thon. Therefore, fince God has been fo careful of us in natters of little confequence, it will be abfurd to

Almit that he has forfaken us, yetit could not have Admit that he has fortaken us, year could not more here without a juff carde; I et us improce that four hein-ous crime was committed by one of our ancetors, like to what we restold happened among another race of people, in four - rate God would certainly penish the crimical, but would never involve us that are innocent in his suil. Thate that think otherwise must make the Alaighty a very whimfical ill-natured being. Once sincre, are the Christians, more virtuous, or are they not much more victious han we are H fo, how comes that they are the objects of God's beneficence, whilst we are neglected r Docs the town, control his Greens without reason, and with so nech partiality? In a word, we find the christians much more depray-In a word, we find the shrillians inset more depray-ed in their murals than ourfelves, and we judge of their doctrines by the badness of their lives.

Ma. SHERIDAN's celebrated SPEECH.

(Continued.) We minster-Holl, Friday, June 10, 1788.

M. SHERIDAN began without any other pre-trib which he had been hithers to largely honoured, he would refume his speech, he faid, where he had Ropped on the preceding day, without taking up any of their Lordhips time in preliminary matter. He hadden of with that part of the Body of evidence which proved the abject flare of variables in which the Natub washeld, and by which it was, in his opinion, cendered manifest, that every act of his, pasticularly those from acts in which he violated every obligation of a fee, were done not merely at the initigation, but absolutely at the command of the prisoner. It would not be difficult to prove, that if he had been independeat be certainly would not have committed those acts. has be thought be able to demonstrate to their and this he interest to be begged leave to fay, that in be remetitation of those shanteful and according the perpetution of the financial and arrockous crimes which made the folject of the prefet charge, there were three principal, and three thorodinate actors.—
The three principal, or rather the one great and lead-The three principal, with his two chist foundintors, were Mr.
Hallings, Mr. Middleton, and Sir Elijah Impey.—The
three subordinate a fors were Colonel Flannay, Hyder Bey Cawn, and Ali Abram Cawn. Before he proceeded to thew that every one of the after were foreibly imed to thew that every one of the rits were foreibly im-posed on the Nabo's, he made fonce observations on part of the widence of Sir Elijah Impey. He had give an ear a region for non-having as any time after the cou-the disidavirs, converted with Mr. Haltings on the ful-ject to which they alteded, that he quitted Chimar the ment day, and that they fore the had not had an opportry of feeing him, in order to converse with his sject. Mr. Sheridan the wed, from le

ters written by Sir Elijah and Mr. Hallings, dat they

test written by Sir elight and Mr. Hallings, was they had quitted Chanar in company, and had continued together for fome time. Sir Elijah had stated alfo, that he had delivered the affairts into the hands of Mr. Hallings, and knew nothing of them afterwards. Mr. Sheridan thewed that Major Davie had received

the Perina affidarits from Sir Elijah io translare on the Perina affidarits from Sir Elijah io translare on the 12th of December, although Sir Elijah had faid

that he gave them to Mr. Hailings previous to his quitting Chunar, which was on the arit of December. Mr. Sheridan faid he took notice of these facts to thew

the respect that was to be paid to the telimony of Sir With regard to the affidavits as a body of evidence, the whole was mere hearfay and rumour. Captain Scott, who by being in the country where the feene of the rubellion was faid to lye, had had a good opportu-nity of knowing the facts, was not examined, and the reflimony of Hoolas Roy, who of all others was the heal informed on the subject, was suppressed. That his attidavit was taken was manifest, and he called on the princes to far, where this affidavit was concealed, and why it was withheld. Mr. Sheridan faid, that is and why R was withheld. Mr. Sheridan laid, hat, in the celebrated letter tritine by Mr. Hallings, dated the 19th of December, his own knowledge of the transactions was the most confused and contradictory that could be in agained. He enumerated the various contradictions of that letter. He faid that Mr. Hashings had made a number of curious affertions in regard to the plunder of the treatures and refumption of the Jag +, hires. The propalition was first made to him, that the treatures the uld be taken as an alternative for the Jag-Lires, but in making that proposition, it was faid, that they belonged of right to the Nabob. Mr. Hallings took it in the fuff lenfe, as he called it; that was, he determined to feize on the treatures, not as an alternative for the Jaglittes, but to take them first because the prowas made, and to take the Jaghires after politica was maje, and to take the Jagbire after-wards. He was very anxious to have at believed that the per polition came from the Nabob, although by the whole tenor of Mr. Middleton's letters, confident-al as well as public, it was demonstrated with what dif-ficulty they were able to extour from him his confent. fically they were able to extort from him his content to the violence. Mr. Sheridan adverted to the curious letter gritten by Mr. Hashings to Mr. Middleson, and Mr. Johnson, faving that the treaty made by him with the Nabob at Chanar, from its favourable teasers, had given rife to suspicious that money had een taken to procure it, and calling on them to excul-teen taken for it. Upon which they with great formal-ity declared on their honorrs, and before God, that meither received any bribe, mor had an idea of any ; which decleration made with fo much folemnithe confector field to fine the had the money in this precision.

He preceded to fine that for from the fearls being done at the indigation of the Nabob, it was

with the atmost difficulty that they could receive from him a formal function, and on-this subject several letters were read by Mr. Adams, and in particular he reconciled the letters written by Mr. Middleton on reconciled the letters written by far a state in regard the 1st and 6th of December, by faying that in regard to the feizure of the treasure of the Begums he only reto the feizure of the treature of the beginning only quired a hint from Mr. Haftings, but as the refumption of the Jaghires was likely to be a fervice of danger, on of the jagaires was likely to be a service of danger, there nothing lefs than a public order would fairly Mr. Middleton. After urging this point with dexterity, Mr. Sherfdan came to the extraordinary letters of Mr. Middleton, dated on the 30th of December, wherein they are intended for the confidential and persue tip of Mr. Haftings; he denied the truth of what he had feld in his collection. faid in his politic dispatch, which was to be submitted to the Council, and faving at the fameetime that if Mr. Hallings wished him to say any thing, or to give Mr. Haltings withed him to fay any thing, or to give any other colour to the proceedings, he was ready to do it. Mr. Sheridan, after placing this difgraceful fubferviency in 6 glaring a point of view, requefted Mr. Adams to read other letters needings to illustrate this part of the charge, and to shew the anxious pains and folicitude of Mr. Haltings to effablish fomething like an excuse for the turpirude of his conduct.

- While these letters were reading. Mr. Speridan.

While these letters were reading, Mr. Sheridan, who was feized with a sudden, though slight indifposition, retired to the Managers room. He was, ne refreshment, defirous of proceeding but his friends perfuaded him to the contrary; and Mr. Fox, came into the Court, and faid, that Mr. Sheridan being by his indisposition preventsoft surroun being by his indipolition prevented from doing that jutine to the charge which it was his with to do, the Managen requested that their Lordfhira would be pleafed to adjoure, and appoint another day on which he might proceed. Their Lordfhips accordingly withdrew, and fent a melliage to the Honfeet Commons, that the Court will fit again on Friday the 13th.

MR. SHENIDAN role, and being in a great meafure recurrend from the indisposition which prevented him from proceeding on Tuesday, resource they shall sheen that, and assure they had sheen him, and assured them that nothing
but possitive inability to proceed, on Tuesday, in a
manner, worthy the importance, and the dignity of
his cause, could have induced him to gue them the
trouble of firting another day.

He then reminded their Lordships that in commenting on the evidence referether the resourcing of the

ing on the evidence refrecting the refurption of the Jaghires, and the plunder of the Begums, he had left Jaghiret, and the jounder of the negume, he had set of with the public and private conference between Mr. Haftings and Mr. Middleton. This correspondence demanded the most minute attention, for it contained all the fasts of that fool and enamily confirmer; interest contained a true account of the case of that conference. cy, and also the quibbles, the tricks, the mean shifts & evasions, by which it had been attempted to conceal

it.

On the public correspondence, as centrasted with the private, he assimate are with the most penetrating acuteness; and exposed the gross contradictions, the laboured fallacies, and studied misrepresentations that pervaded the whole. Their Londhips would naturally coquire with some degree of surprise, how the private letters that were thus to establish the guilt of their authors had come to light. In the middle of December, 1782, a coldarch had taken place hetween Mr. Hallings and Mr. Middleton. Mr. Hastings had been hurt at the tardiness at which Middleton proceeds, and charged him with the heinous offence of permitting two days forbearance from the Nabob to his mother. From this moment stryes and supplies to the mother. From this moment thysels and fufpicion be mother. From this moment flyaefi and fufficion be-recen the principal and the agent took place, Mr. Middleton heficated about the expediency of the mea-fage, and began to doubt whether the advantage would be equal, to the rife. Mr. Habitan advantage would be equal to the rife. Mr. Haltings, whether he appre-hended that Middleton was retarded by any return of humanity or fentiments of juffice, by any fecret combination with the Begum and fon, or a wift to take the lion's there of the plunder to himself, was intensed at the delay. Mr. Middleton represented the unwillingthe delay. Mr. Middleton represented the unwilling nels of the Nabob to put in execution the refumption of the Jaghires; the low flate of his finance; that his life troops were mutiness for want of pay; and that his life had been in danger from an inferrection among them. That in this moment of diffrest he had offered one hundred thousand pounds, in addition to a like one hindred thousand peaned; in accition to a like fum paid before, at an equivalent for the refumption which was demanded of him. Of this offer, however, it appeared that the Nabob knew mothing. In confering an obligation, it was founctions contrived, from motives of delicacy, that the name of the donor should be concealed from the person obliged; but here was a delicacy of a new fort—the person conferring the fav-our was to be kept ignorant that he had conferred it. Yet, after the remen of Middleton in 1783, there was the fame friendly collusion, the fame fraudulent famil-iarity, between him and Mr. Hastings, that had existed difference rock place. He was brought down in December, 1782, and no charges was brought against him till April following. Then It was that Mr. Haslings, in a fadden fit of justice, preferred the charge against him, and threw down his letters on the country. cil table. Whatever was the meaning of this charge whether it was a juggle to clude enquiry, or whether it was intended to make an impression at Pyzbad :whether Mr. Hafting drew up the charge, and in-functed Mr. Middleton to draw up an early defence; or whether Middleton drew up the charge, and Mr. Haftings the defence, there appeared in the whole transaction that the charge is the charge of the charge. frantacion the range namingst contingo in which they lived—and it ended in a rhapfedy, a repartee, and a poetical quotation. By this act of providential following the private leitzre were produced, and the production

of them was conclusive proof of the conspiracy. The of them was concurred proof of the correspondence to be looked to. They were written in the confidence of private communication, without any of the motives to palliate and colour facts, to confound and milled the judgment which appeared on the very face of the the judgment which appeared on the very lace of the public correspondence.

Mr. Sheridan then referred to a letter from Luck

now, written under such particular circumilances, and at such a particular period, that the alledged rebeland at tuen a particular period, that the attended rebel-lion of the Begums ever existed, but in imagination, it mult have been mentioned in that letter. Where then was the proof of the rebellion? Not where it ought naturally to be found, but in the affidavits collected naturally to be round, but in the annuavits conecied by Sir Elijah Impey—In the fabricated public correlpondence between him, Mr. Hafting and Mr. Middleton. In that letter there was no mention of rebellion. It was indeed faid, that if fach measures were rigoroully purfued as had been fet on foot, the people might be driven from murmur to relitance and rifeup in arms against their oppressors. Then indeed a little providential staughter would substantiate the rebellion in arms against their oppositions. Then indeed a little providential flaughter would fubfixation the rebellion which they without to find, and afford a pretext for premeditated plunder. But there was a clumfinel in the frault, a coarfencia in the execution which deleated its purpofe, and exposed it is detection. He animadverted with much feverity on the con-

animadverted with much feverity on the condut of Sir Elijah Impey, in collecting the affidavirs.

At one moment he appeared in Oude, at another in Chunar, ar a third in Benares, collecting affidavirs. The gravity of his business and the vivacity, the rapidthe gravity of misoniness and the trizetty, the rapid-ity, the celeraty of his movements, made a fingular contrast. To him might have been applied the world of fizander to the ghoft. "What, Trupenny! are you there?" Like this ghoft he was heard in every quar-er strings aloud favour I But the limitingle went no faither; he was never heard to give the injunction,

" Taint not thy mind, nor let thy feel contrive against thy Mother ought."

In the memorable private letter from Mr. Middleton of the 28th December, 1781, in which he acknowledged the receipt of a private letter from Mr. Hallings, although no private letters from the prifener had been produced—a circumfrance which could only be accounted for, and arife from the habitual awe in which Michael we in which counted for, and arife from the hapmat are in water Middleton was kept by the domineering power and Fairmating influence of his stater, in this letter, Middleton told him, that in the prefent fermented flate of the country, the refumption could not be accomplished but with infinite hazard.—At the fame time Mr. Johnson wrote him to the fame purpose. The words of Johnson wrote him to the same purpose. The words of his letter were memorable. He thought it would require a campaign to carry into execution the orders for the refumption of the Jaghires. A campaign against whom I against the officers and army of their all the National Actions are not as a second action to the National Actions and Army of their all the National Actions are not action to the National Actions and Army of the National Action to the Nat gainst whom I against the officers and army of their ally, the Nabob, who had given the order. This resumption was stated to be for his goed, and for the
good of his country, and it was only to be accomplished by a campaign. Such was the meaner in which
the English, under the suspices of Hastings, proceedtheir allies in India. The protection of the English
was the mistry and ruin of the protected. It was the
protection of the valueur to the lamb, which covers
while it devours its prey—which firstening its baleful
pinions, and hovering in mid air, disperies the kirts and
lefter birds of pray, and faves the innocent and helples
wide from all talents has been some.

(Te be animated.)

(Inferted by defire.)
From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.
Tothe INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of Febreal
Representative, in the Counties of Hampfore

(To be continued.)

BY late intelligence from our Honourable General Court, we find there is no choice of Federal Representative by the people of this Diffrict. How unhappy for our leves that we could not have been more firmly united in the first arrespet for that important purpose. Many of us have undo ubtedly been ignorant of the qualifications of the gentleman whom I shall now take the liberty to recommend to your funrages, and who will be most likely toggive general fatisfaction to men of every order in the community. His character honoured with a publick flation, his views have al-ways terminated in the best good of his constituents. Meisa fubfiantial Federalifi, but not from motives of feithfunes, cool and deliberate when engaged in contriberties which require penetration and differenteed. He has never been reproached with rathnets, when called on to give his voice for or against any meeting which has immediately concerned the landed or any other property of his fellow citizent. This, gentlemen, is the character we want, and which ought to fill the important and honourable effice of Federal Reprefentative. Let us then ONE and ALL firmly determine to furgor the interest of that worthy and respectations. He is a fubfigatial Federalift, but not from morives of mine to fupport the intered of that worthy and refrectable inhabitant, SAMUEL LYMAN, Efg. who, in confequence of the abilities which nature and a collegiate education have given him, it ably capacitated to afternal mineral the survey. giate education have given him, is ably capacitated to defert and maintain the prerogatives of a Free and Inderstand maintain the prerogatives of a Free and Inderstand People.—His knowledge of Agriculture is product to the control of the control extendive; and he is generally snown, by his own example to be the Farmer's friend, an encourage of commerce and the manufactures of his own country. We finall then, by giving him our votes, faithfully discharge a part of that duty which we owe to a faithfull, honeful and upright character. d he is generally known, by

LONDON. Oftober 16. The Dorch mail which arrived on Monday brought the following accounts:

That all the northern powers are sill arming for

in the greatest service politics, and in the other. The lare rough for Victina.

The King of Freina has given orders for all his

ons to be made fit for fervice by th the Authian have not taken Novi ver—this place The Authian have not taken Novi ver—this place

he Author of the Turks, and is therefore garrie

e Emperor no more an otter toroughout his in-ers, that no perion catalle of bearing arms field mitted to that their refidence, and that all those affit them in to doing final terve as foldiers; and te they are it canable, f. all be fent to the guilles. reinforcement has been fent from Vienna

will respect to the authority which the publick have with report to the administration of heart agreed on seed the Empress of Ruffia, and the Swedish recops Finland, we shall full observe, that that authority pland, we man the will Europe, when it afferted, proved erroneous by all Europe, when it afferted, de buleakow, the Rushan Ambaffador, was te leafont of the Seven Towers at Constantinople verily believe there is no hetter foundation for the efent report: The inducement for thinking fo is at the left advices from Louisa, where the awedin at me me survey and the meaning of it; but they add Quarters are, mention occlaing of it; but they down us they have killed four hundred Roffins in he fight. The report of the troubles in Stockholm, entailly read of truth: the Senate are unanimous in

open of the King. and in the London Gazette, renders it neverlary

our partso be more particular on the fubject: But the possession of the fortress, however definable, Ear the policion of the torress, however delirable, yet a finall confolution to the conquerors, when view-in contrak with the Defeat of the imperial joieth and earth which will be fully understood by the following under from the Vienna Genetic of September 27. On the night of the 21st, the camp of Illova was brok-

ap, and the Empyror made his retreat, but being e Spahis immediately mounted, and purfying the Au-

restflaughter.
The inferable inhabitants of the Bannat, Hungary, tenfetvanis, are flying in all quarters, to avoid the gr of an enemy naturally force; Sci Indamed by hollines enproveded, if not unexpected.
Such is the difference for condition of an army, once ights in a unmbers, and formidable in its discipline.

ecampaign orened with 239,000 men in Creatia, untern, and frontier troops. The Emperor com-nded near 100,000 before Belgrads. In this reunded near 100,000 b maneu near 100,000 before begrate. In this le-tent from Caran(ebes, he had not quite 37,000), and thefe, with all advantages of difeipline and fituation, wereby no means fufficient to oppose the Grand Vizier's mer, of 140,000 troppi,

R1C H M O N D. (Figura) December 17-Extraë of a latter from Gorgie.

"A bandinti of refeals, confiding of 700 to men, from the Eshama islands, have lately arrived in the teathern part of our Stare, professedly to join the Indian, and plander the State. They have an armost cell in an Indian tiversions to Angustine, to receive the plander, constituing of negroes, caute, &c. It is faid, that Lord Demander. Gov. of the Shamans, counternances their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandond copy frequently dine at his table. found corps frequently dine at his table.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9

PHILADELPHIA, Jones I would feem, fays a correspondent, from the whale of the proceedings of the Governour and Affembly of New York, that they with to pretent the new Congreis fitting in their feet. By refulfing to appoint Senators, they will lofe a vote in one branch of the Legifquore of the United States, upon the question of the future refidence of Congreis. Surely the grand Council of the states and the states of the control of the future refidence of Congreis. Surely the grand Council of r astion will not heorem a government with their fense, where federal principles and clerafiers have en so often insulted. Who will ensure the virtue of our Representatives, and Senators in fach an anti-fed

our Representatives, and versus during the war, during the state active, which was, during the war, the fink of British politics, and which is now the boar garriers of antifederallim, should be the feat of the pure republican government of the United State i N.E.W.-H.A.V.E.N.; January 7.

Simbhory, Deember 30.

Thorsday, last week, a transfert person of the name of the state of t

of John Wayley, was brought from Newtown to this place by virtue of a warrant figured by one of the magortraces of the town Reading, in order to be trans-ported from this to the next neighboring; town the hoppened to have been fick for force time, before, and was fo much decayed that he expired, in a few and was to much decayed that he expired, in a lew minutes after he was brought, without heing able to give any account of himfell, or where hit belonged. —The helple's condition of this firanger, (who where to be a leading to the presence of the present what he feeling of homomity, was not allowed to reft even in his laft, and-monthly excited the companion of every nearlow here excited the companion of every person b who saw him, and the next day a refeasible number of the inhabitants attended his funeral. He was of a tall robust make, rather dark complexion, and appeared to be about 60 years of age, had no writings or other thing about him whereby may distinctly could be made where he was going:—but as it is likely be had friends in form part of the country who will be maxious to hely what is become of him, the fore seing account in melliplied for their information. faw him, and the next day a respects is published for their information

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 13."

United States. Flon. Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ehenezer Thompson, John Sullivan, and John Parker.

Owing to a diagreement between the two pranches of the Legislature, relative to the mode to be purfied in the choice of Electors, the bufinels was procraftinated until near 12 o'clock at night the Senate infilling on holding their right of a negative on the Houle; and the House equally renacious of their privileges, infifting, that in the prefent inflance the Senate had no right of controlling the choice of the House, but that in choosing Electors both branches thould join and procerd to the choice by joint ballot: A contrary flep, it was confidered by the House, would be establishing a dangerous precedent; and adherance to which might at some nature. period fatally effect the privileges of the prole. The observations made by the mempers of the Senate, relative to their prerogative, were pertinent, manly and from those of the House, ingenious, deep and well digefted. This legiflative contest tempinated lowever, in the lower branch's according to the proposal of the upper, and the choice was happily effected-the House " at the fame time folemnly protesting against the faid made of eboice, and declaring, that in the opinion of this Houle, the prefent mode of appointing Fletters ought not to be considered as eschissing a precedent, or drawn into example, or insisted upon as a rule, in any future appointment of EleGers."-What rendered the above circumstance more delicate, and greatly heightened the anxiety of the spectators, was a knowledge, that if a compromise did not take place before the close of the day, New-Hampshire would lose the honour of giving her fuffrages for a Prelident and Vice-Prefident of the United States, and thereby be prevented from paying that tribute which her citizens owe to the great American Fabrus.

BOSTON, January 22.

BOSTON, January 22.

Sketch of Bulinefs in the General Court.

THE House proceeded to consider the report of a
Governor, any letter debate therean, poliponed the further consideration thereof.

The foreign the noise reported to the Governour's melling the answer reported to the Governour's melling the answer reported to the Governour's melling.

AFTERNOON.

AFTERN ion before the Houfe-Whether a falary shall be granted for the exercife of the effice of a Lieuteaux Governour? and the same being put, possed in the affirmative, 197 members prefent—Yeas see bundred and seasing, 197 members prefent—Yeas see bundred and seasing, 197 members prefent—Yeas see bundred and seasing the property year. It was then mored and feconded, that there he granted to the litentenant Governour, for the exercise of the office the prefert year, three hundred pounds, being purpassed in the negative (179 Members 49 voted for). It was then moved and feconded that the fum he rose bundred and fifty brands, and that question being pur, passed in the negative also.

Saturnary, January 17, A. M.

The House positioned, the consideration of the grant of acalary to the Lieutenian Governor.

Tussay, January 10, P. M.

of a Salary to the Licentriant Governor.

The Hoaft preceded to confider the aniver reparted to the Governor's Message, and after roting fundry amountment therein.—The question was put whether thous would concer with the Hoa. Sense the most provide a may be a supported to the concerning the salary and the the negative. Dr. Jarvis, Gen. Hea th, Mr. Châte, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Naffon, were then appointed a mittee to confider the fan rand repart.

WEDNESDAY, WEDNESD AY, JANUARY 21.
The committee appointed to condider the expediency of making perpetual the Jufficiary law, &c. reported a bill for readering procedes in law left expendice, which was read the first time, and Thorsday informing

which was read the sirt time, and "Iburiday atorating to o'clock affigred for the fectod reading."

The Heade proceeded to consider the report of the Committee appointed to consider the report of the Gommittee appointed to consider the report of the fiduling a tax the prefers feithin, and she quettion being put on the following clause, vir. "That it is expedient, the tax he tifued the prefers fefton,"—ir paded in the 35 remaitee, 187. Members being prefers—136 voting in favolut of the defendion.

A maniformat made and feconded that the find resport, for are at the fame was accepted, the slide the committed for the purpose of considering, whether the tax upon pells cannot be reduced without aftering the proprious between the feveral towns. It was then moved and feconed that the considerating of the fast once the new pelphoned for the purpose of a considering

On Wedjie flay left, the Legislature made those of the following gentlerien as Electors of President and Vice-President of the Adjourned to Thursday Morning, 9 weeks.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. C.

jour at parently dead from drawing, or published by the Tenflers of the flumane Society of the Corredownealth of

Majacovjeris.

Convey the perion to the mareful convenient house, with his head raifed;—burp and dry him as quick as polible; clean the month and noffrile from frost or mad—if a child, let him beplaced between two perfors saked; and hot bed—fin and the hand to bed—fin and the house of the h warm weather, the air should be freely admirted into the from — the body is next to be genly rubbed with warm we clen cloths sprinkled with spring, if at hand, want to oben cloth sprished with sprise, it at hand, with refer to see A heard warming pan may be now lightly model they the hack, properly covered with d blanket—and the hand, if of a child, is to be gently head every few minutes; —Whill these means are of ing, not or two addants, are to be employed in blowing to tobere fined, into the fundament, with the inframent provided for the purpose, or a Tobacco-Fire, if that cannot be had—the lowly falled with Tobacco-fire, if that cannot be had—the lowly falled with Tobacco-fire, if that cannot be had—the lowly falled with Tobacco-fire, if that cannot be had—the lowly falled with Tobacco-fire, if that cannot be had—the lowly falled with Tobacco-fire, if that cannot be had—the lowly falled with Tobacco-fire, if that cannot be had—the lowly falled with Tobacco-fire the property for the low of harron, and present lighted, being covered with a handker-hiel, or yiece of linners, fo as to defend the handscented, or piece of lances, fo as to defend the mouth of the signam in blowing. Rathe the herall with het rive, perifitiative rie of their means for fever-al hours. If no figure of life thould then appear, let the holy be kept warm for each boustlooner, with hot bricks, or vertes of hot water, applied to the paim of the

menus, and toles of the feet, and this feet a longer or a floor time, as the circumlances of the cale may dicket. To be perpared as much as possible for fuch accidents, people would do well to cut the above directions, out of the paper, and paste them up in some conficience place in the boate.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY. &c.

A NEW TEAR'S GIFT.

A LL those whicheve occasion to rejoice
in similar favours of heaven, may eafily conceive the happy feelings of Capt. Samuel Wetherbe of this town, when, on the first morning of the new year, his confort prefented bim with three lovely children at a birth; two fous and a daughter !- They will weigh; t is feid at least eight pounds a piece, and they, with the mother, are in a fine way. In may not be amiss to observe that Mrs. Wetherbe had twins at a former birth; the has now thirteen children, feven of which the has borne within little more than four years. The exertions of almost every member of our community yield the most lively prospect of the future greatness of this rising empire. Our young women grow lessashamed of putting forth their hands to the diffsff, and our young men to the plough. When the wilderness shall be rendered fruitful by the honeft labour of our posterity, and idleness shall flalk through our land as a ftranger, then may our country be happy. -

Charleston, (N. H.) Jan. 2, 1789-

CROCKERY.

A Large and beautiful shortment of Yellow, and Eluc and White WARE, confifting of all the articles in use, which will fell by crate oil els quantity, on restoonable terms—Alfo, double and fingle ty, on reasonable terms—Alfo, double and fing? Flint GLASS WARE—Raifins in enfks, are see See Good Wheat, Rye, Corn, Dees Wax, and Cath, received in payment. THOMAS TISDALL

Hariford, State of Connetticut, Jan. 1789.

WANTED. A quantity of well dreffed

L A Χ,

By LEVI SHEPHARD. Northampton, Jan. 28, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Subferiber takes this method to inform his Cafforners, that this paper completes the third quarter fince he has rode (eperately by hindelle—the therefore regards all perions undebted as him, to make payment insurediately, as he is under obligation to fertule with the Poincer manners. We are the same than the princer programmer.

the with the Printer quarterly—He expects every per-for will be ready to make him payment whenever he fall extlen theme

JOHN PINKS!

Jan. 28, 1789.

We the full fithers being appointed Committionty of Hamphire, to receive and examine the claims of
the creditions to the elast of G track WARNER, late of Hacley, deceated, repretented infolvent bereb give notice, that we that attend the numers of our applintment, on the first Alondays of March and May next, from two to fix are lock, P. M. on each day, at the house of Leinucl Watner; imbolder in faid Halley.