should now form itself into a Committee of the whole for the above purpose? This passed in the negative, and so the proposed resolution was lost.

The House then formed itself into a Committee of the whole, on the bill "to regulate the collection of the revenue." The article of "*mode of delivery*" being under consideration, the following addition was made to it, and agreed upon yesterday, viz.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ipswich, Manchester, Beverly Danvers, Lynn, Charlestown, Medford, Swanzy or Freetown, Westport, Duxbury.

VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, Cumberland, Smithfield.

Mr. Ames introduced a petition from the Artificers and Manufacturers of the town of Boston—which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Vining gave notice, that on Wednesday next, he should submit to the House a resolve, providing for the establishment of a fourth subordinate executive department, to be denominated the department of the Secretary of the United States for Domestick Affairs.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Yesterday the following ADDRESS from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, at their late Meeting in Philadelphia, was presented by a committee of that body, consisting of

The Moderator,
The Rev. Dr. M'WHORTER,
The Rev. Mr. ROE,
JOHN BAYARD, } Esquires.
JOHN BADOUIN }

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, in the United States of America, embrace the earliest opportunity in their power, to testify the lively and unfeigned pleasure which they, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, feel on your appointment to the first office in the nation.

We adore Almighty God, the Author of every perfect gift, who hath endued you with such a rare and happy assemblage of talents, as hath rendered you equally necessary to your country in war and in peace.

Your military achievements ensured safety and glory to America, in the late arduous conflict for freedom, while your disinterested conduct, and uniformly just discernment of the publick interest, gained you the entire confidence of the people. And in the present interesting period of public affairs, the influence of your personal character moderates the divisions of political parties, and promises a permanent establishment of the civil government.

From a retirement more glorious to you than thrones and sceptres, you have been called to your present elevated station, by the voice of a great and free people—and with an unanimity of suffrage that has few if any examples in history. A man more ambitious of fame, or less devoted to his country, would have refused an office in which his honors could not be augmented, and where they might possibly be subject to a reverse.

We are happy that God hath inclined your heart to give yourself once more to the public. And we derive a favourable presage of the event from the zeal of all classes of the people, and their confidence in your virtues; as well as from the knowledge and dignity with which the federal councils are filled. But we derive a presage even more flattering from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the most certain mean of public felicity, and religion is the surest basis of virtue. We therefore esteem it a peculiar happiness to behold in our chief magistrate a steady, uniform avowed friend of the Christian religion; who has commenced his administration in national and exalted sentiments of piety, and who, in his private conduct, adorns the doctrines of the gospel of Christ; and on the most public and solemn occasions devoutly acknowledges the government of Divine Providence.

The example of distinguished characters will ever possess a powerful and extensive influence on the public mind; and when we see in such a conspicuous station, the amiable example of piety to God, of obedience to men, and of a pure and virtuous patriotism, we naturally hope that it will diffuse its influence, and that eventually the most happy consequences will result from it. To the force of imitation we will endeavour to add the whole force of instructions of religion.—We shall consider ourselves as doing an acceptable service to God in our profession, when we contribute to render men sober, honest, and industrious citizens, & the obedient subjects of a lawful government. In these pious labours, we hope to imitate the most worthy of our brethren of other christian denominations, and to be imitated by them; assured, that if we can by mutual and generous emulation, promote truth and virtue, we shall render essential service to the republic; we shall receive encouragement from every wise and good citizen, and above all, meet the approbation of our divine master.

We pray Almighty God to have you always in his holy keeping; may he prolong your valuable life, as ornament and a blessing to your country: and at last bestow on you the glorious reward of a faithful servant.

Signed by order of the General Assembly,

JOHN RODGERS, MODERATOR.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to return the following answer.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with great sensibility, the testimonial, given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the lively and unfeigned pleasure experienced by them, on my appointment to the first office in the nation.

Although it will be my endeavour to avoid being elated, by the too favorable opinion which your kindness for me may have induced you to express of the importance of my former conduct, and the effect of my future services: Yet, conscious of the disinterestedness of my motives, it is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country, and my dependence on the assistance of Heaven to support me in my arduous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen.

While I reiterate the professions of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private blessings; I will observe that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy seems, in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country.—While all men within our territories are protected in worshiping the Deity according to the dictate of their consciences; it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will be scrupulous of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by the innocence of their lives and the beneficence of their actions.—For no man who is profligate in his morals or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true christian or a credit to his own religious society.

I desire you to accept my acknowledgments for your laudable endeavours to render men sober, honest and good citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government; as well as for your prayers to Almighty God for his blessings on our common country, and the humble instrument which he has been pleased to make use of in the administration of its government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE SPY.

CERTAIN circumstances have very lately awakened my curiosity to enquire into the origin of the *manufacture of Silk*. The ancients imagined that Silk was the produce of a kind of spider—but are thought that it was the produce of some plant or tree like flax. *Silk manufactures* were not known in Greece till after Alexander the Great had conquered Persia. From thence they were likewise transported into Italy. But they were at first so valuable, that they were sold weight for weight with gold, because the Persians alone traded in them, and would not suffer either the eggs or worms to be exported. The very great scarcity of silk was the reason why they were prohibited wearing cloaths made of silk. The ladies alone were exempted from this law. The men of quality wore a mixture of Silk and Wool.

The Emperor Heliogabalus was the first that wore cloaths made entirely of silk. In the time of the Emperor Justinian, they made an attempt to import the Silk worms alive to Constantinople, but were unsuccessful. Some time after two Monks that were sent on a mission to the East-Indies, made a collection of their eggs, which they brought to Constantinople and hatched them there. It was from this colony that all the silk worms, and consequently all the silk manufactures, which were afterwards established in Europe, originated. The other European nations, till the eleventh century, had no other silk but what was imported from the Grecian manufactories. Roger, of Sicily, who made an expedition into Greece, brought from thence a great number of manufacturers; which he settled in Italy. Henry the second at the nuptuals of his sister Tuchess, of Savoy, wore the first silk stockings which were ever seen in France. And it was not till the reign of Henry the fourth, that any silk manufactories were established in France. In short all kinds of perfection are attained only by progressive steps, gradual improvements, and imperceptible meliorations. Let pains be taken to *rear* the smiling *infant* to the maturity of *manhood*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

On Sunday evening last, a heavy cloud passed over this city which discharged its electric fluid on the house occupied by Mr. Blanchard, in third street, where passing down the roof, it split up the shingles for a foot wide, split and broke several rafters, and when it got to the cornice, which it tore off, it was conducted without further damage to the earth by a copper spout, affixed to the front of the house, for the conveyance of the rain water. One other explosion split the mast of a vessel, lying at Arch-Street wharf, and the third explosion did considerable damage to the house of Mr. Flinton near Race street. And we are told, that a barn in the Northern Liberties was struck by Lightning the same evening.

The brig Bell, of Glasgow, from Jamaica to Georgia on the 18 of April last off the Matanzes, was struck by lightening, which instantly killed 11 of the crew—the captain and two men escaped death, but were much bruised. A few hours after the accident, the vessel, with 150 negroes on board—the captain and his two companions lashed themselves together, on which, with difficulty they reached key near cape Florida, where they remained five weeks in the most wretched situation, they were afterwards relieved by a wrecker of New-Providence, the captain with the loss of both his legs and one arm, and his only surviving companion Robert Boyd, in a melancholy situation, without the use of his legs, arrived here on Friday last by way of Savannah, and gives the above account.

BOSTON, June 13.

Sketch of Business in the General Court, &c.

THURSDAY, June 11.

THE report of the Committee of Finance, agreeable to the order of the day, was considered—and the subject at large debated with much ability in several quarters of the House. On the one side it was contended—That the report presented a very feasible plan for providing for the payment of the interest of our domestic debt, and the exigencies of government: It was said, that every principle of duty, honour and good faith, prompted to an adoption of some effectual method for securing to the creditors of government the interest due on their securities. It was asked, for what purpose the Legislature convened, if it was not to support the honor of government? And the gentlemen who in part opposed this report, were repeatedly called on to bring forward one which should secure the great object—the preservation of public faith—as well or better, than it was aimed at in the report.—The speakers on this side of the question—were Doctor Jarvis, Mr. Gore, Mr. Breck, Mr. March, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Cabnes, and Mr. Mason.

On the other hand it was contended, that it was not in the ability of the people to pay a large annual excise tax—that if it were, the principles of justice did not require, that one should be collected for the discharge of obligations, which the people who pay the tax, may hold themselves; that government ought to receive the securities it issues in the discharge of taxes—and that if any tax was issued, it ought to be one payable in the paper of the government. The House seemed agreed in the opinion, that a tax was necessary for the support of the public credit—and that part of the amount of the excise should also be appropriated to this purpose.

Among other gentlemen who spoke on this side of the question, were Mr. Bacon, Mr. Ives, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Sandall.

The debate finally closed, and a motion being put to read the report by paragraphs—when the numbers were,

For the motion, 69
Against it, 76

A motion was then made, to take the state of the House, whether the House will make provision for the annual payment of the interest, and part of the principal of the state debt, together with the civil list, which passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved, that the report on the table be committed—which passed—and Mr. Bacon, Mr. Ives, Mr. Breck, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Gore, Mr. Goodman and Dr. Jarvis were appointed—who are to consider the subject, and report.

FRIDAY, June 12.

The Committee to whom was committed the report of the Committee of Finance, reported in substance as follows, viz. "That one fourth part of the interest on the state debt should be annually paid out of the Excise. That the remaining three parts should be paid by an to be annually levied by warrant from the Treasury, payable in certificates drawn by the Treasurer for interest due on the securities of this Commonwealth. That for the purpose of discharging the principal of the debt a tax of £. payable in specie, or interest of the securities of this Commonwealth, should be annually levied by warrant from the Treasurer, and the whole debt shall be discharged."

This report occasioned a lengthy debate, during which it was moved, that all the Excise be appropriated for the payment of the interest; and on this subject the numbers were, for the motion, 42; against it 96. So it passed in the negative.

The two Houses met in convention for the purpose of electing Notaries Publick, in the several counties—when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Suffolk—Ezekiel Price, Esq. Mr. Henry Allyn, Sam. Cooper, Esq.

Essex—Mr. Edward Norris, Isaac Manifield, Esq. Daniel Rogers, Esquire, Mr. John Rogers, Michael Hodge Esq.

Middlesex—Joseph Cordis, Esq.

Hampshire—Hon. William Lyman, Esq.

Plymouth—Ephraim Spooner, Esq.

Barnstable—Mr. Ebenezer Bacon, Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. Joseph Dosne.

Bristol—Mr. William Tobey, Mr. William Brown.

Worcester—Nathaniel Paine, Esq.

York-County—Ebenezer Smith, Esq.

Nantucket—Mr. Abner Coffin.

York—John Sweet, Esq. Mr. Thomas Cutts.

Cumberland—John Frothingham, Esq.

Lincoln—Mr. Ebenezer Whittier, Mr. Lemuel Goodwin, Jacob Ludwig, Esquire, Gabriel Johnson, Esquire.

Berkshire—Henry William Dwight, Esq.

SATURDAY, June 13.

A conversation on the report of the second Committee on the subject of Finance, was entered into, which ended in a postponement of the subject until Tuesday next.

MONDAY, June 15.

A Committee to consider the expediency and propriety of taking a new valuation, was raised.

A bill for determining the rights of inhabitancy, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, June 16.

The subject of Finance was again agitated, when after considerable debate, all the particulars of the last report on that subject, excepting the articles relating to a Lottery, and an exchange of the Continental Securities, were referred to the next session of the Legislature—as also the second report on that subject.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

The System of Finance was again taken into consideration, and after some debate, the whole was referred over to the next session.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) April 30.

We hear that last Saturday fortnight, at Skull-Creek, south side of Great Ogechee river, Mrs. Mills, and her two infant children were murdered by the Indians. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, Mrs. Mills, hearing a noise among the poultry, went into the yard, where she was instantly shot; a young woman of the name of Mezzle hid herself under a bed, by which means she saved her life; her sister and Mr. Mills escaped out of a window; the Indians (in number 9 or 10) on entering the house, seized the two infants, one of whom they stood to death with their feet, the other they shot with arrows. On going away they left five bows and a number of arrows behind them.

We have it from good authority, that last week some houses were burnt, and an old negro woman killed, at Brunswick, in Glynn county, it is supposed by the Indians; the trusts of a number of Tories is suspected in and near the place.

BALTIMORE, June 2.

Last Saturday morning, at a Villa in the vicinity of this town, Mr. John Dunblain, a gentleman from Cape Francois, being in a state of insanity, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head with a musket.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The wonderful exertions of this country in economy and industry afford the most heartfelt satisfaction to the patriots in every situation: Men in public stations in almost every State are examining themselves in the manufactures of the country—the old branches are daily improving—new ones introduced—and domestic manufactures extending beyond any thing ever known heretofore. This liberal progress of industry in this latter way has been evidenced by the wonderful sales of *spinning wheel irons* in this city, which in the year last past, in two stores only, have amounted to 5600 sets.—It is with high pleasure that we add, that a great number of wheels have been shipped in the counties to the shores of the Chesapeak.

It is supposed that the great reduction in the price of cotton goods in Europe is owing to the infant establishments in that line in this country, which the European Manufacturers naturally wish by all means to discourage.——If they will maintain a fair rivalship of this kind we cannot blame them, but let it spur us to due exertions.

Last week John Lucas, Esq. of Boston, subscribed five shares to the manufactory in this city, and the legislature of the state have subscribed one hundred shares.—The principal objects of attention have been cottons dyed and printed, fustians, jeans, denims, cantoonades, waistcoat patterns and fine dral ribs, all of which have a cotton filling and flaxen warp.

The manufactory of *stockings thrown*, has been attempted here, and executed with great perfection by three very valuable citizens of the society of Friends.—Their operations are principally by machines.

We hear that five additional paper-mills are now erecting in this state, and that the company of paper hangings printers from France have commenced their establishment near this city.

A curious pattern card, containing twenty-four kinds of elegant *wrought Buttons*, is now to be seen by the friends of American Manufactures, in the room No. 7, at Mepston's Coffee-House in this city.—They are the work of Augustus Gruner, a native of Germany; who will furnish any gentleman, on a short notice, with *Buttons* to match any coloured cloth, stuff, or silk—Those, who may favour him with their commands, will be pleased to send him the number of the sample button they fancy, and a piece of the cloth or stuff.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, June 1.

"I never supposed Congress would industry over the objects committed to their deliberations. They are too important to be acted upon without being discussed—and they are too numerous and intricate to be discussed in a moment. But when I make these remarks, I do not mean to insinuate that it is not possible Congress may not in some instances attend too minutely to the detail of business. I know that the habits of diffusion, like all other habits, has an imperceptible effect, and that men fall into the same before they think of it. Those who discuss a great deal upon important subjects forget to drop a temper of discussion when they are upon points less interesting. You ask me if the patience of people this way is not exhausted; that a month time has elapsed; and so little business accomplished? I am happy to assure you, that people do not yet complain, as they are disposed to make allowances for the difficulties that attend the first organization of the government. But how long this patience will continue is uncertain. Impatience is a weakness to which the mind of man is extremely liable; and it may, no doubt, be discovered in this as in many other instances, where it ought not to be."

"Were mankind but as innocent, as blind, they would in their fondness for fashionable follies, luxuries, and extravagancies, completely resemble the lamb described by the poet—

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flowery food:
And licks the hand that's *just to feed his blood.*

The cure of evils that have taken deep root in a community requires time, patience, and resolution. Complaints are unavailing—and perhaps in no country is it more difficult to select proper subjects, on which a general odium can be fixed with propriety, than in America: Every man would therefore do well to lay his hand on his heart, and say, "IS IT I"—for a general reformation, and universal happiness, must begin with INDIVIDUALS.

While we are obliged to derive and toil to make remittances to the merchants of Britain for manufactures, many of which we pay for, at 50 per cent. more than are but a little removed from a state of arbitrary slavery.

NEW-HAVEN, June 17.

A series of showers, thunder and lightning over and about New-Haven, continued from the middle of the afternoon, last Wednesday, till near three o'clock next morning. At 35 minutes after midnight, on Thursday morning the 12th instant, the lightning struck President Stiles's house, but providentially without much hurt to the building or family. Taking the top of the south chimney, and striking off the brick cornice, but brick, the stream of electrical fluid divided into two branches; one of which passed down the chimney to a rafter, and through that nearly twenty feet to the floor, eyes, gouging out a fine of splinters, and thence down to the ground, tearing several clapboards, and splitting the plank: the other branch passed down two funnels of the chimney to the ground, in the disposition, driving a quantity of soot and ashes, through the apertures of three fire-places, and ejecting them across the two subjacent rooms; in one of which were two persons who with the chimbers in the house, were strongly affected, but through the protection of Heaven, none were essentially hurt.

However it may be uncertain in other instances, whether the lightning or electrical fluid in striking trees and buildings ascends from the earth, into the clouds, or descends from the clouds to the earth, yet in this instance it seems evident, that it descended.

1. The brick was instantly stripped off on the upper side, with the percussion of lightning, and a coloured tract, four inches in length, and half an inch wide.

2. An horizontal board, against the chamber fireplace, and just above the mantletree, was blown or protruded downwards, instead of being driven upwards.

3. At the lower fire-place the *force* and ashes were blown, or driven outwards and across the room; and besides, one stream of fluid went from the fire-place obliquely to the side of the room, gouged into, and struck up a splinter from the floor half an inch diameter, and two feet long, and drove it still farther off to the N. E. corner of the room. Two of the rooms, & the garret, were filled with a sulphurous, vapour, but no other part of the house.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn, the lightning struck several trees in the western part of this town, and in North-Haven.—At Milford, four oxen and a cow, were killed under a tree.—At Guilford, a house and barn were struck, the former very much shattered, a person knocked down, but soon recovered. In the farm of North Branford, a barn was set on fire, and consumed, with a quantity of hay.

HARTFORD, June 8.

Last Thursday evening as Mr. John Boutwell was riding through the street in West-Hartford, his horse stumbled, and falling on him put a period to his life in about an hour. He was a native of Ashford, and sustained the character of an honest industrious man.

BOSTON, June 18.

Particulars of a melancholy Catastrophe which happened on Monday last, when a company of about fourteen in number, principally Members of the Legislature, were in a fishing party in the lower harbour.

At about two o'clock, the sloop in which they were, made sail, to return; and when within a small distance of the LIGHT HOUSE, several of the gentlemen on board expressed a wish to see that building: To gratify these, a person jumped into the sloop's mosquito, and rowed four of the company to the island. In the mean time the sloop drifted up with the tide, and those on board fished.—The boat then set out for the sloop, but the wind and tide being strong, the sloop gained on her distance from the boat.—As soon as possible the sloop put about, and under her fore-sail stood for the boat, and passed her, none of these in the boat being able to reach the sloop, which again put about, and on passing the boat, flung her a rope.—As soon as this hit, the boat went over instantaneously. Fortunately the person who had the end of the rope, on board the sloop, at the rise of his life, being dragged entirely over the gunwale, held on. Three of the boat's company clung to the rope—two of whom were dragged to the sloop alive—the other apparently dead—a fourth took to an oar—the fifth, the person who rowed the others to the Light house having, it is supposed, been stunned when the boat overset, sunk, and was drowned.—The one who took to an oar, kept himself above water about ten minutes; by it—when the sloop making sail near him, one on board flung him one of the companion doors, on which he floated 15 minutes longer, when providentially he was taken, to much exhausted, that he fell senseless the moment he was got on deck. Happily for the sufferers, Dr. John Sprague of this town, was one of the company—and with an activity no less astonishing than fortunate, by an application of the means & methods recommended by the Humane Society, apparently restored to life a very worthy fellow-creature, and was of essential service to the others, who acknowledge with gratitude his attention and assiduity. The sloop immediately stood for Hull, where the sufferers were immediately got into warm beds—and, with God's blessing, are likely to do well. It may be mentioned as an extraordinary circumstance, that when the person who was drowned was sinking, and Dr. Sprage had stripped himself—and was on the point of leaping into the water to save him—that the Doctor's son of about 13 years of age, threw the end of the main-sail yards, round his father's body—seeing this some of the company prevented him jumping over, which if he had done, he would by the jerk of the rope, (which was short) have been dashed to pieces against the vessel's side—or if he had gone down, the weight of the drowning man, who was very large and fat, have prevented his ever again rising alive. The whole of the company returned on Tuesday. The name of the person drowned, is *Thomas Strong*, a victualer, of this town, but formerly of Nantucket, who has left a wife, with two children, in such circumstances as call for the assistance of the charitable and humane.

NORTHAMPTON, June 22.

His Excellency John Sullivan, Esq. is elected President of the State of New-Hampshire, for the ensuing year.

The Legislature of the State of New-York are summoned to meet at Albany, on the 5th of July.

A late Georgetown news-paper gives an account of a Spanish having taken place between the mouth of the American boat trading down the river, Mississippi, and a party of Spanish soldiers. The account has not been reported to us through various channels, with this additional—That the Governour of New-Orleans has represented the affair to the Spanish Ambassador, at New-York, and requesting him to lay it before Congress.

That spirit reil ance on Heaven—that spirit of piety and moderation—which breathes in every line which has come from *the President* of the United States, will remain a record to posterity, as honorable to his brilliant atchievements both in the field and the cabinet—and will perpetuate his fame more than the song of the poet—the page of the historian—the marble monument, or medal inscription.

A motion was made in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at their late sessions, for calling a State Convention, for the purpose of adopting the Constitution of the United States; after some debate it was lost, by a majority of eleven.——A motion for the repeal of the *confiscation laws* was also taken into consideration, and negatived by a majority of seven.

On the 25th of May last, agreeably to the Federal Constitution, the Senate of the United States was classed. The classes were determined by Lot, and are as follows, viz.

First Class—for two Years.

TRISTRAM DALTON,
OLIVER ELSWORTH,
JOHN HENRY,
WILLIAM MACLAY.

GEORGE READ,
CHARLES CARROLL,
WILLIAM GRAYSON,

Second Class—for four Years.

PAINE WINGATE,
CALEB STRONG,
WM. PATTERSON,
RICHARD BASSET,

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
PIERCE BUTLER,
WILLIAM FEW,

Third Class—for six Years.

JOHN LANGDON,
WM. S. JOHNSON,
ROBERT MORRIS,

JOHN HENRY,
RALPH IZARD,
JAMES GUNN,

The mode adopted on this occasion, was as follows—A committee of the Senate was chosen to divide the whole into three classes. Three lots, marked No. 1, 2 and No. 3, were put into a box; a member from each state was appointed to draw one of the lots, and the first drawn determined the rotation of the class to which such members belonged.

DIED—At Southampton, the 7th inst. very suddenly, Mr. JONATHAN CLARK, in the 75th year of his age. He formerly represented that town at the General Court—That he was a person of good understanding, an agreeable companion, and to all appearances a real christian, is known to all who were particularly acquainted with him.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

Has for sale,

A Assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS.

ALSO

3d, 4d, and 10d NAILS—CROCKERY WARE—SQUARE and JUNK BOTTLE—REDWOOD—LOGWOOD—ALLUM—COPPERAS—PEPPER—GINGER—HOLLOWARE, &c.—CODFISH by the Quintal or smaller quantity.

He receives in payment good wide TOW CLOTH—BUTTER—SHEEP'S WOOL, &c. &c.

Southampton, June 22d, 1789.

BY order of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, on the last Thursday of April last past, will be sold at

PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Lemuel Lyon, inhabitant, in Guilford, a lot of LAND containing 23 acres, lying in the north part of said Guilford.—And on the 28th of said July, at nine o'clock A. M. will be sold at Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Cranson, in Ashfield, a DWELLING HOUSE, in said Ashfield.—The Premises were the estate of Samuel Cranson, late of said Ashfield, deceased.

ELIZ. SHATTUCK, } Administrators.
MARY SHATTUCK, }

June 23d, 1789.