more promised than to vest him—the purchaser bought the whole promise, and is entitled to all the advantages which the original holder could claim. Upon these principles, transactions among individuals are regulated, and public contracts are no less obligatory than private ones: If the former sustained a great loss in the sale, it was owing to the situation and delay of Government; Government then, with an ill fate, can claim any advantage in consequence of that delay; if there was any presence that the possessor is not entitled to the full sum promised, the *original holder only could have any right to the balance*. And if there be any who call in question the claim of the purchaser of the securities, even they will not dispute the demand of the original holders.

These demands, therefore can never be answered, but by payment; and an omission of it will be forever inexcusable, on any other ground, than that of absolute inability; this inability does not exist with us; because a tax of *twenty-three* the sum (in proportion to the number of inhabitants) which for a series of years were paid before the war, in addition to the excise, will enable us to pay the interest honorably, and to make an annual increasing reduction of the principal.

A disregard to this demand, will be *peculiarly inexcusable* in a people, who have not only been taught by the fate of other nations, but who have seen with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears, and have constantly before them standing monuments of this truth—*That public measures founded upon injustice cannot prosper.*

Beside the considerations of justice, those of policy are no less forcible; taxes in specie on occasion the introduction of specie into the community, and promote a general circulation of it: whereas taxes collected in paper, have been found by invariable experience, since the commencement of the war, to be subject to such depreciation, as to operate with great inequality—as a severe tax on the honest, the punctual, and the best disposed citizens, and a bounty to the negligent, the dishonest, and the worst members of society, and thereby to promote immorality and vices—to excite murmurs and complaints from those who contribute most freely of their property to support of the public expenses, and consequently strike at the foundation of the government—at the same time, such taxes bare hardest on the poorer part of the community, who often pay to the collector a much larger value than is paid into the public treasury by the same means, unless speculators are multiplied, whose interest is directly opposite to that of the community, and the quantity of circulating specie is thereby considerably diminished, the scarcity of which operates very injuriously to the people who are in debt, and to the holders of real estate, as well as to the other class of citizens.

An individual of discretion ever views the *establishment of his credit*, to be of more consequence to him than the *increase of his property*—and the former to be the surest means of effecting the latter: but *the importance of credit to the public is greater than to an individual, beyond all comparison*; upon a revival of the former, *private credit* would infallibly ensue; hereby the value of real estate, and all other property would be enhanced—emigrations of the best citizens from every country, where the object is less attended to, would be encouraged—a stimulous to industry and enterprize would be given—honesty and punctuality, harmony and good will among the citizens would be promoted—a respect for and obedience to the Government would be produced—and the *confidence of all men secured*; *such a nation bore at their command a bank on which they may draw at pleasure*—they will ever have their reasonable demands readily satisfied, and that upon the best terms, and are therefore possessed of one of the best securities against intestine broils and foreign invasions; while the people who are destitute of this credit are continually exposed, and their situation tempts the assaults of the ambitious and avaritious on every side, though they are unable to command the means of defence when attacked on any side.

The present moment is more important than any we have seen since the debt was contracted, to be improved for the attainment of this great object—for the reasons following:

The assessment of a tax every year, even when this was a Colony of Great-Britain, was considered to be highly necessary; because on the omission of it in one year, many of the people would be less disposed to pay a tax in the succeeding year, though by means of that very omission, the demands for taxes would be increased: the amount of taxes already assessed upon the people and still to be collected, is less than it has been at any period for these many years; the largest part of the sum now in arrears, is on tax No. 6, which the people have not complained of as burdensome, although it was granted when we were just emerging from the embarrassments occasioned by the late insurrection, and which we cannot wonder that the people declared to pay, until they knew the final determination of the Legislature, not to admit payment by orders; and the collection of the tax now proposed need not interfere with the last, as that will not probably operate until the ensuing fall. We are now in the enjoyment of peace at home and abroad—the present is a season of prosperity and plenty—such a season has always been held precious by every wise nation, (and *it is the only season*) for the purpose of discharging debts contracted in the day of their distress, and to provide against future emergencies, *by establishing their credit*. That this object may be accomplished the sooner, it is hoped proper measures will be taken to increase the collections from the Excises, and to obtain a loan of the State debt, on lower terms than is now promised: A concurrence of other circumstances demands the best improvement of the present juncture; for, in consequence of the late insurrection, we are now more than ever, since the debt was released, in arrears in the payment of interest; by the loss of the Impost, which will shortly take place, a farther deficiency will ensue. All this State's property in several millions of acres of land at the westward, has been lately sold and payment is to be made in public securities; by reason of a delay in Government to pay their interest, these securities have fallen since that sale; if measures are not immediately taken for restoring them, the purchasers of that land will avail themselves of a large part of the value of that property, *which the owners of these securities have in all reason the highest claim to.*

His Excellency the Governor, in his speech at the first meeting of the General Court the present year, reminded them "of the importance of embracing the present opportunity (having just disposed of the western territory) to take measures for placing the remaining part of our State debt on such funds as could prevent the extreme fluctuation of its value, which in my opinion (said he) is as injurious to the government, as it is mortifying and destructive to the public creditor; and urged the measures from considerations the most weighty and serious." In correspondence with these sentiments, the General Court have, at their present session, in their answer to the Governor's message, explicitly declared to their constituents, and to the world, "that although the sale should be found arduous, to determine upon any particular and permanent system of finance, yet we presume it is not insurmountable, and (for reasons there mentioned) it is in our opinion become necessary, not only for the honour and interest of Government, and justice to its creditors, seasonably to provide for such deficiency, but also, without delay, to place the state debt upon such funds as shall secure, as far as possible, to all the creditors of government, their just and righteous demands, making provision also, as occasion requires, for the current expenses of government."

From the foregoing considerations, and when they recollect this declaration, the Senate presume the Hon. House will excuse them for having been thus particular, as we consider this subject very nearly to effect the most important interests of the Commonwealth,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

YOU have heretofore published for other parties—if you would now publish this address for me, I should consider it as a fresh proof of your impartiality, and would acknowledge my obligations for the favour. *Query*—Is not the subject worthy to be printed in the Springfield and Pittsfield papers, as highly important to the whole district? The author leaves the question to the judgment of the Printers.

To the VIRTUOUS ELECTORS *of the District of* HAMPSHIRE *and* BERKSHIRE.

THREE trials we have made to choose a Representative for Congress. I believe, upon enquiry, the last attempt will be found as fruitless as the two first:—Only I expect the gentleman for whom I write will rise upon the other gentlemen in the number of his votes. Taking it for granted that there is no choice, I mean to be in season against our *fourth* attempt. For *Electioneering* is now all the fashion. I have seen several pieces in the papers in favour of the Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK, and SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. as if forsooth either of those gentlemen were to be chosen. Is it not very strange that nothing has been published to display the singular talents, abilities and virtues of the honourable WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. Its very extraordinary that in three several elections, the majority of voters in this great district should overlook a gentleman of such undoubted character.

That the county of Berkshire should have the representative is so fair and reasonable, that it seems to be conceded by the greater part; since four gentlemen have been voted for in that county, and but one in Hampshire. If Hampshire have enjoyed two electors out of ten, and one Senator out of two in the Commonwealth, I think they may well be content and give Berkshire the privilege of a representative. In the language of the YEOMAN, a polite writer in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, "premising that from the "small proportion of votes on each former occasion, "WILLIAM WILLIAMS, and THOMPSON SKINNER, "Esquires—there is little if any prospect of their success;—and I am told that they wish their *suffered* "friends do now wholly relinquish any idea of such "an event." So, if I comprehend the grammar, these competitors are out of the way. But strange blindness, this very Yeoman after presuming unwarrantably that there is little prospect of Mr. WHITING's obtaining the choice, goes on to beg votes for Mr. LYMAN.

Now, gentlemen electors, I will fairly canvass the question of qualifications. Which of the gentlemen, Mr. WHITING, Mr. LYMAN, or Mr. SEDGWICK, are

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flame might be communicated to the water. He called for a kedgeree-pot, and poured some water upon the stones, which cooled them immediately; but still

by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1789.

CASH, or any of the above articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

...ment with talents to represent this great district?

And first, of Mr. LYMAN. The Yeoman puts him for "his moderation and conciliatory character." He adds other things which are only words of course. He builds his strength upon Mr. LYMAN's "*moderation and conciliatory character.*" I know very well what answer our purpose, and so hook us in, and draw our votes from Mr. WHITING. But plainly Mr. LYMAN I am a man of fixed sentiments and a fixed plan. I for none of your PENDULUMS—There is no knowing which way they will swing.

I have other objections to make to Mr. STRONG. Even his friends tell about his wisdom, firmness and influence—what sway he formerly had in Congress, his hating heavy land taxes and the like. That was the very things you ought to be most afraid of. I know the gentleman very well. I know he will follow his own opinion—and as he and Mr. WHITING do not agree in opinions, so I am against him. He will never come into our views, that is certain. Now Mr. SEDGWICK with his influence &c. should get to Congress, he would manage matters so that I believe the people would generally let down contented and easy, and would have nothing to do but to mind their own private business, and to live peaceable and quiet lives. Every body that understands politicks, knows that it is best to have some bones to pick among the states, or to keep up something of a *Hurly-Burly* now and then, or the people's jealousy will all go to sleep—and then gentlemen when you have such rulers as not to be jealous of them, where are your liberties that you have talked so much about. If we should get a number of such men into Congress, I don't know what would come next. So you see plain enough, that we ought not to give our votes for such a man as Mr. SEDGWICK.

Now let us see what is to be said in favour of Mr. WHITING.

1. He is a representative of the county of Berkshire in the Senate of this state—But Mr. SEDGWICK, Mr. LYMAN are only representatives of towns—therefore our HONOUR is concerned to prefer Mr. WHITING. For our district contains not less than 60 or 70 inhabitants—the largest in the state. And the name of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. will be a mighty credit to the largest district in Massachusetts.

2. Every body far and near, knows that the gentleman in whose behalf I plead, when Judge WHITING notwithstanding his oath, &c. was disting[uished] for his opposition to government:—And how much he has suffered for it, being under bonds, &c.? Ought we not to reward to such uprightness and integrity, such evil Elections? For consider how every party ought to be represented; and if we send Mr. WHITING we will say that this noble district is not equally represented.

3. As to abilities, if he has not so much wisdom, some call it, then surely he will not be so cunning as to run away with our liberties. You know we ought to be guarded in this spot.

4. As to sobriety, temperance, and other moral virtues, few men can be set in comparison with Mr. WHITING you know.

5. They tell us about the other gentlemen being attached to the farming interest. It is granted. And is not Mr. WHITING attached to another interest as important as husbandry—to the mercantile interest? The Congress are to have the power of laying duties of impost and excise—But we may conjecture that Mr. WHITING will be against all excises upon Rum, and other spirits, as cyder, penny-whiskey, &c.—and those articles be loaded with heavy taxes, how could we live:—We should be curtailed of our best privileges, we must pay the taxes, and the substantial farmer runaway with all the profits, and we and the poor merchants and retailers must starve. Rouze brethren, if we don't take care in this spot, we had as good be dead as alive—so, all our liberties will be gone at once.

Now some may hope that Mr. LYMAN's friends will carry us out, but this will never be, and therefore we pray all of them to join us in the next choice; and when we have an opportunity, we will do them as good a turn, if they won't vote for Mr. SEDGWICK. But we don't despair of getting some votes from Mr. SEDGWICK's friends—but then we expect to worry them out of prudence, and then we shall carry it as we have mind. Those who are for a firm, uniform, and quiet government, and for this end vote for Mr. SEDGWICK, we don't expect to gain them, let them take care of the general good and the landed interest as they call it—we believe that our interest is of more importance than theirs—and we are sure, if others think as they ought, that we shall be very next choice, or if not yet, before summer is out, obtain a decided majority in favour of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. Some perhaps may think that I have said too much, and that a few hints would have been enough to secure Mr. WHITING the vote—but I always love plain dealing, and I thought I would say so much that nobody could answer my reasons. If I should fail in my zealous attempts for the worthy gentleman, I should have a new and melancholy instance of human ignorance and depravity, and should cry out in the language of the Roman orator,

O tempora! O Mores!

O temperance! O Morality!

Gentlemen Electors, permit me to subscribe myself, yours to serve,

A WHITING'S MAN.

Copy of a LETTER *from the Hon.* ELBRIDGE GERRY, *Esq. to his Excellency the* GOVERNOR.

SIR,

I HAVE received a Commission from your Excellency, for the office of a Federal Representative, and am deeply impressed with this honourable testimony of the Electors of Middlesex, after I had repeatedly informed them of my declining the appointment. This, however, has placed me in a situation, which of all others I wished to avoid, being therefore reduced to the disagreeable alternative of disappointing my fellow citizens, who have thus conferred on me their suffrages, or of filling a place which the most cogent reasons had urged me to decline. Under these circumstances, in the present critical state of public affairs, I have preferred the latter, being determined to sacrifice every personal consideration to an acceptance of the office, that, desirous as I am of the establishment of a Federal Government, no act of mine may have the least aspect of impeding it. But this I do in full confidence of the candour and firm support of my constituents; for the body politic, after the late ferment, is not unlike a patient recovering from an acute disease, the feelings of both being so exceedingly delicate as to make it very difficult for their friends to please them, and without giving general satisfaction, any office to me would be extremely painful. It is to be hoped that their inconveniences will be soon removed by an adoption of such measures as will terminate dissentions and restore harmony to the community, and when this is accomplished, there is no reason to doubt, that we shall all have the completion of our wishes, an energetic, and at the same time, a free system of Federal Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient, and
Very humble servant,

E. GERRY.

His Excellency John Hancock.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A few Sundays since, after service had been performed, at B—h—r church, the clerk with the usual readiness exclaimed—"Notice is hereby given, *that the church will be here* next Sunday at two o'clock." And whear, the clerk of Little C—ft—n, not long since exclaimed—"Notice is hereby given, *that there will be no Sunday here next week.*"

In the reign of the Emperor Leopold, the Turks waged so successful a war with the Austrians, that they laid siege to Vienna. It was on the point of being taken, when John Sobieski, King of Poland, arrived with an army, and obliged the Turks to raise the siege.—Thanksgivings were offered up, and sermons delivered in the several churches of Vienna, with the following text:—"*Behold there was a man sent of GOD, and his name was* JOHN."

Extract of a letter from Hull.

"The Archbishop of York preached lately in the Minster, and, as is usual, preached from the throne.—A short old woman below, in the crowd, who was very deaf, finding it impossible to hear in that situation, went up into the pulpit, and stepping upon a hotlack, stops opposite to his grace; she instantly struck the eyes of the congregation; faces, till then composed, were now distended to a broad grin; the girls all tittered; the Archbishop observing the attraction of the old woman, told her the must go down: She answered, "That he came there to teach, and she to be taught, the pulpit was vacant, and it was the only place where she could hear." Her argument however, did not avail; the verger taking her by the arm, led her down stairs, when she exclaimed—"O, Paul would not have used me so; But alack! alack! Bishops and Apostles are not the same now as of people."

Curious Advertisement from the Universal Register.

A Widow lady, not yet thirty; a character without blemish, possessing a fortune of four hundred pounds per annum, and extra thousand pounds well secured on a mortgage of lands in the environs of this metropolis, feels herself, notwithstanding, awkwardly situated at present; the very candidly acknowledges, that without a husband she cannot be happy; her evenings are spent in contemplations dictated by nature, which reason cannot obliterate, and her nights are passed in sighs and lamentations. She frequently starts in her sleep, and endeavours to embrace the beloved object of her former life, but alas! the phantom vanishes and leaves her in a *situation not to be described.* Thus situated, she offers her hand and fortune to any gentleman of family, who possesses the following advantages—He must not exceed her own standing (thirty years;) about five feet ten inches in stature, for inch will make no difference one way or the other; perfectly in good condition; a *well-dressed* gentleman will answer her *purpose*; she must never drink above two bottles of claret or one of port at a sitting, and that but three times a week. His education must be liberal, and his address captivating.—In company he must pay a constant attention to his spouse, and not ogle, or intrigue, by squints and looks with pert milliners, who constantly give men encouragement, by made up leers, and manufactured sighs.—He must love and cherish that woman ONLY he has promised so to do in the sight of Heaven. He must never sit up after twelve, or rise before nine o'clock; in a word, he must be the very man he ought to be; a man *capable* and *willing to please a widow*, who married to *enjoy* the blessings of *nature.*

Any gentleman answering the above description, and who will be serious and secret in his addresses, may be very happily situated with the lady, who now subscribes herself without affectation or restraint. The adviser is sensible she has said more than many widows would say on such an occasion; but she is confident not an hour is more than all widows feel at her age, and under similar circumstances.

The present state of the Powers of Europe is as follows:—

The Russians, our natural allies, at war with Turkey.

The Emperor, the ally of France, joining Russia against the Turks.

The Danes succouring their allies, the Russians.

The French indirectly, giving all possible assistance to the Turks against the interest of the Emperor, their ally, and against the Russians.

The Swedes, the creatures and mob of France, induced by the French cabinet, with the money of the Turks and Spaniards, to assist the Mahometans against the united forces of Russia and the Emperor.

The Spaniards joining their endeavours with France and secretly assisting the Swedes with money to oppose the Emperor of Russia.

England, a well wisher to the cause of the Turks against her old allies, the Russians and Danes, and against her true interest, thereby supporting the cause of the French, the Swedes and Spaniards.

The Prussians actually joining the Poles and Swedes against Russia, the Danes and the Emperor.

The Dutch in subjection to Prussia and Britain.

Great-Britain having guaranteed the dominions of Prussia and Holland, compelled to follow Prussia on the side of Sweden.

From this heterogeneous jare of politicks in Europe, the public will judge of our situation, and of the security we have for a continuation of our present tranquility.

DUBLIN, October 4.

Wednesday night a lady's packet was picked, and a handsome gold repeating watch was taken from her side, at a private ball, given by her aunt to a few young people of her acquaintance, at her house in this city. On missing the money and watch, the lady proclaimed her loss, the room was carefully searched, and every lady exposed their pockets, to wipe of the least suspicion of an individual. The company then took notice, that all were present except the lady's partner, who had disappeared. Inquiry being made among the servants, the butler said he saw a young gentleman in green, with a cockade, open the hall door and go out. The mystery of the theft was then explained, and every possible search made the next day without effect. The gentleman in green, it seems, had been some days in town, and contrived means of introducing himself to the lady's brother, as an officer belonging to a regiment quartered at Chester, from whence he had made a pleasurable excursion to see Dublin. He was accordingly brought to the dance and became the sister's partner. This copper Captain of a marching regiment, as Gilbert facks it, in the Beaux Stratagem, is an English swindler, and probably one of the gang, concerned in the late forgeries on sir William Montgomery, and others in this City.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) Jan. 22.

By information received from Kentucky, we learn, that many of the principal people of that district, are ready in favour of a separation from the union, and contend that it is injurious to the interests of that country to be connected with the Atlantic States. This idea, so pregnant with mischief to America, is said to be much cherished by the intelligence carried there by Mr. Brown, member of Congress—to this effect, that the strongest assurances from the Spanish Ambassador, that on such a declaration by the people of Kentucky, Spain would cede to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, and give them every support and encouragement in their power. Though this does not correspond with the opinion that has commonly been entertained of that Minister, as to prudence, it is so serious in its consequences, to the peace and existence of the Atlantic States, as to deserve the immediate attention of Congress. If it be authentic, Mr. Brown has incurred high penalties for holding such a correspondence; and it is to be hoped, the Executive of this state will consider it as a part of their duty to enquire into it.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

A letter from Virginia says, that ten of the 12 electors of that state had met, and chosen unanimously, Gen. Washington. For Vice-President the hon. John Adams had five votes, Gov. Clinton three votes, Gov. Hancock one vote, and the hon. Mr. Jay one vote.

NEWBURY-PORT, Feb. 18.

Tuesday morning, last week, five men belonging to this town went out of the harbour to catch fish; but, in returning, in attempting to recross the bar, the boat was overset, and four of the unfortunate persons were drowned. The other, after remaining in the water about 15 minutes, was taken up in a boat; which then happened to be in sight. The deceased have all left wives and children, in indigent circumstances, to lament their untimely fate.

One very remarkable circumstance which deserves to be noticed is—The boat out of which the above-mentioned poor men lost their lives, drifted to sea; and two or three days after was met with by a boat, round the...

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longing to Hampton, just at the time when they supposed themselves launching into eternity, by reason of a leak in their boat, which they in vain endeavoured to stop; and, being fatigued, had given themselves up for lost, when the other boat came in sight, which they soon discharged of its water, and therein arrived safe to land.

KEENE, February 12.

We hear from Hopkinton, in this state, that the meeting-house in that town, was consumed by fire, on Wednesday night the fourth inst.—It is supposed to be set on fire by some evil minded person.

NORTHAMPTON, March 4.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this town assembled for the choice of a Federal Representative—when at the close of the poll the votes stood as follows, viz.

For Mr. Sedgwick, 112—for Mr. Lyman, 17.

Hatfield—Mr. Sedgwick 33—Mr. Lyman 11—Mr. Williams 1.

Williamsburgh—Mr. Williams 40—Mr. Lyman 5—Mr. Sedgwick 2.

Southampton—Mr. Sedgwick 54—Mr. Lyman 13

Pelhamtown—Mr. Sedgwick 30—Mr. Lyman 53.

Hadley—Mr. Sedgwick 56—Mr. Lyman 10.

Westfield—Mr. Sedgwick 41—Dr. Whiting 74, including 3 that were given in *after* the pole was closed.

Worthington—Mr. Sedgwick about 64—Mr. Lyman 4.

Easthampton—Mr. Sedgwick 15—Mr. Lyman 17.

Springfield—Mr. Sedgwick, 18—Mr. Lyman 136.

Westampton—Mr. Sedgwick 56—Mr. Lyman 26.

West-Springfield—Mr. Sedgwick 7—Dr. Whiting 152—Mr. Lyman 84.

Ware—Mr. Lyman 54—Mr. Sedgwick 8.

Colrain—Mr. Sedgwick about 20—Mr. Lyman about 40.

Montague—Mr. Sedgwick 42—Dr. Whiting 13.

Sunderland—Mr. Sedgwick 24—Dr. Whiting 12.

A Correspondent informs us that a certain aristocrate in the south part of this County, exerts an ominous zeal for the honor of the district, has pushed his horses so hard in pursuit of votes for SAMUEL LYMAN, Esquire, thro' various parts of both counties, that their narrow bones are visible at an immense distance—and that his much to be doubted whether said beasts will live to taste the heritage of the ensuing summer.—He went, Hudibras like, with one faithful Sancho, accustomed either to mix liquor or drink it—and in his excursion to the west, enquired for his personal friends John Hubbard, and Capt. Downing, of Sheffield, gentlemen *of established character, to whom the secrets of the club were to be communicated.*—That in a fit of phrenzy, he was left to call on WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. to request him to give up his pretensions as a candidate for the district, in favour of Mr. LYMAN, who answered him, "I esteem myself as well qualified to serve the district as either of the candidates—and besides, sir, am certain I was chosen the last election day, had the votes given for me been duly returned. I shall therefore keep what I have got, and get what I can."—*Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, and the faithful fail among the children of men!*

The State of Vermont have appointed the Hon. *Jonathan Arnold*, Esq. the Hon. Judge *Robinson*, and *Isaac Tichenor*, Esq. as agents on the part of Vermont, to repair to the place of the session of the new Congress, and treat with that honourable body on such matters interesting to said State as may be proposed to them by the Congress.

*** Those who Subscribed for the MASACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, in this town, are hereby notified, that the Magazines are received, and ready for the subscribers, at this office.

*** A few Copies of the HISTORY of the INSURRECTIONS in Massachusetts, for sale by the Printer hereof.

Red Clover-Seed.

WANTED, a quantity of Red Clover-Seed, white Beans, Flax-Seed, old Silver and Pewter, at the Store of

JACOB OGDEN,

at Hartford, and the highest price given, paid on Delivery.

*** Cash paid at said Store for good Bloomery Iron and Bees-Wax.

To be SOLD,

A Beautiful Situation in the center of the town of Conway, very convenient for a tradesman or trader, with good Buildings and three acres of Land—Where may be had men's and women's *Saddles*, and other saddlers work. Enquire of

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway, Feb. 10, 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Barbers business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of EDWARD FRETHY—who give Cash for long HUMAN HAIR.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1789.

AN active LAD, about fifteen years of age, is wanted in the Wool Card Manufactory, Northampton—where may be had WOOL CARDS, by the gross, dozen or single pair.

B PRESCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1789.