two qualities meet at once the most expeditious and durable. For as beauty your case robs me of the application of the general rule, and again involves me in the labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty.

UNFORTUNATE SEMIRAMA.—That a lady endowed with the most amiable mental accomplishments, and a luxuriant share of the most generous and honourable feeling should be a heart conqueror boast of, and added to these a form *conquest* with beauty itself, should have been our Mercury's lot to make by mutual *conquest* to slip *right* out of the *fetters* of twenty times and twenty times, and have dropped the chains of the connubial cup.—

It seems however exalted heroine! by your own confession, that you have oftentimes been engaged in the externals of *love*, and frequently played the prelude to the *nuptial scene*. Do not mistake me—I mean only that your heart has frequently received the condensed rays of attention from many a moderate luminary, but like other hard bodies that are artificially glazed, reflected them back again with a very scattered light.

What I have said however, is founded on the supposition that your misfortune, if you call it one, has overtaken you independently of any fault of your own. But I observe you obscurely hint to us that your own *will* has not been totally inactive in creating it. If so, you have only to lament that you have made too high an estimate of those airy pranks in conduct and behaviour, which are adapted in the first stage of acquaintance to captivate and allure; but in the second, seldom fail to surfeit and disgust. I beg you would not construe my last idea into a reprehension of your manners. No—I am well aware of the original distinction between the elementary parts of *elements*, and those little vagrant singularities which are sometimes permitted to scale over its surface, and designed perhaps like spots in the sun, to reconcile its lustre to the weak eyes of mortals. And who knows more all but that you have injudiciously *strained* the *opticks* of your admirers, by letting in upon them too hasty a profusion of *insupportable radiance?*

Unfortunate *Woman!* did you not observe that in the second line of your performance, you *frankly* told us that you were free from *vanity*, and in the very next sentence, in offering a hasty apology for your *coquetry*, said "that your *vanity* naturally led you to imagine that a person of your address and fortune, would soon make a conquest of any man's heart, especially when you considered that a large share of beauty crowned all your other good properties?" I will not from this apparent contradiction, lay upon you the redoubled imputation of absurdity, and inconsistency—for I had rather resolve the difficulty into my own inability to dissentangle it. I cannot help observing however that it seems to imply that although you have from time to time extended your dominions to a very ample circumference, yet you have always done it without the *high approbation* and found your conquests secured by the satisfaction in your *subjects* that needed not the hand of restraint or opposition to render it more glaringly specious.

Have you then been a perpetual banker for the stock of other people's affections, and never had the purity of your own feelings tried in the *furnace of love?* Such instances are rare indeed.—But if you have, as you tell us, been surrounded by so many courtiers and admirers, and never found your own heart transfixed with the *arrow of Cupid*, you deserve to be complimented with an uncommon skill and dexterity in your peerage on the *ocean of amour*. For what *Lady* besides yourself (do not blush when I ask a question that seems tinged with flattery) what *Lady* I say besides yourself, through a voyage of twenty eight years could have steered the tender *bark* of her affections amid the sea of *coquettish fondness*, unshattered by the *rocks* of *complaint*, unimpaired by the *quick-sands* of *jealousy*, and undelayed by the retarding *shallows* of *apathy* and *indifference?* Permit me now, not to *censure*, but only to *chide* you for thus setting yourself up at publick auction, and to remind you that an article of so *perishable* a nature as beauty, seldom meets with a rapid or an advantageous sale. I wish however, with all my heart that some partial *gale* of fortune may e'er long wait to your ears the voice of a pretty high bidder. But stop the *current* of delusion! Am I not mistaking in thus addressing you as female? *Venerable veteran*, by what name shall I call you? Must I believe your performance stamped with sincerity and truth, or shall I not more humanly suppose that the mind of no female could have conceived, nor her pen brought into existence so base a being? I confess the latter sentiment greatly preponderates in the scale of my inclination. And if it preponderate with justice, I cannot but observe that it argues much experience in the way of iniquity, to admit from your mint of malice so *counterfeit* a coin, and palm it upon the world for a genuine one, in order to give it a more general currency. If you are indeed one of our sex, I am inclined to think you will be obliged to stand alone without the acknowledgment of it. But if you are in *reality a female*, I must tell you, that you are guilty of the most unnatural crime of wounding the character and the feelings of your fair friends and acquaintance, and will submit to your future consideration, this *valediktory* remark which is worthy of your attention, that THE DAGGER OF DEFAMATION IS A very UNCOUTH WEAPON IN THE DELICATE HAND OF A LADY.

Your friend,

*EPAMINONDAS.*

*For the* HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

UNFORTUNATELY on the return day for the last election of a Representative in this District, the Towns of Conway, Greenwich, New-Salem, Chesterfield, Charlemont, Ashfield, Worthington, Shutesbury, Leverett, Montgomery, Buckland, Middlefield, Rowe, Heath, Whitingtown, Adams, New-Ashford, Windsor, Hancock and Sandisfield sent in no votes, otherwise we thought, most probably, have been refused from the inconvenience of holding meeting; as we may reasonably presume that the votes of the aforesaid towns would have decided the election in favour of SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Esq. he hath had the honour of their suffrages at previous elections. However, be that even as it may, whether through neglect or design in dispersing the precepts, may prevent an universal meeting on the seventh day of May, being the day appointed for giving in the votes, and also making certain and reasonable returns consequent thereon.—It is further to be hoped that if any towns through either design or neglect, shall fail seasonably to receive their precepts, they will nevertheless meet and send in their votes as there can be very little doubt in this case of their reception.

April 20th, 1789.

*For the* HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WHILE the several parties in the district are endeavouring to raise to the important office of a Representative of 80,000 people, each their own creature, a friend to good order and peace, society and good neighbourhood cannot but lament the folly of a large number of the people, who suffer themselves to be influenced by men who are governed by party prejudice and party interest, who, having no lawful business of their own, are forever walking "to and fro in the earth, and up and down it," like their father the *Devil*, to disturb the peace of communities, and set all by the ears; who delight in nothing but anarchy and confusion; who, in order to effect their nefarious designs, drive about from day to day, through town to town, and from country to country, who are not deterred from their grand object, either by hedges or ditches, storms or tempests; even hell is disturbed by their restless dispositions. They solicit their father to preside in their councils, and when they have in combination with hell, brewed all the mischief that is possible for such miscreants to invent, their president after assigning to each their duty, adjourns their meeting *sine die*. But while they are executing his orders, he strokes his grisly beard, and laughs in his sleeve, when he reflects upon the immensity of the harvest he shall soon gather in; and like Dives in the Gospel, says to his soul, "Soul, thou hast many goods laid up for thee, take thy ease, eat, drink, and be merry."

It is well known that two of the three candidates have exerted their whole strength, stretched every nerve, and it is feared have brought an incurable consumption upon their purses, in order to effect their own election—and it is a fact have worn a coat of as many colours, as that of ancient Joseph. But what would appear to be beyond any man's belief, is, that a MINISTER has drove the quill in their cause, and what is more incredible, has with his brother runners gone from town to town *devil-like*, prejudicing the minds of men against the remaining candidate, because he had a personal quarrel with him:—Very different this conduct from the precepts of his divine Lord and Master, who commands his followers to love their enemies, do good to them who hate them, and pray for those that despitefully use or persecute them. But the prospect brightens upon us, the scales begin to fall from the eyes of the electors, and they are convinced of the folly of spending so much time to gratify the pride or vanity of any man; and they are also convinced of the justice of a Representative being chosen from the County of Berkshire, and who he shall be, was sufficiently pointed out at the first Election; for it is a truth, that Mr. SPRGWICK was then chosen by the people, but owing to the negligence of a number of the towns, the votes were not returned to the Governour within the limited time. Free Election! should it so happen that you are again called upon to vote for a Representative, act your own judgment, act like freemen, let every man be persuaded in his own mind, but spurn with contempt the man who shall offer to influence your conduct in a case of so great importance to the district. Should this be the case, that every elector, regardless of the insinuations and misrepresentations of artful and designing men, votes for the person who he is conscious would do the most good to the District and State, I have not the least doubt in my own mind, but that Mr. SEDGWICK will be the man.

*An impartial Observer.*

LONDON, January. 21.

The following is an authentick copy of the account sent to Prince Galitzin, ambassador from Russia at Vienna.

"Ozzakow was carried by assault on the 17th of December. The number of the besiegers were 14,000 men, that of the garrison 12,000. There were 7400 killed on the fields without reckoning those sabred in the houses. There were found in the place 300 mettle cannon & mortars. The grand magazine blew up, but a great quantity of ammunition of every species was taken. The number of inhabitants are 25,000 amongst whom are 4000 very fine women. The Russians have lost 1000 men, including 180 officers. The Pasha who commanded the fortress, has [illegible] prisoner with the garrison; but the A[illegible] that fell into the hands of the Russians was cut to pieces, as he refused to surrender."

The capture of Ozzakow is [illegible] to have been effected by an accidental blow [illegible] of a powder magazine) similar to [illegible] which put the possession of the Russians under [illegible] in the year 1737. Although the garrison [illegible] of 20,000 men, besides inhabitants, it [illegible] 3 days, the siege having begun on the 11th of [illegible] owing to the abovementioned accident of the [illegible] zine, which buried under its ruins 6000 Turks.

Many persons were massacred by the Russian [illegible] ry upon their getting possession of the place and many were drowned in their attempts to swim on board the vessels, which, on the capture of the town, weighed anchor, and made the best of their way to Constantinople, with the news of the success of the Russian arms.

*Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Nov. 12.*

"A certain number of Christian heads, which most of those of Austrians, are exposed at the gates of the Seraglio daily. The prisoners are treated generally, and most of them sent up the country into Sclavonia. Amongst these prisoners they have distinguished Mess. Wallner and Jelcki, two Austrian Captains; the former is dead of his wounds, the second has been shewn as a spectable to the people at Constantinople, and exposed to their insults. To judge of this treatment, one need only read the following extract from a letter of Lieutenant Geitz, who is prisoner with his at Constantinople, dated 24th of June last.

"They transported me in ten days from the Camp near Orsowa (near the Defile of Temesch) to Constantinople. We went with incredible swiftness, and my horse fell twice; but I could not fall off myself, as we were placed on large pack saddles with our hands tied behind us, and our feet fastened under our horses belies. They likewise treated us every where we came in the most cruel manner, and we were in the hands of barbarians. On the 12th of April we arrived at Constantinople. They tied twelve Christian heads round my neck, and in that manner made me pass through the city, amidst the shouting and insults of the populace, the women even spitted in our faces. [Signed] GRITZ."

"All the prisoners who arrive are treated in the same manner, the people thinking it a merit to exterminate the Christians. Those sent in the country, by the masters who bought them, are put to the hardest and most dangerous tasks, and if they shew the least sign of repugnance, are whipped in a most cruel manner; if a heavier crime their punishments are referred to many days; and if a crime, which they must expiate by their lives, they are put to the most painful death such as being impaled, buried alive, and mutilated."

The Diet of Poland has given an answer to the Empress of Russia's memorial; it contains three points the chief of which goes to assert the full independence of the republic upon any foreign powers; consequently, it maintains that the popish nation in Diet assembled, has a right to make and repeal laws without intermedling and concurrence of any Prince whatever.

The Diet moreover desires a fresh the Empress to order her troops to evacuate the territories of the Republic, although if they were under the strictest discipline, yet they must prove burthensome to its subjects.

The Turks at Grandison were not terrified by threats of a siege: but learning that the Austrians had cut 6000 cords of wood in their own forest, they crossed the Save, attacked and routed the covering party, and the celebrated their success with a bonfire, composed of the materials which their enemies had prepared for them.

The horrors of war, the absurdity, and with some respect to crowned heads, the wickedness of making war, merely to gratify ambition, never was more [illegible] colours so staring, as we find it the case of the [illegible] war between the Imperial armies & the Turks. The Austrians according to their letters from Vienna have lost by sickness and engagements above 80,000 in the present campaign; men of acknowledged bravery, the best of the standing forces, and what have they gained in return, merely that the Turks have [illegible] ed the places which they previously destroyed, and a number of villages laid waste by the Turks, [illegible] their hay in the Bannat, amounts to upwards of a hundred. Imagination can form but a faint [illegible] the misery and desolation to families and individuals by this method of carrying on war. The guilt, however, must be traced to the folly and ambition of princes who have already more territory than they can govern with propriety.

*Extract of a letter from Florence, Oct. 4.*

"Our city has lately been witness of a very singular phenomenon in the history of literature. A female underwent a public examination before all the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to the surprise of every one, proved superior to all expectation.

"This extraordinary lady is Mrs. Mariana Petronni Ferretti of Bagnacavallo, who desirous of rendering herself useful to mankind, and especially to many of her own sex, who often, through perhaps too great modesty, but natural to female education, fall victims to their own delicacy, has applied herself with such assiduity to the study of surgery, that in the space of a year she has enabled herself to add to science, to her sex, to our city, and to her country an honour and advantage, of which in the present manner, of bringing up female youth in Europe, it will be difficult to hear of another example."

*Extract of a letter from Madrid December 21.*

"The King went a hunting on the 8th, and on his return, found himself attacked with a violent cold and cough, which carried him off this day. The Prince of Asturia immediately assumed the throne, under the title of Charles the IVth, and as usual on such changes, many new projects are talked of; however, the only one that seems most probable, is a new reform in the military, which the new King has much at heart."

In the seventh century, Osfuty one of the petty Kings of England, having been instructed in the christian religion by a North-British Monk, celebrated Easter after the Asiatic fashion, whilst his Queen, who had been taught by an Italian Priest, observed that festival in the Roman mode; and as sometimes happened, that his Majesty was joyfully commemorating our Saviour's resurrection, while the Queen was piously fasting on account of his crucifixion. To get rid of this inconvenience, the King summoned a council to meet at Whitby, to determine the real time of Easter. The clergy on the one side rested their cause on tradition derived from St. John; while the other party urged that which came from St. Peter. The King was judge; the balance inclined neither way; and long was he perplexed with authorities quite equal. At length being informed, that however great St. John might be, St. Peter kept the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; the king very prudently declared for the latter, and Easter since that decision, has fallen on a Sunday in England, as well as the rest of Europe. Before this determination, violent wars, attended with extraordinary barbarity, had taken place in various parts of the world, which induced a poet equally celebrated for his wit and morality, to exclaim in commiseration of the sufferings of the enthusiasts in those days—

"Happy for them, had Easter never been!"

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitt's,) Jan. 2.

On Monday last, about 5 o'clock in the morning, we had a severe shock of an earthquake, which was felt in all the neighbouring islands.

ST. GEORGE'S (*Bermuda*) Jan. 24.

*Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia Jan. 4.*

"We felt two shock of an earthquake here the 26th of December, between 5 and 6 in the morning; the last shock was so violent as to be felt all through the island, but we do not hear of any damage being done by it. The inhabitants were terribly frightened."

CHARLESTON, March 17.

A gentleman has in his possession a tooth that weighed seven pounds and an half. It was taken from the jaw-bone of a skeleton found in Kentucky, in 1784, and was the small-est tooth of three. The socket of the thigh appeared large enough to contain a 32 pound ball.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) March 25.

On Saturday last, the barn, stable, six fine horses, and a quantity of grain and fodder, belonging to the widow Shetter, in Newbury township, were consumed by fire. This melancholy accident is said to have happened by some thoughtless children making a fire close to the barn.

MIDDLETOWN, April 13.

Last Sunday a Cave was discovered in Chatham, in which were deposited a number of articles of stolen goods, and a considerable quantity of provision, cloathing, &c.—The Cave is in a thick unfrequented wood, having a passage just large enough for a man to crawl in upon his hands and knees for some ways, when it opens to a convenient room, with a fire-place in it &c. It is supposed to have been occupied for some time past by a gang of villians who infested this State.

BOSTON, April 16.

ON Thursday last, Mr. *Sylvanus Bourne*, arrived at the seat of his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq. at Braintree, in 50 hours from New-York, with dispatches from the federal Congress.

The following are the particulars, viz. That on Wednesday the 1st instant, the House of Representatives formed a quorum, and made choice of the Hon. *Frederick Augustus Muhlenburgh*, of Pennsylvania, for their Speaker, and *John Beckley*, Esq. of Virginia, for their Secretary. On the Monday following, (6th inst.) by the arrival of the Hon. *Richard H. Lee*, from Virginia, a quorum was formed of the Senate of the United States, when they proceeded agreeably to the Constitution and made choice of the Hon. *John Langdon*, Esq. of New-Hampshire, for their President *pro tem.* who in a convention of both Houses, sorted and counted the votes for President—which are as follows: His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, 69, being the whole number. His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, 34. Hon. John Jay, 9. Hon. R. H. Harrison 6. Hon. John Rutledge 6. His Excellency John Hancock, 4. His Excellency George Clinton 3. His Excellency Samuel Hotington 2. Hon. John Milton 2. Hon. James Armstrong 1. His Honour Benjamin Lincoln 1. Hon. Edward Telfair 1.

The Senate then made choice of *Charles Thompson*, Esq. to bear the dispatches to the President General, and of Mr. *Sylvanus Bourne* to bear the dispatches to the Vice President.

Mr. *Thompson* proceeded on the 7th inst. to Virginia, and 'tis expected the President will arrive at the seat of government in all this month. He will be taken from the Jersey shore in an elegant barge, now building for the purpose. Preparations are making for fireworks, parade of the militia, illuminations, &c. to demonstrate the joyful feelings which his arrival cannot fail to inspire.

MR. ADAMS'S DEPARTUR.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, the Vice-President of the United States, JOHN ADAMS, Esq. set out from his seat in Braintree, on his departure from this Commonwealth for the seat of Federal Government. On this happy occasion his Excellency our worthy Governour and Commander in Chief authorized every possible mark of attention and Respect for the Vice-President of our great American Republick, by ordering a military escort of Horse to attend him through the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and Worcester, by giving an elegant collation at his house to a numerous collection of gentlemen who assembled there to take leave of the Vice-President, and by various honourary notices, both civil and military, which the Governour most opportunely displayed, and which our patriotick countrymen richly merited.

At eight o'clock in the morning, Col. Tyler, with his Troop of Horse of the first division, well-mounted, completely caparisoned, and in uniform arrived at the seat of the Vice-President, in Braintree, where they all breakfasted. At 10 o'clock, the Vice-President set out under escort of the troop, and was saluted by the Dorchester Artillery as he passed that town, with a federal discharge. At the entrance of this town he was met by a large body of respectable gentlemen on horseback, who proceeded by Gen. H. Jackson, accompanied his Excellency to the house of the Governour, where the whole arrived at twelve o'clock. As the Vice-President descended from his carriage, a detachment from Capt. Johnston's Artillery under Lieutenant Bradlee, saluted with 13 guns; and a multitude of respectable citizens who had assembled on the occasion reflected their sense of his merit, and applause of his great Republican virtues, by loud huzzas. He was very respectfully received by the Governour, and saluted by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governour, by the gentlemen of the Council in town, and by various gentlemen of distinction and respectability—and after partaking of the colation with them, he took an affectionate leave of the Governour, and the gentlemen present. At half past twelve, Major Fuller arrived with his troop of the third division, in beautiful uniform; and at half past one, the Vice-President again entered his carriage, to continue his journey, while his numerous friends felicitated themselves, in anticipating the many eminent services he shall hereafter continue to do his country, he departed under another salute from the detachment of Artillery, and the huzzas of his admiring fellow citizens, and was escorted and accompanied as follows—The cavalcade being under the orders of Col. Tyler, viz.

Advanced Corps of uniform Horse,
Gen. JACKSON,
About 150 citizens on horseback, in platoons, of six,
Middlesex Troop of Horse, in platoons, in red uniform,
Major FULLER,
The Roxbury Blues, in platoons,
Col. TYLER,
His Excellency the Vice-President in his coach, accompanied by Mr. BOURNE.
About 40 carriages, in which were
His Honour the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
The Hon. French and Dutch Consuls.
The President of the University.
Several of the Hon. Council, and Representatives of this town.
The Sheriff of Suffolk county.
Messrs. RUSSEL, JEFFERY, SEARS, CODMAN, SMITH and other respectable merchants, in their carriages.
Private citizens, &c.

The *tout ensemble* forming as brilliant a scene, and as expressive of esteem and respect for the illustrious person who was honoured by it, as ever was witnessed in this town.

In this manner the procession proceeded through the town, and on his Excellency's arrival at Charleston, he was again saluted with a federal discharge from Major Calder's Artillery. The Roxbury Horse took leave of Mr. ADAMS at Cambridge. At Watertown, Major Kent's Artillery saluted his Excellency—and on its being known that he intended to alight at Wilmington's, the citizens on horseback formed a line in tire—when Col. Bradford, who acted as Marshal of the Volunteer Horse, waited on the Vice-President with the compliments of the cavalcade; and received from his Excellency his grateful thanks for the honour conferred on him by his fellow citizens—After which they saluted him as he parted—and returned to town. The gentlemen in the carriages alighted with Mr. ADAMS at Wilmington's; and after a short tarry, took their leave, his Excellency pursuing his journey, escorted by the Middlesex Horse, to Sudbury, where he lodged.

Merit must be conspicuously useful when it can thus call forth the voluntary honours of a free and enlightened people.—But the attention shewn on this occasion were not merely honourary—they were to the tribute of gratitude due to a man, who after a few months retirement from trials and services which were of 12 years uninterrited continuance, hath again stepped forth to endeavor to establish and perpetuate that independence, the instrument of which his own hand opened—and which his exertions have so greatly contributed to produce.

*Extract of a letter from History of Bruce, dated Jan. 29, 1789.*

"Our worthy friend, Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Ambassador of the United States of America, at the Court of France hath obtained from government to recall the prohibition on American Whale and Spermaciti Oil, imported into France in American ships. This allows of foreign Oils, (the Americans only excepted) are prohibited, which surely is a very great favour granted by our government, to the American Fishery."

This letter confirms the account of a bounty on wheat and flour, as mentioned sometime since.

NORTHAMPTON, April 22.

Monday the 11th of May next, is appointed by the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, for the people of this District to make a fifth trial for a Federal Representative.

A Convention for the District of Kentucky was held at the Court-House in Danville, in the county of Mercer, on the 3d day of November last. At this Convention it was resolved, "that a committee be appointed to draw up a decent and respectful address to the Assembly of Virginia, for obtaining the Independence of the District of Kentucky, agreeably to the late resolution and recommendation of Congress." It was also resolved to address Congress, "requesting immediate and effective measures to be taken to obtain the navigation of the river Mississippi.

Advices from the Spanish colony of New-Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, informs us that Governour Don Mero, has granted permission to the inhabitants of the Western counties of North-Carolina that border on that river, to trade thereon, even down to new Orleans. The General Assembly of North-Carolina have established a new district, which they have named Mero district, after the Spanish Governour.

*DIED, on the 7th inst. Mr. JOSIAH CLARK, of this town, in the 92d year of his age. He was the father of 11 children, (six sons and five daughters) three of whom lived to be above 90, four above 80, and three above 70 years of age. The sons, without an exception, lived above fifty years with their wives, and survived them.—His family were not more remarkable for their longevity, than for their numerous offspring. From the six sons only have descended 1158 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children; 925 of whom are now living.—This venerable old man came to his grave like a shock of corn in its season. He had long waited for the salvation of God—satisfied with life, and reconciled to death. "He passed the time of his sojourning here in fear:" 1. Pet. i. 17.—From which passage his funeral sermon was delivered to a large assembly, who did him honor at his death.*

*"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."*

*** The votes which will be given in on the 11th of May next in this county for a Representative to Congress, will be received by the Sheriff, at his office in Hadley, any time from Monday to Saturday evening of that week.

*** The subscribers for the Massachusetts Magazine are requested to call for the 2d and 3d number.

MR. BUTLER,

*As the election of a Federal Representative for the Western District is to be on the 11th of May next, and as there have been many imputations cast on the two candidates—the friends of Mr. Sedgwick charge Mr. Lyman with being a* false double dealing *man—also the friends of Mr. Lyman charge Mr. Sedgwick with being* a public defaulter, &c.—*now as neither of these charges have been proved or disproved to the satisfaction of the publick, and as they or either of them will have an opportunity* before *the election, I wish them to embrace it.*

*An* ELECTOR.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ISAAC DANIELS, late of CONWAY, deceased, represented insolvent, and four months from the 3d of March inst. being allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and support their claims—We hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS, in said CONWAY, on the 3d Thursdays of April, May, and June next, from one to six o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JOHN CLARY, } Commissioners.
OLIVER ROOT, }

Conway, March 23d, 1789.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday the 11th of May next, at the house of the subscriber in New-Salem, so much of the real estate of *John Berry*, late of New-Salem deceased, as will raise the sum of *eighteen pounds, fourteen shillings and six pence.*

WILLIAM BERRY, Executor.

and I know of no gentleman upon whom I would more firmly rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known character.

[illegible] to much injury through the district.

In addition to this *calumny* that has been whispered round the country, *rumors* have been employed to

would they not attend to [illegible] little better, if any, to send a man who is to engaged to please all parties and keep fair with all sides, that he loses sight of the publick interest.