsidered in Congress—and that the

first Wednesday in January next is appointed for choosing electors—but the first Wednesday in February the electors are to choose the President and Vice-President—and the new legislature is to meet the first Wednesday in March. The place of their meeting at present stands at New-York—but the whole of this arrangement is subject to alteration.

NORTHAMPTON, August 27.

On Tuesday of the last week there was a violent gale of wind, by which the inhabitants of this and many of the neighbouring towns sustained great damage—About two o'clock the wind arose from the S. and continued with increasing force until after three, it then veered to the S. W. and for about 20 minutes was exceedingly violent here—three barns and a number of hotels were blown down, several barns roofed; many appertures were demolished, and a great part of the apples blown from the trees which remained; considerable damage was done to the fences, stacks of grain, and the Indian corn—but from the kindness of Providence no lives were lost. We are informed from Deerfield that effects nearly similar to these above described, were produced by the storm in that town, and that its violence was still greater in the towns northwest of Deerfield. In Conway, Ashfield and Whately several buildings were blown down, whole groves of large wood blown up by the roots and many cattle and horses killed thereby. A child was killed in Hatfield, and a man at Conway. Much damage was done in the towns westward of this, and the gale extended many miles to the east.—The roads in many places were blocked up by the fallen trees, and rendered for some days impassable. It would be endless to describe all the effects of the storm, and impossible to ascertain the damage it has occasioned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Wilkesbarre, July 20.

"Col. Pickering was released by the banditti who took him prisoner, being constantly harassed by parties who were after them, and receiving no support from any quarter, was the cause of releasing the Colonel. He arrived here the evening of the 16th inst. in as good a condition as could have been expected. The parties who were out took four of the wild boys prisoners; two are gone to Easton goal, and two are confined here—together with several suspected persons."

"When the proclamation arrived here, new life was given to the young gentlemen, who had been out before; they got out again, and the morning a few of the party brought in Joseph Dudley prisoner; he is now at the academy, and in all probability will prove master. One other, Abner, it is wound he fell, but the party did not get him.—They fell in with him at the plain called Wyfacks, about 75 miles up the river.

"One William Carney, of the wild party, has delivered himself up to a justice of the Peace of this county. Dudley is since dead of his wounds."

DIED, at Sunderland, the 17th inst, Mrs. S. A. RAH WHITMORE, consort of Col. DANIEL WHITMORE, in the 28th year of her age.—She left a disconsolate husband and four children to bemoan her loss.

Levi Shephard,

At his Medical Store in Northampton, has just received a fresh assortment of European and India

GOODS:

Which complete Assortment, equal, if not superior to any Store in this town or county, which he has determined to sell for cash at such a price, as he has no doubt will give full satisfaction to the purchaser, and as low as at any Store in the town, without exception. He determines to receive in pay for any of his Goods, water-rotted Flax, Duck, Sals and Flax-Seed—He gives Cash for Pierce's Fossil Serments, Bees Wax, and Shipping Furs. August 27, 1788.

Tappan & Fowle,

Have for sale at their Store opposite the Court House, a large assortment of English

GOODS,

(part of which they have just received) containing almost every article required for; which they will dispose of at as low a rate as they can be purchased at any Store in the county.—Alfo, Bohem Tea, Chocolate, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Pepper, Raisins, Powder and Shot, Pewter, Looking Glasses, Iron Wire, Codfish, Hard Soap, Indigo, &c. &c. Northampton, August 27, 1788.

Wanted by the Subscriber, A GOOD COOPER, to make two hundred casks in English or West-India Goods. Apply to CYRUS MILLER, of Williamburgh.

August 27th, 1788.

For Sale at the Printing-Office in Northampton, PIERCE'S new SYSTEM of Arithmetic—Pistol Books—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d parts.—Writing Paper—Blank Account Books—Printers—Baron Stubbs's Military Exercise—Blanks of various kinds, &c. Cash or any of the above articles given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

Breck & Clarke,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they now have their Store east of the Court-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell, for Cash, at a much lower rate than they have sold heretofore—Their assortment consists in the following articles, viz—

- BROAD CLOTHS.
- German Serges.
- Woolen Serges.
- Coatings.
- Raise and Flannel.
- Camblets.
- Calicoes and Chintzes.
- Red Fustians.
- Irish Linens.
- Jeane and Fustians.
- Corduroy.
- Trafficines.
- Cotzen Denim.
- Boggepoors.
- Silk Blaggy.
- Pronella.
- Bombazine.
- Serice Denim.
- Lainings.
- Morcens.
- Poplins.
- Crapes.
- Callimancoes.
- Tannoy.
- Dorasts.
- Shalloons.
- Ratinet.
- Cotzen Velvets.
- Morfilles Quilting.
- Cheeds.
- Satins and Modes.
- Saracens.
- Luteringes.
- Britans.
- Woolen Hops.
- Tanned and Cotton do.
- Men's & Women's silks do.
- Cambricks.
- Lawn.
- Mullins.
- Moffin Handkerchiefs & Aprons.
- Lawn, do.
- Tiffany Handkerchiefs.
- Gauzes.
- Game Handkerchiefs.
- Black Silk do.
- Beadano, do.
- Romals, do.
- Show's, all sizes.
- Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
- Bolting Cloths.
- Ladies Gloves.
- Fans.
- Cape Velret.
- Vell Patterns.
- Silk Mitts.
- Ribbons.
- Quilting and Bindings.
- Garters and Tapes.
- Bobbing Threads.
- Laces and Edgings.
- Tafle.
- N-cdles and Pins.
- Hair and Hair Pins.
- Sleeve Buttons.
- Shoe and Kner Buckles.
- Cutteaus & Pen-Knives.
- Shears and Scissors.
- Ratiers.
- Thimbles.
- Iron & Brass Candlesticks.
- Japan'd, do.
- Metal & Twist Buttons.
- Horn and Ivory Combs.
- Wool and Cotton Cards.
- Knives and Forks.
- Shoe Knives and Hammers.
- Awls and Tacks.
- Plated and Steel Spurs.
- Snaffle and curb'd Bits.
- Men's and Women's Straps.
- Girth, Straining and Single Webbs.
- Testi Nails, Clouts and Tacks.
- Saddlers Hammers.
- Copper and Tin Coffee Pots.
- Door, Chisel, Copboard, Draw and Fall Locks.
- Door Handles.
- H & HL Hinges, Boils.
- English Nicell.
- Curry Combs.
- Cork Screws, Graters.
- Brass Coaks, Prats Knobs.
- Boils and Screws.
- Wrench, Frame, Stria & Pocket Looking Glasses.
- Snuff and Tobacco Boxes.
- Ruffs and Files.
- Augers, Chisels, & Goggles.
- Chang Dillars.
- Houff, Herrish, Cloth.
- Shoecand Beate Brushes.
- Polster and Sheet.
- Par and Sheet Lead.
- Iron Shovels and Spades.
- Sand Rubs, and Norway Rags.
- Scythes and Sietles.
- English Kettles and Skillets.
- Shovels and Tongs.
- Steel & Iron plane Saws.
- Frying Pans.
- Iron Wire.
- 20d, 10d, 8d, & 4d Nails.
- 6d, 5d, 4d & 3d Brads.
- Bellows.
- By 9, & 6 by 8. Taylor's London Plates & London Pewter Plates & Plates.
- Quart and pint Pots.
- Gallon, three quart, two quart, one quart and pint Basins.
- Porringers.
- Quart, pint, and half pint Tea-Pots.
- Pewter & Tin Wine-Measures.
- Tunnels, Pepper Boxes.
- Graters and Dippers.
- Blue and white China Cups & Saucers.
- Crockery Ware, viz. Plates, Bowls.
- Quart and pint Mugs.
- Tea Pots and Dishes.
- Manifards, Sals, Pipes.
- Glass Ware, viz. Quart & pint Decanters.
- Wine Glasses and Tumblers.
- Crevists and Sals.
- Mofarids and Rafons.
- Iron Hollow Ware, viz. Pans and Kettles.
- Skillets and Spiders.
- Stew Pans and Tea Kettles.
- Gallon Basins.
- Dripping Pans.
- Waggon Boxes.
- Bibles and Testaments.
- Webster's Institute, three parts.
- Printers, Pishon Books.
- Perry's Dictionary.
- Account Books.
- Ink Powder, and Ink Pots.
- Paper, Quills.
- Walt, Indiana and New-England Run.
- French Brandy, Gin.
- Lifoon, Malaga, and Clarret Wine.
- Raisins, Tea, Coffee.
- Chocolate, Pepper.
- Indigo, Ginger.
- Chalk, Salt-Petre.
- Brown Sugar.
- Loaf do.
- Cinnamon.
- Crown Soap.
- Bed Cord.
- Ginn Cases.
- Corn Tans.
- Ginn Glue.

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