

... would materially effect an important branch of business, in a way, that no other article would be effected. The gentleman further observed, that it was more easy, in his opinion, to provide checks to prevent frauds, than to devise methods to ensure the detection of the same.

Mr. LAWRENCE spoke in favour of the *draw-back*. Mr. MADISON then read a passage from the account of exports from Massachusetts, by which he appeared, that but a small proportion of the Rum distilled there, was exported to foreign markets, and of that proportion, the greater part was sent to the coast of Africa, and the States, he said, had been great losers, as it was not allowed a duty. The gentleman who was to be appointed, The expectation of it, to the only foreign port that received any considerable quantity, the gentleman reproached.

Mr. BLAND observed, that the other day gentlemen were so strenuous for the encouragement of Manufacturers, that Commerce appeared an intention object—now they appeared equally zealous, to extend and protect Commerce.—It was replied to, *draw-back*.

Upon the same subject, he passed in the negative, years ago, and it was *draw-back* was allowed.

Mr. FLETCHER then introduced a motion, that a *draw-back* should be introduced, in relation to the *draw-back* in Rum, should be re-considered for the present.

Mr. WILKINSON was opposed to a *draw-back*, it appearing to him, conducive to no advantage, and operating against the Revenue, by affording great opportunities for fraud.

Mr. MADISON observed, that when the intercourse between the States should become more intimate and general, it would increase the opportunities for frauds, and render it extremely difficult to provide a sufficient remedy, upon the present simple plan of Revenue, for the same.

Mr. LEE said something upon the trade to India, which would not be discussed here.

Mr. WILKINSON observed, that it was in the trade to India that he did not see the objection—the bill had been informed, that there were forty fail in that line, from Mr. Madisons—an evidence that the trade was flourishing.

Mr. MADISON—It is an error to restrict upon Commerce, and think it found policy, that no duties should be laid, but such as are absolutely necessary—but the present plan of raising a revenue upon importations, renders a drawback from such a source necessary.

Articles, however, that are not consumed after importation, should not be subject to a duty—This would be a total blow to Commerce, for it is within your knowledge, Sir, that large quantities of Madeira Wine were imported, for the express purpose of exportation. Not to allow of a *draw-back* in this and other similar cases, would clog trade exceedingly. Clerks, Sir, may be easily provided to defeat fraudulent duties—I must therefore be in favour of a *draw-back*.

It was moved, that the Resolution on *draw-back* be postponed. On motion, the Committee rose—and the speaker resumed the chair. Took up report on CHURCHMAN'S petition.

Mr. MADISON expressed a wish, that legitimate ideas of Mr. Churchman's theory might be done him, but that the public imagination in consequence might be misled with regard to government. Public bodies were liable to be misled by ignorant projectors. He was aware, however, that unpropitious appearances had sometimes misled important decisions.

Mr. WILKINSON was in favour of the Report. Mr. HUNTINGTON entered into an extensive examination of the subject, and concluded by giving his opinion in favour of accepting the Report.

On motion the report was divided, and the first part, giving to Mr. Churchman's the sole and exclusive right of making and vending his tables, pans and chairs, was accepted—the other respecting a projected voyage was recommitted.

The Report of Dr. RAMSAY'S petition was next taken up—upon which.

Mr. JACKSON (of Virginia) professedly objected to the report; Dr. RAMSAY, he observed, had given a partial account of some transactions, that respecting the State of Georgia; and if so respectable a body as Congress should facilitate the work by making it the subject of a legislative act, it would be for confirm his relations as to derive other historians from taking up the subject, and do justice to the State of Georgia; he would therefore move for an act upon general principles. A committee was then appointed to prepare a bill on general principles, to aid, &c. &c.

The bill proposing the oath required by the fifth article of the Constitution, to be taken by the Constitutional and State Officers, to support the Constitution, was read—after four debate, the committee rose without coming to a determination upon the subject—the Chairman reported progress, and Wednesday next is appointed for the Committee to sit again upon this bill.

TUESDAY, April 21.  
House met agreeably to adjournment, and having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, took into consideration the report of the Union by refusing the subject of the Revenue.

On all Vessels not built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof six cents per ton. On all Vessels belonging to a subject or subjects of any foreign State, with whom treaties had been formed, or partly to such and partly to citizens of the United States thirty cents per ton.

On all Vessels belonging in part or wholly to the subjects of other powers, fifty cents per ton. Vessels built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, while employed in the coasting trade; also Vessels employed in the fishery to be exempted from tonnage.

No ship or Brig built in the United States, to pay tonnage half voyage.

The resolution is amended was then read, and accepted by the committee. The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported, "That the committee had agreed in January resolution to be submitted to the house." Adjourned.

THE ADDRESS  
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
SIR,  
The representatives of the people of the United States, present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in the affection, you now possess the only proof that remains of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the most honourable, of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the free people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons, from the repose referred for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave forever; but the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy, which welcomes you to your station, and we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious injunctions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the inviolable hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the delay of re-establisment, and to seek the only free means of preferring and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation, founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a candid and disinterested regard.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the constitution, will receive all the attention demanded by its importance, and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude. In forming the pecuniary provisions for the executive department, we shall not forget, or with reluctance from motives which give it a pecuniary claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many pledges of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled, and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, which characterizes the conduct of a man, which has so many titles to our admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you.—They flow from our own heart, and we verily believe, that among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplication for the blessings of Heaven to our country; and that we add our own for the choice of those blessings of the most beloved of her citizens.

To subscribe THE PRESIDENT made the following REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,  
YOUR very affectionate address, produces emotions, which I know not how to express: I feel that my past endeavours in the service of my country, are overpaid by its goodness; and I fear that, in my future ones, may not fulfil your kind anticipations. All that I can promise is, that they will be invariably directed by an honest and ardent zeal. Of this resource my heart assures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country.

G. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.  
PISH! PISH! CURRY you are in a passion: You figure miserably—  
THE PEOPLE.

WARSAW, [Poland] Feb. 11.  
They write from the Ukraine, that on the road to Ozarkow, 114 horses and 50 oxen have perished thro' the excessive severity of the cold. Upwards of 6000 carriages, laden with various kinds of merchandise, which had been detained by their proprietors, who are not discovered, have also been found on the road.—On the frontiers more than 200 people had their faces, hands, feet, and other parts of their bodies frozen.

BENNA, [Germany] Feb. 11.  
A report is current here, that measures are pursuing, under the mediation of Prussia, for effecting an accom-

modation between Sweden and Russia; but, from the Porte to be included, it is presumed this negotiation will be attended with many difficulties, and success extremely doubtful.

LONDON, March.  
The Dutch mails which arrived yesterday morning, bring the following intelligence from Countantople, in a letter dated Dec. 25, 1788.—The news of the taking of Orzakow, has thrown the city into the utmost confusion. Fear, despair, and fury, are painted on every countenance in livid colours. The Grand Vifir, and the Captain Pacha, appear to be innocent. The blame is laid on the Ministry. The Grand Vifir, however, was conducted hence to Nicopolis on the 23d November, by a courier, escorted by the officers of criminal justice, on the 24th arrived the Captain Pacha, who turned out to be the Grand Vifir; every body now seemed to think that they would both lose their heads. But the blind the people, for after some concerted examinations and enquiries, the Grand Vifir and the Captain Pacha, were declared innocent; the cause of the misfortune being ascribed to the bad discipline of the troops, and other causes. This explanation produced the desired effect. The people however do not appear to be satisfied; every prudent person is providing for his own safety, dreading the fury of an enraged mob.

Advice from the Baltic mention that both Russians and Prussians are laying up immense quantities of kinds of grain in their magazines, which makes people there to have a rupture between those two powers, to be near at hand.

Large bodies of troops are being off towards Rania, where it was proposed to have an army of observation, consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand men.

MARCH.  
Extract of a letter from Calicut, Feb. 25.  
"A most horrid and wicked act of cruelty was, on Saturday evening perpetrated on the person of a poor wretch, who this some time past, has endeavoured to earn a livelihood in this town and neighbourhood, by pretending to tell fortunes. Going into a house in the Dublin road, a fellow by the name of Parry, fell on her in a brutal mode, (the being to appearance dumb) but by speaking, which he not immediately doing, and opening her mouth for the purpose of proving her to be of tongue, and consequent incapability of speech, he thrust a red hot poker down her throat, which burnt her to death, that her life and reputation of the villain has since abandoned."

LIVERPOOL, March 4.  
A curious case.—The mate of the Kity, Captain Hutton, arrived here from Virginia, informing us, that on Saturday the 20th of Sept. 1788, being in lat. 24 N. a passenger on board having his watch in his pocket, went in the bath, and lost it on board on the Friday following, being in lat. 26, 40 N. he caught three dolphins, the largest of which was 3 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches round, and weighed 45 pounds in the body of which was found, to the establishment of the whole ship's crew, the passenger's watch. The distance run, per log, was 380 miles.

NEW-YORK, May 7.  
Yesterday the Company at THE PRESIDENT'S house, was extremely numerous and respectable.

We are informed that the President has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of two and three, for receiving visits; and particularly on Sundays, will not be agreeable to him.

The intimation, that a GREAT PERSONAGE, will not expect visits on Sundays, has received the applause of all orders of citizens: The serious part of the community are highly gratified in this mark of respect to what they consider the DIVINE INFLECTION; while those, who are restless upon the subject in so inhuman a point of view, yet, as good members of society, they rejoice in the circumstance, as fashioning a wit and political institution. Happy talent of adopting such regulations, as meet the approbation of all classes and give offence to none.

The public address presented to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, was a different complexion from productions on similar occasions, heretofore offered to distinguished characters: It has been remarked, that these addresses are replete with the impulsive sentiments of the heart, and produce corresponding feelings in the minds of every reader.

Extract of a letter from Lyden, dated the 6th of March.  
"A fleet consisting of 80 gun ships, two frigates, two brigs and one cutter, under the command of Commodore Jose de Mello, are under orders for sailing; they are to cruise on our coast and block up the Gulf of Gibraltar. This will protect the navigation of those nations which thought it degrading their dignity to purchase the friendship of such banditti."

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 9, 1788.  
"In all probability the war will continue with great vigour next spring. The officers who engaged their commissions in Poland on the eve of battle and conquest, are universally detested and exposed to infamy in the public papers, and balls fired through every street. They have nevertheless some patriots, who endeavour to cover their base conduct, under the cloak of liberty; but the people in general are loyal to the King; and think that his actions correspond with his favorite profession so often repeated: 'I deem it my greatest glory to be the first citizen in a free State.'"

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, January 2.  
"Owing to the declared enmity of the Emperor of Morocco, and the implacable resentment of the

Count of Madrid, a communication with Spain has not been opened since the conclusion of the war, but all intercourse with Barbary has ceased for ten months past. These circumstances have operated a scarcity, amounting to almost a total want of fresh provisions, to the very great distress of every individual in the garrison.—The private soldiers have not tasted of fresh meat for more than ten months past, and the dreadful effects of the scarcity, are with too much exactness expected and apprehended."

NORWICH, May 1.  
Extract of a letter from Lyden, State of New-York, dated April 16, 1789.  
"We have just heard from the other side of the mountain, that a very uncommon disorder rages among the inhabitants there; the patients that have fallen victims to this fatal disease were suddenly seized with a violent pain in their heads, and instantly expired; none men, we hear, were summoned to the world of spirits, by this awful judgment, out of one neighbourhood, in a day.—It is the same account mentions, that their calves and lambs are suddenly seized with a distemper similar to the rattle, and great numbers of them die daily."

A gentleman from Wyoming just says, that the first Indians which first on Monday, June 1st, and three others near the lake, as mentioned in our last, were overpowered by the "white savans" in great numbers, brought back and delivered up to our people, who intended to send them to Iron county, viz. the State of New-York, to be tried for their lives by the civil authority, but the prisoners received a trial by their own Chiefs, who condemned them to be tortured, upon by the three surviving men, that they fired upon, and the sentence was put in execution the 2d of April last.

THE following are the returns of votes for Senators, which have been received into the Secretary's office.  
Suffrage—Hon. Samuel Adams, William Phillips, Cotton Tully, Thomas Daves, William Heath, and Benjamin Austin, Junr. Esqrs. 17.  
Hon. John Jay, Aaron Ogden, Samuel Phillips, Junr. Stephen Chace, Jonathan Jackson, and Bailey Bartlet, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Hon. Samuel Holden and Nathan Duns, Esqrs.  
Middlesex—Hon. Elazar Brooks, Ebenezer Bridge, Joseph Hofner, and Joseph B. Varnum, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, and Isaac Stearns, Esqrs.  
Hampshire—Hon. John Hatting, Esq. chosen—candidates, Hon. John Hild, De. id. Stetson, William Shepard, Will an Bodwin, William Lyman, and Samuel Fowler, Esqrs.  
Plymouth—Hon. Nathan Cushing, and Daniel Howard, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Joshua Thomas, and Thomas Davis, Esqrs.  
Barnstable—Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esq. chosen—candidates, Hon. Samuel Freeman, Esq. and Samuel Noyes, Esq.

Chatham—Hon. Josiah Thacher, Esq. chosen—candidates, Hon. Peter Pennington, Amos Singletery, and John Fessenden, Esqrs. chosen—candidates, Hon. Moses Gill, Samuel Esqrs, and Abel Wilder, Esqrs. and Mr. David Bigelow.  
Lincoln—No choice—candidates, Hon. William Lighthow, Junr. and Daniel Cuddey, Esqrs.  
Berkshire—Hon. Elijah Dwight and Thompson J. Skinner, Esqrs.

By Capt Smith, who arrived on Friday last, we learn, that the new administration in Spain has abandoned the failure of a number of the best merchants in Cadix, and that some capital French houses have shared the same fate.—The embargo has been laid on all the Spanish American ships.—Permission is now, however obtained to fit out for the American settlements from all the capital ports in Spain. Before the King's death it was confined to Cadix. The present revolution is such as to prevent any trade to the Spanish West Indies, as well as round thither, as until one third only of foreign produce, which formerly constituted the major part of their cargoes. There is at present a great stagnation of commerce in the Kingdom.

The late conduct of the President of the United States, lays a correspondent, place in so interesting a point of view his truly illustrious character, as must endure his name, and be a blessing to his country, and the people of Europe.—His disinterested refusal of all pecuniary emoluments—his mild, conciliating language—his strongly implied opinion in favour of such sacrifices as shall improve, and not injure the Constitution—his truly republican address to the Senate and House of Representatives—all prove him, beyond controversy, to be an amiable, honest, and GREAT MAN, the same true and unassisted friend to the PEOPLE, he always has been. In being elevated to the first place in the Union, he does not forget that he is still a citizen: And the mainly style, and truly democratic simplicity with which his first official communication is introduced, make us think that we heard the great Fabius addressing the People of Rome, after having faced his country. The truly honourable character of an American Citizen, ought to be the highest title to which an American can aspire. Other additions may feed the vanity of official distinctions; but they add not to the reputation of the really great. Merit was not the aid of official decorations to give it that weight and influence, which it will always acquire, among a virtuous and enlightened people. The name of WASHINGTON is sufficient, without the tinsel of fictitious honours. Popularity will never acquire, whether the

Legation who projected and achieved the American Revolution, were called not or least honourable—whether they were "Honours," or "Equities,"—it will be enough for their names to be mentioned; and the terms and rank "honors" of their posterity will suggest the rest.

A gentleman in St. Croix writes to his friend in Philadelphia, in a letter dated the 20th, as follows: "Times are very dull here. There has been no rain these five months past. The canals are all dried up, and the fish are dying for want of water. Three or four millions of water consumed a week, at a vast price."

NORTHAMPTON, May 26.  
His Excellency John Collins is elected Governor, and the Legislature of Rhode-Island has made choice of the Hon. Peleg Arnold, Jonathan J. Hazard, Thomas Holden, and John Gardner, Esqrs. as Delegates to the 2d Congress.

In the four papers printed in the State of Rhode-Island and the last week advertisements were inserted, announcing the deposit of between five and six hundred pounds paper currency, in the hands of different Justices of the Peace, as a legal tender for debts contracted previous to the Legislature of it at Spring following a paper currency, that some public and private advertisements were inserted, giving information of those deposits for the same purpose, to double the amount of interest and a bore.

By the choice of Delegates to the 2d Congress (a body which exists not in the reality or idea, except in the minds of the "Know Ye," and "paper money" party) from the State of Rhode-Island, appears that anti-federalism is still the governing sentiment with the majority of that insular State.

"Wash from the heart—and read to all its friends."

The following ADDRESS was presented to his Excellency Governor WASHINGTON, soon after his departure from Albany, N. Y.  
To GEORGE WASHINGTON ESQUIRE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c.  
AGAIN your country demands your care.—Obey the laws of your country—unmindful of your own ease—see you again relinquishing the bliss of retirement, and this too, at a period of life, when nature itself seems to anticipate a preference of repose!

Not to extol your glory as a soldier!—Not to pour forth our gratitude for past services!—Not to acknowledge the justice of the unexampled honour, which has been conferred upon you, by the spontaneous and unanimous suffrages of Three Millions of Freeman, in your election to the Supreme Magistracy.—No to admire the patriotism which directs your conduct—do your neighbours and friends now address you—Themes less splendid, but more endearing, improve our minds.—The first and best of citizens must leave us.—Our aged mothers lose their ornaments.—Our youth their models.—Our Agriculture its Improver!—Our Commerce its Friend!—Our infant Academy its Patron.—Our Poor their Benefactor!—And the interior Navigation of the Potomack—an event replete with the most extensive utility, already, by your unexampled exertions, brought into practical use—its Institution and Promotion.

Reverend!—Go and make a grateful people happy: a people who will be doubly grateful when they contemplate this virtuous sacrifice for their interest.

To that Being, who maketh and unmaketh as his will, we commend you—and, after the accomplishment of the arduous business to which you are called, may he restore to us again the best of men, and the most beloved fellow citizen.

In behalf of the people of Alexandria,  
D. RAMSEY, Mayor.

April 16, 1789.

To the Mayor, Corporation and citizens of Alexandria, GEORGETOWN.

ALTHOUGH I ought not to conceal, yet I cannot describe, the painful emotion which I felt in being called upon to determine whether I would accept, or refuse, the Presidency of the United States.—The unanimity in the choice—the opinion of my friends, communicated from different parts of Europe as well as of America—the apparent wish of those who were not entirely satisfied with the Constitution in its form—and an ardent desire on my own part to be instrumental in concluding the good will of my countrymen to each other, have induced an acceptance.

Those who know me best, and yet my fellow-citizens, are, from your situation, in that respect, have better than any others, my love of retirement is so great, that no earthly consideration, short of a conviction of duty, could have prevailed upon me to depart from my retirement "never more to take any share in transactions of a public nature." For, at any age, and in any circumstances, what possible advantage could I propose to myself, from embarking again in the tempestuous and uncertain ocean of public life!

I do not feel myself under the necessity of making declarations in order to convince your gentlemen of any attachment to your rights, and regard for your interests. The whole course of my life has been open to your inspection; and my past actions, rather than any present declarations, must be the pledge for my future conduct.

In the mean time, I thank you most sincerely for the expressions of kindness contained in your valdeictory address. It is true, just after having been added to my domestic connections, this tender proof of your friendship is but too well calculated still farther to awaken my sensibility, and increase my regret at parting from the enjoyments of private life.

All that now remains for me, is, to commit myself and you to the protection of that beneficent Being, who, on a former occasion, hath happily brought us together at a long and distressing separation.—Perhaps the finest graces, PROVIDENCE will again imbue us with the same heart-felt felicity. But words, my fellow-citizens, fall me. Unutterable feelings must then be left to more expressive silence. While, I am a living being, I bid you, a true and affectionate friend, and kind neighbour, farewell.

WASHINGTON,  
see following is signed with the Printer, for the publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear as desiring the express printing, &c.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Retrospect of TIMOTHY ALLEN'S Essay on outward Christian Baptism.—The author, with a full and complete answer to the said Essay.  
10, of Bowdoin.  
2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.  
Published by the World's.

By JOHN A. S. WELLES.  
N. B. The above Observations, and Answer, will be put to press as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for. It will contain about eighty pages Octavo, and will be sent gratis to subscribers at 1/60 single, and 1/2 per doz. subscriptions are received at this office, and by said Wells, in Town.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of  
Benj. Prescott and Sam. Dexter,  
is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons therefore indebted to, or that have any demands on said Company, are hereby notified and requested to call on BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, at his Store in Northampton, for an immediate adjustment—who has just received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING GOODS,  
Consisting of  
Broadcloths, Chintzes,  
Calicoes,  
Shawls,  
Linenens,  
India Bed-Covers,  
Muslins,  
Laws,  
Cambricks,  
Tobaccoes,  
Fulkens,  
Sewing-threads and Twines,  
Nankens,  
Pins and Needles, &c. &c.  
A. L. S. O.

An assortment of HARD AND CRUCKERY WARE, BAR-IRON, VIRGINIA SNUFF by the hundred or smaller quantity. 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 7 by 17 WIND-GLASS. Likewise, WOOL-CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pair.

Said PRICES returns his warmest and most grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore been his friends and customers—Bene-leave to solicit their future favours; and BENE-leave himself that they will be depreciated to create in him fresh emotions of gratitude; as he is conscious that nothing will be wanted on his part to render every expression of their kindness deferred—and he particularly hopes for the patronage of those who are already impressed with the importance of cherishing the infant manufacturers of their country.

Mar. 20, 1788.

SETH WRIGHT,  
WOULD acquaint his customers and others, that he has just received an assortment of ENGLISH and INDIAN GOODS, for which he will receive in payment best kinds of country produce.  
Northampton, May 20th, 1786.  
Just Published and now ready for sale, by the Printer

of the  
A Calm Imperial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptural Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a Friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colrain.

Strayed or stolen from the Subscriber, the last of April, two Mares, one of a light chestnut colour, about fifteen hands high, iron and cancer, thud all round, six years old this spring, no artificial mark. The other is a dark bay, fourteen hands two or three inches high, 1785, but never has been broke for riding, no show on, three years old this spring. Whoever will take up said Mares and return them to the subscriber, if stolen before the theft; shall be handsomely rewarded and receive charges.

SOLOMON STODDARD.  
Northampton, May 18 1786.

Will cover this Sea  
fun at the table of the subscriber upon the most reasonable terms, that beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Topper, whose Colts are as noted for the saddle, as from any English Horse in the County. Constant attendance, and ever most gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's humble servant,  
ASAHEL POMEROY.  
Northampton, May, 20th, 1786.

ERASTUM.—Poets Corner, ten lines from bottom, for serving, read covering.