adventurous—*Learning* is cautious and timid—*Learning* discovers the solidity of truth, and *Wit* unveils the beauties of it. Live therefore in amity and peace, and while *Learning* guides her *Wit* prosecute—the former will teach *Malice* to spend its aversion on proper objects, and the latter lend its assistance to expose vice to derision. It is the business of *you Sons* to court *Prudence*; for she will reach you your only safety.—And that your union may be perfect, my direction and command to you is, that you instantly assist under the banner of *Hymen*, and that your nuptials be celebrated in the temple of *Concord*. A general approbation flushed their countenances, and they all proceeded to the temple of *Concord*, where numberless trains of *mirth* and *gratefulness* banqueted together in *unity* and *love*.

EPAMINONDAS.

The writer in our Dr. Ivan instances has made use of the masculine pronoun, to preserve a consistency in the general idea.

LONDON, March 5.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in a brig arrived at one of the western ports. A few letters were also brought over, which contain advices that the Emperor of Morocco is sitting out his whole naval force; and that provision vessels are sailing almost daily for Constantinople to the relief of the Turks, who do not find their supplies one of Asia so regular as formerly.

It is thought that Joseph will overturn the third estate, or commons of Brabant, which persists in refusing him any supplies. The two first estates have been summoned on particular business, and it is supposed that this is the object of their convocation. This assembly is sworn to the most scrupulous silence.

MARCH 9.

The King of Sweden has published an Ordinance, ordering four fast days to be held during the present year. The critical situation of affairs has induced his Majesty to judge it necessary. It concludes with the following words, deserving of being handed down to posterity, for their dignity of sentiment and patriotic worth:

"May a pure and sincere affection for our country, strengthen those ties of friendship, which binds us to you, and you to one another! fleeting is this short, terrestrial and laborious life; and with it vanishes that inequality of rank, which Providence has placed between you and us."

MARCH 10.

On Tuesday a most brilliant illumination was set up at Kew by the command of her Majesty. It was a most superb picture, representing a figure of Æculapius presenting a medallion of the King to Britain, by the desire of Providence, who was seated on the clouds, accompanied by hoys representing the arts and sciences, the work of Rebecca.

[illegible] demonstrations of joy on Tuesday.

As I wand[illegible] more forcibly spoke the loyalty
And thou w[illegible] illumination of the King's bench
[illegible] each long mourning captive wip'd the
From [illegible]tish, and parted with his last penny to speak
Heaven for the restoration of the King;
A porter was [illegible] sioners, and
the even-
[illegible]e a pleas-

[illegible] minated
[illegible] will be done

[illegible] 2000 guineas.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 3.

"An attempt has been made here to burn the Russian fleet by an incendiary, one Capt. O'Brien, from Ostend, whose ship lying amongst them, fast in the ice, it had been planned to set on fire, that a general conflagration might ensue. Providentially it has been discovered in time: for, if it had succeeded, half the town would have been blown up by the large quantity of gun-powder on board the Russian men of war.—He had been bribed by a Swedish emissary, and was to have received 4000l. sterling. O'Brien is arrested and is to take his trial; but the villain who planned this horrid plot is unfortunately escaped."

Yesterday upwards of 250 volumes of East India transactions, in manuscript, were brought from the India house to Westminster Hall, preparative to the commencement of the trial of Mr. Hastings. Each of these books contain from 1500 to 3000 pages.

The slave trade, and the test act, are again to be agitated in the course of this session.

The Herald of yesterday, though it loudly proclaims the preceding day, that the King was incapable of holding the sceptre, and still as bad as he was in the height of his disorder, has thought proper to discommune that REBELLIOUS theme, and give the lie to its own assertions.

MARCH 12.

We are desired to mention by way of caution, that judges have given it as their opinion, that it is REASON to assert either *orally* or in *print*, that the mind is *deranged*, or that he is not in a capacity to act as Sovereign of the British Empire.

The Herald was burned on Tuesday at New-Lloyd's and Will's Coffee-houses at the Change, for the treasonable matter it contained on Saturday last; and the apology on Tuesday needs no further comment, and they ought to be burned by Jack Keth, they speak for themselves. We have told the public before, they announced it, that the Printer, fearing the just resentment of government, intended to visit Ireland, and Sunday's paper was his finale.

MARCH 16.

Admiral Sir Charles Douglass fell down dead, in a fit of apoplexy, as he was entering the Assembly room at Edinburgh, a few days since. The purpose of his journey to Scotland, was to take leave of his friends, previous to his departure for Halifax station in America; to which the Lords of the admiralty had appointed him.

The preparations in Prussia proceed with great alacrity. The Empress is unwilling to step forward and give a positive answer to the demands of the Polish Diet, until she is become mistress of Bender, and the Emperor is in possession of Belgrade. Every advice seems to assure us, that she is playing a very deep game.

The Russians are sending large sums of money to Constantinople, which they have found by past experience to be the most certain way of securing a favourable peace with the Turkish ministry.

Some short time prior to the Emperor's declaration against the Turks, the flower of his army, to the amount of 40,000 men, were reviewed by his Imperial Majesty, and General Laudaun near Vienna.

After the line had been passed with the usual forms, the troops were divided for a sham fight; one half commanded by the Emperor, the other by Gen. Laudaun. The armies had but just separated, before the old Veteran Laudaun, with the eyes of Argus, discovered, and secured the advantage of some high ground from which he had a perfect view of the Emperor's movements: The general instantly gave the command of this advantageous spot to an able officer; while he, with a detachment of his army, filed off, and took post under cover of a woody hill.

The firing had not continued an hour before the Emperor, who lay detached from his main body, was surrounded by Laudaun's party, when the old General, riding up to the Emperor, with much gallantry said, "he could not believe, but that his Majesty had designed him the honor of taking him prisoner;" upon which the Emperor replied with much good humour, "That the circumstance had fully proved that he was but a young soldier; but he had some consolation left, in knowing that he was not the only crowned head, who had bowed to the superior abilities of the first General in the world."

Our correspondent at Versailles has sent us the subsequent article, dated Feb. 27, received in London this morning: "The King is shut up every morning to run over the numberless publications which appear:—and no doubt he sees with pleasure, how the French support and respect him. They report him to have made the following speech: "All things considered, I think the Liberty of the Press produces more truths than lies; and must therefore, notwithstanding many evils, be protected to favour the good that results from it."

Her Majesty of France, who through the course of our Most Gracious Sovereign's illness, has sympathized with his royal consort with a feeling which did honour even to the dignity of her high station, proposes to give a grand gala at court, the moment the official accounts arrive there of his recovery; all the foreign ambassadors, with the principal of the French, and all the English nobility now residing in Paris, are also invited.

On Saturday evening a French gentleman, seemingly of fashion, committed the desperate act of suicide in Greenwich park.

The following are the particulars as we have collected them, that attended this melancholy transaction.

He had been at the ship tavern in Greenwich from Thursday with a Lady and a servant. On Saturday morning he sent the lady to town, and discharged the servant, at the same time presenting him with his trunk containing a great quantity of wearables, and also added two valuable watches. He then called on Sir Hugh Pellifer at Greenwich Hospital, offering him a sum money to be distributed among the seamen of the hospital: This however the Governor thought proper to decline, alledging as they wanted for no comfort whatever, his donation in that form would be useless.

The unfortunate gentleman then retired—refusing to tell his name—the remainder of Saturday was spent in visiting different inhabitants of Greenwich, among whom he distributed several sums of money, to the amount of 150 or 200l.—particularly meeting the young gentlemen of Dr. Egen's Academy, as they walked he threw among them eight guineas and a half. This circumstance being reported to the Dr. he was struck with suspicion of the intended fact, and the gentleman being seen to enter the park, he dispatched one of the assistants, together with a young gentleman after him. They accordingly crossed him as he walked, and entering into conversation invited him to tea at the doctor's. He seemed happy to meet with those who could converse with him in his native language, and acknowledge the politeness of their invitation, pulled forth a watch he had still remaining, and forced it on the young gentleman, and requested him to wear it for his sake—observing he himself should have no further occasion for it.

Having walked some distance in the park, his native politeness led him back part of the way with his companions—but taking his leave of them, before they quitted the park, they had not proceeded far when they were alarmed by the report of a pistol, and running back, found him stretched on the ground and lifeless.

In person he was tall and remarkably handsome, and in manners elegant and polite, so as to impress those who were witnesses to his behaviour and his fate with the most lively regret.

His Majesty with that strong sense of religion which has always marked his character, wishes that his first appearance in public among his subjects, may be on the day of general thanksgiving; when he will go to St. Paul's Church to offer his thanks to the power that has restored him. That beautiful Cathedral will be suitably fitted up for the approaching solemnity.

Mr. HASTINGS's trial is to be resumed on the 16th of April next.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) May 6.

By an express just arrived from the County-Lieutenant of Monongalia, to the hon. Executive of this state, we are informed, "that on the 23d ult. two parties of Indians attacked nearly at the same time, two families on Dunkard creek, about 20 or 25 miles from Morgan's Town, and killed one man out of one, and the man, his wife, and two children, which was the whole of the other family. The alarm given to the inhabitants of that part of the country, by this murder, hath become very serious, and unless speedy assistance is given, it is the opinion that Monongalia frontier in a short time."

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

WAR IN THE EAST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated Sept. 28.

"*Since writing the foregoing, I have to inform you that hostilities are once more commenced, between the English and Tippo Saib, (the late Hyder Ally's son) who from the time the English first settled upon the coast, to this day, has been their most inveterate enemy, having always declared them the ravagers of the country. He is followed to be the greatest military genius of the East, and commands the greatest army of any of the Eastern Princes.—During the late Carnatic war, the English had every thing to fear from so formidable an enemy. Hyder himself could command an army of 200,000 men, while Tippo at the head of a numerous army, overran the whole Carnatic, and burst like a torrent upon their enemies, taking some of the most capital places. The great pains which Hyder always took to train up his son to avenge his country's wrongs, does him honor. That Prince has always declared his predilection for the French. Since our arrival, a detachment has been sent to the northward, to reinforce the English in that quarter. A battle since has taken place, and two battalions of the Company's troops have been entirely cut off—the English have however, since advantage on their side, as they have taken two of Tippo Saib's forts.*

It is to be hoped, says a correspondent, that the committee lately appointed to ascertain the debt of the United States, will not forget to report the debt of each state to its citizens. These, it is said, are equal to the whole debt of the United States.

In the year 1850, it will probably be as incredible that the citizens of the United States (with their present immense resources for manufactures of all kinds) imported their clothing from a country 3000 miles distant from them, as it now is, that some of the inhabitants of Maryland once imported flour from the city of London. The books of an eminent merchant, of the last generation in Maryland, show that this was actually the case, and at a time too, when that state was considerably advanced in population and refinement. Europe has in her days of barbarism exhibited similar instances of folly. The Swedes once imported all their vegetables from Holland.

We are assured, says a correspondent, that Dr. Franklin, has had the happiness of living to see science extended under his fostering hand from one end of Pennsylvania to the other. What hath he not done in the cause of literature and freedom? Was he not principal agent in the foundation of the first public school of any note in the state? Was he not the principal agent in founding the first library in Philadelphia? What seminary hath not partook of his bounty? Hath he not after a constant exercise of his extraordinary abilities, at the very eve of life, exhibited a striking proof of the consequences of good habits in taking by the hand an infant Academy at Washington, at the very extremity of the state? Did he not some time ago endow it with fifty pounds? Hath he not within those few days past directed Mr. Redick, one of the trustees of that school, to receive from the state the whole amount of his account for postages during the three years of his presidency, and which amounted to a very considerable sum? Yes, all these things hath he done. But all these things, and as many more as would fill a volume of such things, would be but as the dust of the balance to what this great, this good man, this ornament to human nature, hath done for man.

A Mr. Edward Weyman, of Charleston, South-Carolina, (on by advertisement) noticed the directors or managers of glass-houses in the United States of America, that he is perfectly acquainted in the secret art and practice of plate-glass grinding, rubbing, polishing, diamond cutting and silvering; and is provided with the completest apparatus (out of Europe) to carry on the above branches: All those who wish to encourage American Manufactures, and choose to correspond on this subject, and also the casting of plate glass, may receive further information with regard to the manufacture, and the many advantages resulting therefrom, by applying to him at No. 50, Church-street Charleston.

The friends of American manufactures in this city and state will doubtless be highly pleased to hear that Mr. Nath. Appleton, a native of Connecticut, has just arrived in Philadelphia, with a view to the extensive establishment of the silk manufacture here. In his native state he raised about 150,000 mulberry trees, and extended the culture of silk in such a manner as bids fair to be a source of wealth and prosperity, and to afford employment to numbers of old people and children, who would otherwise pine in want and indigence. From the patriotic spirit of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and the laudable prevalence of a disposition to foster domestic manufactures, there is every reason to hope that this worthy and valuable citizen will receive that degree of encouragement which he so highly deserves, and which must eventually promote the lasting advantage of the state.

We hear from Tioga, that New-England settlers are pouring in upon Pennsylvania through that avenue to the state. Many of them have purchased farms in the country between the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) April 19.

Invitation to Emigrants.

This country offers at present the most unbounded encouragement to the artificer and labourer. Every office, except that of the President of the United States, is opened to the meanest and most indigent emigrant, if he possesses talents, industry, & virtue to fulfil his progress.

The reward which the mechanic meets with is greater than at any former period. One pair of shoes which cost 11s. 3d. will buy 180lb. of wheat, which will furnish 120lb. of flour; the shoes will also procure more than 60lb. of good beef or pork. The necessaries of life are uncommonly low, and the workmanship of the industrious artisan, when their shoemaker, carpenter, taylor, or smith, is most amply and deservedly rewarded. We want people, we want sober and diligent tradesmen, farmers, button-makers, rope-makers, weavers, &c. will be more welcome, and will essentially promote our prosperity. We should employ our own workmen rather than foreigners—those of our own town or country, in preference to those at a distance from us. I wish this state would give a bounty of forty shillings to every mechanic or labourer who arrives in it from Europe. Population and industry are the true causes of national greatness.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Last Saturday, the Mayor and Members of the Corporation of this City, attended by the proper Officers, waited on THE PRESIDENT of the *UNITED STATES*, and presented the following ADDRESS:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SIR;

THE Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, beg leave to offer you our most respectful and affectionate congratulations on your safe arrival in this Metropolis, and at the same time, to express the general joy of our fellow-citizens, of every order, on this auspicious event.

In thus presenting ourselves before you, we experience all the emotions which naturally arise from a high veneration for your character—an exalted sense of your services—and a perfect conviction that a trust, the most momentous which could be conferred by a free people, has been committed to a citizen, who has given unequivocal proof of his possessing all the good and great qualities, requisite to its successful discharge.

With peculiar pleasure, Sir, we recall to mind that illustrious display of wisdom, virtue, and valour, which distinguished your military command. With equal pleasure we recollect the exemplary moderation which marked your retreat from the head of a victorious army, to the shade of private life. Permit us to add that we contemplate with pious gratitude that unparrelelled coincidence of circumstances which has constrained you, by motives that patriotism could not resist, to resume the arduous duties of a public station.

Long in the habit of revering you as the father of our country, we rejoice at the happiness of being once more placed under your protection; we consider the unanimity which prevail in your appointment, as a presage that our national government will be firmly established in the hearts of all the people, and receive their united and zealous support, and we are fully persuaded that under the divine favour, its operation will be productive of the most extensive benefits and blessings, and render the Union respectable in peace, as under your auspices, it was triumphant in war.

To our most fervent wishes for your personal happiness, and for the success of your administration, we should not do justice to the sentiments of our fellow-citizens, if we did not add the strongest assurances of their inviolable attachment to you, and of their earnest disposition to render you all the support which can flow from the most cordial respect, gratitude, and confidence.

Signed in behalf of the Corporation,
JAMES DUANE, Mayor.

To which the President was pleased to make the following Answer.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE affectionate address presented by the Magistrates, and the general joy testified by the citizens of New-York, on my arrival in this metropolis, have filled my mind with the mingled emotions of gratitude and satisfaction.

In accepting the momentous trust, which has been spontaneously committed to me by a free people, it was not enough to have felt a consciousness of having acted in conformity to the dictates of patriotism; it was not enough to have known that I met the wishes of my fellow citizens; But it seemed that these further pledges were waiting to overcome the diffidence I had in my own abilities, and the reluctance I experienced in engaging in such new and arduous affairs.

Unclothed by your too favourable appreciation of my past services, I can only pour forth the effusions of a grateful heart to Heaven, if I had been made in any degree an instrument of good to my country. And, although I am far from claiming any merit for retiring in the manner I did, from a military command, to the shade of private life; yet I am pleased to find that your candor has done justice to the principles by which I have been actuated on the present occasion. No circumstance in my conception, can be more consolatory to a public man, especially to none truly sensible that the purest intentions cannot always preserve him from error, than a knowledge that his countrymen are disposed to consider the motives for his conduct with that liberality, which is reciprocally necessary for all who are subject to the frailties of human nature.

In this place I cannot avoid expressing an anxious apprehension, that the partiality of my countrymen in my favour has induced them to expect too much from the exertions of an individual. It is from their co-operation alone, I derived all my expectations of success.—Indeed, the unanimity which has prevailed in some instances, is a happy presage that our national government will be firmly established in the hearts of the people, and receive their united and zealous support.—From the accommodating spirit which has been displayed in respect to the Constitution, I anticipate that the government will, in its operation, be productive of the most extensive utility, by rendering the Union as respectable in peace as it was triumphant in war.

I feel a just sense of your fervent wishes for my personal happiness and the success of my administration. I pray you, gentlemen, to accept in return, my cordial thanks for these demonstrations of your affection, as well as for the assurances you have given of the attachment of our fellow-citizens.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WILMINGTON, MAY 9, 1789.

An ADDRESS of the Delaware Society for promoting domestic Manufactures, to GEORGE WASHINGTON, President-General of the United States.

WE the members of the Delaware Society for promoting domestic manufactures, beg leave to present your Excellency with our warmest congratulations on your appointment to the presidency of the United States.

Deeply penetrated with the most indelible sentiments of gratitude for your former inestimable services, we participate the lively effusions of joy so universally communicated by your consenting to accept the high trust to which you have been so honourably elected.

We are sensible that the establishment of a general government, in which freedom and energy are so happily blended, is an object of the highest consequence, and will require the restoration of that confidence in the administration of public affairs, which the concurrent opinion of your disinterested virtue, moderation and other eminent qualities alone can inspire.

As your excellency has been pleased to relinquish the enjoyments of a dignified retirement, and in compliance with the ardent solicitations of a numerous and grateful people, once more to afford us the benefits of your sage direction and illustrious example, we contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the credit and renown our new government will acquire, even in distant nations, by its commencement under the glorious auspices of your distinguished abilities and celebrated name.

We are conscious of our unspeakable obligations to Providence for the preservation of your invaluable life to a period so important, and our most fervent wishes will be unceasing that your excellency may long preside in the councils of America, with uninterrupted harmony and the superior delights of promoting the happiness and prosperity of a rising empire.

Being fully convinced of your Excellency's indulgent attention to whatever is designed to be of public utility, we flatter ourselves, the society who have the honour to present this address, having associated under an engagement to clothe themselves in complete suits of domestic manufactures, and encourage every branch of the same in America, will meet your Excellency's approbation, and be favourably considered as an additional instance of the federal and patriotic sentiments of the citizens of the Delaware.

In behalf of the Society
THOMAS MAY, VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Delaware Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my sincere thanks for your congratulations and good wishes on my appointment to the presidency of the United States.

Convinced that the happy effect which may be derived from our government, must depend in a considerable degree, on the determination of the people to support the persons entrusted with the administration, I shall rejoice to find that my acceptance has met with their approbation.

The promotion of domestic manufactures, will in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to result from an energetic government.—For my self having equal regard for the prosperity of the farming trade, and manufacturing interests, I will only observe, that I cannot conceive the extention of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise idle) can be determined to the former. On the contrary, the concurrence of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economical societies to rely as much as possible on the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages, by establishing the habits of industry and economy. The objects, therefore, of your institution are in my opinion, highly commendable; and you will permit me to add, gentlemen, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion, on this subject, by the uniformity of my practice, in giving a decided preference to the produce and fabrics of America, whenever it may be done without involving unreasonable expences: or very great inconveniences.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEWPORT, May 14.

Our Legislature hath undergone but few changes by the new Election, a large majority of the old members being returned; the minority have however gained strength.

Our Supreme Judicatory, which is the last resort in all cases that affect our lives, liberties and properties, are composed of the same members.

Instructions from New-York and Providence were presented to the Speaker and read, urging the immediate appointment of a State Convention to adopt the Federal Constitution—in pursuance of which, their members made a motion to carry the same into effect. On Saturday, agreeably to order, this motion for a State Convention was taken up, when it was moved by Mr. Potter of South-Kingston, and seconded by his colleague Mr. Jonathan J. Hazard, "that this question should be postponed to the next session in June," in order that they might have time to collect the sentiments of their constituents again upon this important subject; declaring that if a majority of them should be for its adoption, they should not oppose it. The minority, after observing upon the evils which accrued by delays, yet to manifest their disposition for harmony with their fellow citizens, agreed to the last motion without a division; and Thursday of the next session is appointed for discussing and determining this question, also another for the repeal of the Tender.

An act was passed, for levying and collecting, with the ports of this State, the same duty and imposts as shall be levied by Congress within the Eleven States under the Jurisdiction; to be paid in the same monies or articles. The act to take place at the same time as the Continental act for that purpose.

"An act passed at the last Session, says a correspondent, for levying the continental import with this State appears like swallow [illegible] however, if it will [illegible] the federalists ought [illegible]

[illegible] R O S

We hear from Cap[illegible]

Recorder's office in this [illegible] malicious persons, and entirely consum[illegible] greatest part of the records were saved.

We hear from Gilmanton, that some time about the first inst. a Mrs. Gilman, wife of Mr. Edward Gilman, of that town, choaked herself by swallowing a bowl with a spoonful of peas, of which she was then eating. Every possible remedy were immediately applied for her relief, but in vain—She lived about eight and forty hours after—then expired in great agony.

A child in Sanbornton, about three years old, accidentally fell into a cellar and broke its neck, which accident it survived but a few moments.

NORTHAMPTON, May 27.

We hear the House of Representatives of the United States have agreed on an Impost, and transmitted their doings to the House of Senators.

On the 22d ult. a fire broke out in Broad-street, Charleston (S.C.) which consumed 15 or 16 dwelling-houses, besides out-houses, &c. Had the wind been at west instead of east, it must have burnt half the city.

ANECDOTE.

I WISH to know, says Mr. Wilks to one of his elder aldermen, which you would prefer, a kiss from the lips of that beautiful girl you have been warmly praising, or a dinner of turtle? "Why, I'ecfuestionably," replied the aldermen. "[illegible] had been plied the former [illegible] had been first fashion, you hav[illegible]

CYDER

to be sold. Enquire of
BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
Benj. Prescott and Sam. Dexter,
Is this day 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,
Forrest do.	Calicoes,
German Serges,	Shawls,
Durants,	Linnens,
Tammies,	India Bed-Covers,
Shalloons,	Muslins,
Callimancoes,	Lawns,
Moreens,	Cambrics,
Taboreens,	Gauzes,
Fustians,	Sewing-silk and Twist,
Jeans	Nankeens,
Velvets,	Pins and Needles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of HARD and CROCKERY WARE, BAR-IRON, VIRGINIA SNUFF by the hundred or smaller quantity; 8 by 8; 7 by 9; and 5 by 7 WINDOW-GLASS. Likewise, WOOL-CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pair.

Said PRESCOTT returns his warmest and most grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore been his friends and customers—begs leave to solicit their future favours; and flatters himself that they will not be displeased 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 deserved—and he particularly hopes for the patronage of those who are already impressed with the importance of cherishing the infant manufactures of their country.

May 20, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst. a brown mare about one year old, with a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away

BOAZ SEARL.

Southampton, May 18, 1789.