tion of flax, may be found advantageous and profitable, I can recollect at present but one objection against its being generally adopted. Every flax-grower, it may be said, could not expect to have conveniencies for boiling water sufficient for the purpose; the consumption of water would be great, and some additional expence would be incurred. In answer to this, I shall only observe, that an additional expence would be more than reimbursed by the better marketable price of flax; for otherwise any improvement, if it will not quit cost, must be dropped, were it even the searching after gold. In a large cauldron, a great deal of flax might be dipped in the same water: and the consumption, perhaps, would not be more than a quart to each sheaf, even a large houshold pot would be capable of containing one sheaf after another; and I believe the whole objection would be obviated, were the practice to prevail with us as in Flanders, and Holland, that the flax-grower and the flax-dresser should be two distinct professions.

I shall conclude with recommending to those who are inclined to make experiments, not to be discouraged by the failure of one or two trials. Perhaps the flax instead of being just plunged into the scalding water, ought to be kept in five minutes, perhaps a quarter of an hour, perhaps a whole hour. Should five minutes, or a quarter of an hour, not be sufficient to make the boon and harle easily separate at night, perhaps, be found expedient to boil the flax for more than an hour; and such boiling, when in this state, might in return, save several hours boiling in the article of bleaching. It is not, I think, at all probable, that the boiling of the flax with the boon in it, would prejudice the harle; for in the course of its future existence, it is made to be exposed 30 or 40 times to this boiling trial; and if not determined in the one case, it is to be presumed it would not be detrimental in the other. Perhaps after boiling, it would be proper to pile up the flax in one heap for a whole day or for half a day, to occasion some fermentation; or perhaps immediately after the boiling, it might be proper to wash it in cold water.—The greatest object, when the flax is pulled, is to get the harle from the boon with as little loss and damage as possible; and if this is accomplished in a more complete manner than usual, considerable labour and expence will be saved in the future manufacturing of flax. On this account, I think, much more would be gained than lost, were the two or three last inches of the roots of the flax to be chopped or clipped off, precious to its being either watered or boiled.

BOSTON, September 11.

NORTH-CAROLINA CONVENTION.

THE accounts hitherto published of the proceedings of the Convention of North-Carolina, have been incomplete, and in a great measure erroneous. By the late mail we received the following general observations, inserted in the Petersburgh (Virginia) paper, viz.

"We learn from North-Carolina, that the convention of that state have not absolutely rejected the new constitution, but have proposed a bill of rights and amendments to the most exceptionable parts of the same which they conceive ought to be laid before Congress and the states, previous to the ratification of the constitution on the part of the state of North-Carolina. The bill of rights and amendments are nearly the same as those proposed by Virginia, except in two instances, which we are informed are local to North-Carolina;—but this locality does not militate against the interest of any other state. The new constitution was discussed clause by clause, in a committee of the whole convention; and the report of the committee was a bill of rights and amendments, previous to the ratification, which was agreed to by the convention, by a majority of 102: yeas 184, nays 82.—It was the opinion of that convention, that the Congress will call a general convention to consider the proposed amendments;—that the deliberations of that convention will be submitted to conventions in the several states; and that their state not having rejected the constitution absolutely, will not be precluded from calling a convention to adopt it, should they think proper so to do. They passed two recommendations to their legislature; the one, to make the most effectual and speedy provision for the redemption of the paper money now in circulation;—the other, to lay an impost, for the use of Congress, on goods imported into North-Carolina, similar to that which shall be laid by the new Congress, on goods imported into the adopting states. These two recommendations are also to be transmitted to Congress and the executives of the several states.

"On the opening of the convention, a motion was made, by the opposition, to put the question immediately, as it was supposed every member had made up his mind on the subject, and an immediate determination would save the state great expence;—this it is thought would have been carried, had not one of the principal supporters of the government, in a most animated and excellent speech, proved the extreme impropriety of such precipitancy in so important a business:—Upon which the motion was withdrawn.

"Through the whole discussion of this subject we are informed, that the convention shewed every disposition to promote the interest of the union, and were determined to be actuated by no other motive than that which might tend to promote the general welfare, but being previously instructed by their constituents, and preserving exceptions in the new constitution, they thought themselves justifiable in postponing the ultimate decision of the important question until it should be reconsidered by the several states, and such objections removed, as might be found necessary to the preservation of the union.

The proposed Declaration of Rights, and Amendments are as follows, viz.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

In Convention, August 2, 1788.

RESOLVED, That a declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the unalienable rights of the people, together with amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the said Constitution or Government, ought to be laid before Congress, or the convention of the states that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending the said constitution, for their consideration, previous to the ratification of the Constitution aforesaid, on the part of the State of North-Carolina.

DECLARATION *of* RIGHTS.

1st. THAT there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2d. That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people and that the doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

4th. That no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate publick emoluments, or privileges from the community, but in consideration of publick services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge, or any other publick office, to be hereditary.

5th. That the legislative, executive and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the publick burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rulers of the constitution of government, and the laws shall direct.

6th. That elections of representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent and common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of suffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be set, rated or levied upon the people without their own consent, or that of their representatives, so elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the publick good.

7th. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

8th. That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence and be allowed counsel in his favour, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or dissessed of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11th. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, frequently and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these, are oppressive and unjust.

13th. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishment inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers and property; all warrants therefore to search suspected places or seize any freeman, his papers or property without information upon oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person, without specially naming, or describing the place or person, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments—that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the laws direct.

19th. That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead.

20th. That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right, to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS *to the* CONSTITUTION.

I. THAT each state in the union shall, respectively, retain every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States, or to the departments of the Federal Government.

II. That there shall be one representative to every 30,000, according to the enumeration or census, mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amount to two hundred, after which, that number shall be continued or increased, as Congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed in the constitution, by apportioning the representatives of each state to some greater number of people from time to time, as population encreases.

III. When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the executive power of each state, of the quota of such state, according to the census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised: And if the legislature of any state shall pass a law, which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by Congress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall not be collected in such state.

IV. That the members of the Senate and house of representatives shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected.

V. That the journals of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operation, as in their judgment require secrecy.

VI. That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of the publick money shall be published at least once in every year.

VII. That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of members of the senate: And no treaty, ceding, contracting, or restraining or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims to fishing in the American seas, or navigating the American rivers, shall be made, but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity; nor shall any such treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively.

VIII. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce, shall be passed without the consent of two thirds of the members present in both houses.

IX. That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the members in both houses.

X. That no soldier shall be enlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

XI That each state respectively, shall have the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining its own militia, whenever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. The militia shall not be subject to martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion, and when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties and punishments, as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state.

XII. That Congress shall not declare any state to be in rebellion without the consent of at least two thirds of all the members present of both houses.

XIII. That the exclusive power of legislation given to Congress over the federal town and its adjacent district, and other places, purchased or to be purchased by Congress, of any of the states, shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police, and good government thereof.

XIV. That no person shall be capable of being President of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years.

XV. That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such courts of admiralty, as Congress may from time to time order and establish in any of the different states.—The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under treaties made, and which shall be made under the authority of the United States: to all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction; in all other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, as to matters of law only, except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification, except in disputes between places claiming lands under the grants of different states, and suits for debts due to the United States.

XVI. That in criminal prosecutions, no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right of challenging or accepting to the jury.

XVII. That Congress shall not alter, modify or interfere in the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, or either of them except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse or be disabled, by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same.

XVIII. That those duties which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress; but that they be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise as inserted merely for greater caution.

XIX. That the laws ascertaining the compensation of senators and representatives for their services be postponed in their operation, until after the election of the representatives immediately succeeding the passing thereof, that excepted, which shall first be passed on the subject.

XX. That some tribunal, other than the senate, be provided for trying impeachments of senators.

XXI. That the salary of a judge shall not be encreased or diminished during his continuance in office, otherwise than by general regulations of salary which may take place, on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years, to commence from the time such salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress.

XXII. That Congress erect no company of merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

XXIII. That no treaties which shall be directly opposed to the existing laws of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be valid until such laws shall be repealed, or made conformable to such treaty; nor shall any treaty be valid which is contradictory to the constitution of the United States.

XXIV. That the latter part of the fifth paragraph of the 9th section of the first article be altered to read thus—"Nor shall vessels bound to a particular state be obliged to enter or pay duties in any other; nor when bound from any one of the states be obliged to clear in another."

XXV. That Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the states in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating and discharging the publick securities of any one of the states: But each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the above purposes, as they shall think proper.

XXVI. That Congress shall not introduce foreign troops into the United States without the consent of two thirds of the members present of both houses.

PARIS, (France) July 1.

Another action, severely disputed on both sides, has happened at Grenoble between the military and the people; the killed and wounded amounted by the short est account to 3000. From Pau we learn that on the last meeting of the parliament there, after having entered their usual protest against the late edicts, they retired, and surrendered the keys of the Palais to the commanding officer appointed to receive them. In the evening the populace arose, got possession of the Palais, and in the morning at day break, forced the magistrates from their beds, and conducted them in triumph to their ancient seat, where they continue to exercise the functions of Parliament.

LONDON, July 2.

A report continued to prevail in Poland when the last mail came away, that an engagement had happened near Bender, between a Russian army under the command of Grenoble Salukow and the Turks, in which the latter are said to have been worsted, with the loss of 12,000 men.

A strong alliance between Great-Britain, Holland, Prussia, and Russia, would so certainly assert in the peace of Europe, that it is the objection to which all our endeavours ought to tend. We have played the game the most likely to accomplish this quadruple alliance. Russia, debauched by France, lost sight of the true policy which ought to guide her councils; but she now sees the consequence of England, and there is little doubt but Britain and Prussia must now interfere to save her from the consequences of her own folly.

The following extraordinary affair happened in the vicinity of Hanover-square a few days since. A country gentleman who had visited London, for winter amusement, being well assured that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with a certain major, laid the following plan, which was put in execution, he went seemingly to Blackstone for a few days but returning on the night of the day he departed, he found the happy pair locked in each other's arms. He did not, however, challenge the adulterer to single combat, as it is some times the custom—but he caused him and the adulteress to be handcuffed and fettered by the legs in bed together, and yoked by the neck to the bedhead. In this situation, having decently covered them, he sent to their intimate friends and acquaintance and ushered them into the room, pointing out the modern Mars and Venus with great philosophic composure, and asking each if "this was not a dreadful sight."—This kind of bedroom visiting was continued for four days, during which time he allowed the lovers nothing but bread and water.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) August 14.

We are informed by a correspondent, that Congress intend giving encouragement to the raising of sugar and of making of rum, on the coast of Africa, with a view of bartering American manufactures for the same. If we consider that there is not one hundredth part of the inhabitants of the earth that use sugar, and that all savages are fond of rum, we cannot get better articles in payment of the goods we manufacture, as we can barter away the rum and sugar, we get in payment for furs and furs with the inhabitants of the remotest parts of the globe to a very great advantage, provided we should not consume the same at home ourselves.—Congress can effect a thing of this kind it will be acting a more friendly part by the Africans than the Europeans have done.

Our correspondent adds, that the Europeans ought to be glad that we can find markets for our manufactures amongst nations with whom they have scarce any acquaintance, as it may prevent quarrelling with them respecting commercial matters, about which, for centuries past, they have been almost continually fighting. May the great Disposer of all events give blessing to every place that will promote trade and peace upon earth and good will amongst men!

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from Fort Chiffel, July 14.

"A most violent war has just broke out between the people of Holstein and the Cherokee and the Chickamawgee Indians. It is said the whites at different times this spring and summer, have lost about 60 persons, and the Indians have lost ninety; among which was the Fool Warrior Old Tassel, and Old Abraham the Hanging Maw's brother, who is principal chief of those nations; a number of towns on the Tenesee are evacuated, and several of them were in flames before the Indians left them. Hostilities appear to be carried on by both parties with all the malice, horror, and implacable hatred imaginable, fo God only knows where it will end.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Doctor Price, of London, to the Rev. President, Stiles of New-Haven, dated Hackney, June 16, 1788.

"There was lately read to our Royal Society, a paper of Doctor Herschel's, in which he gives an account of the elements of the new planet and its two satellites. These satellites revolve, one of them in about nine, and the other in about thirteen and an half days. The planet moves at about double the distance of Saturn. The quantity of matter is seventeen times greater than the quantity of matter in the earth; its magnitude about eighty times greater; its density above four times less; and the power of gravity on its surface makes a heavy body fall eighteen feet in a second. The grand reflecting telescope, by which Dr. Herschel hopes to make many more discoveries in the heavens, is not yet finished. It is forty feet long, and its diameter such that it is easy to walk through it.

"With great regard I am, dear Sir, Your's,
RICHARD PRICE."

HUDSON, August 26.

The 18th and 19th inst. we experienced in this country an extensive flood of rain, it continued for nearly 48 hours, almost without cessation, and towards the close very fast; much damage has been done on the low lands, by carrying off hay, corn, &c.—Mr. Thomas Jenkins of this place, sustained considerable damage, a mill dam, which he had just completed, was broken down with great violence. We learn it has actually carried off a number of mills between this and Albany. Its effects, we fear, will be severely felt both at the northward and westward.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north-easterly part of Hillsdale, to a friend in this city, dated August 20.

"Yesterday a scene was exhibited in our neighbourhood, which, considering its approach, progress and consequences, has not been equaled within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. The day had passed from morn until about four o'clock. P. M. attended by heavy showers, the air remarkably thick and sultry, the wind at southwest, when it chopped round, as it were in an instant, and blew a most violent hurricane from the northwest, attended by amazing deluge of rain: It could hardly, however, with propriety be called rain—it were rather the appearance of large rivers precipitated from huge mountains, and driven through the atmosphere by the irresistible force of the wind. The fall of these aerial cataracts almost instantaneously swelled our small domestic streams into dangerous torrents. The little brook which runs almost within our piazza, and was scarcely noticed but by geese and children, arose to a Jordan-like importance. The sudden and surprising rise and roar of water, attended by the continual crash of the stupendous pines, which, as it were, hung nodding over our houses, combined with ideas ever accompanying extraordinary phenomena, afforded to me most sublime, the most solemn and awful scene I ever before beheld—it was, however short, the consequences not so alarming as might have been expected. A neighbour of mine, Thear, is badly hurt, some oxen and sheep killed, fences, mill dams, potash works, &c. &c. suffered much. Indian corn, and almost every species of domestic vegetation is laid level with the ground."

HARTFORD, Sept. 8.

"Last Saturday sennight, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a flash of lightning (conducted by the chimney) entered the dwelling house of Mr. Silas Mussel, of East-Windsor, struck him down, & a young lad, who were standing near the chimney, to the floor—one side of the livid flash struck him on the side next the chimney, burning most of his clothes in that side from his shoulder to his foot, scorching his shoes in a very surprising manner—they were both very much shaved by the stroke, but are likely to recover.

His wife and the rest of his family were in the same room, but providentially did not receive any material harm—the roof of the house, chimney and hearth sustained considerable damage, being shattered in a most shocking manner.

SALEM, Sept. 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the area settlement on the Muskingum, to a person in this town, dated July 20th.

"We had a beautiful passage down the Ohio from Pittsburg, in company with three Kentucky boats. Without sails or oars, we glided down the fair river, and in 48 hours arrived at this enchanting spot. It is really a delightful situation. The first thing which presented itself, when we ascended the bank by a grand and easy pair of stairs, was a fine level spot covered with huts and tents. Ranging the Muskingum, was a fine bowery, where our people celebrated the Fourth of July: An oration was delivered by General VARNUM; and a fine dinner was provided; among other things, there were on the table perch that weighed 25 pounds—pickerel of 22, pounds—great pig—venison, &c. While dining, there was a discharge of cannon from the garrison, which is so near, that, with the settlement on the Virginia shore, it makes this point very lively. The day after we arrived was the time appointed for Governor St. Clair to make his first public appearance. At 5 o'clock, P. M. there was a general muster in the bowery: His Excellency came over from the garrison to this place, attended by the core of officers, the Secretary, &c. The Secretary then read the ordinance of Congress, the Governor's commission, the Judges', and his own. The Governor was then congratulated on his arrival at the seat of Government: and three cheers closed the ceremony.

"The Rev. Mr. Breck is here, and this day preached the first sermon that ever was delivered on the banks of the Muskingum, from Exodus xix. 5, 6: *Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me, above all people; for all the earth is mine: And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation.*"

BOSTON, September 11.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, received by the brig Lively, Captain Kelso, dated July 17.

In this unfortunate and unhappy country we cannot depend upon any thing. The King is now at WAR with his subjects, and there are many regiments of infantry that have refused to serve him against their country. The peasantry begin to collect in formidable bodies, and have offered a large reward for the head of the Intendant of the city of Rennes, who has had the good luck to escape.

"Every thing at present seems to have a melancholy aspect; the minds of the people are much irritated. This has continued these three months, and we do not know when nor how it will end. Thus we behold the consequences of a bad administration!"

NORTHAMPTON, September 17.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation, commanding that all hostilities on the part of that state do cease against the Creek Indians; and forbidding all persons to interrupt or otherwise injure them on their way to, attending on, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them this month.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WHEREAS the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts stands prorogued to Wednesday the eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to meet at the State-House in Boston; but there being nothing at present in prospect that will require their meeting at that time—

Therefore I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, further to prorogue the said General Court, and the same is hereby prorogued unto WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then to meet at the State-House in Boston, whereof all the Members of said Court are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

And the Sheriffs of the respective counties, their Deputies, and Constables of the several towns, are required to publish this Proclamation within their respective districts.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

John Hancock.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WANTED, an active steady BOY, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Sadlers trade.
Enquire of SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.
Northampton, Sept. 17, 1788.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Taylor's business, two BOYS, about 14 years of age.
Enquire of SAMUEL BRECK.
Northampton, Sept. 3, 1788.