to the piety of christians we owe the establishment of many of our schools and colleges. Of this as well as of every other advantages of religion, we have striking examples before our eyes. Is it not from the piety of christians, and a laudable zeal in them for the promotion of religion, and the good of mankind, that many seminaries in this and the neighbouring states have been founded and preserved?—Yes—to serve the cause of christianity was the original motive; and in serving that these institutions have essentially benefited the interests and learning, and advanced at once the glory & happiness of the American states. This circumstance therefore, with respect to religion adds the weight of temporal to that of eternal interests, and in this view demands our most unremitted exertions in its cause.—The last observation would naturally lead me to illustrate a proper zeal for the promotion of piety and virtue; but this being, as it were, the essence of the subject, and most of all applicable to the spirit of the present day, I shall reserve the discussion of it for the next paper.

EPAMINONDAS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An Act for repealing certain parts of an Act. intitled, "An Act to raise a public revenue by Impost.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That the said act to raise a public revenue by Impost shall be repealed, at the time the act or law, that is, or shall be made by the Congress of the United States of America, for the purpose of raising a public revenue by Impost, shall begin to operate in this state: Provided nevertheless,

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all parts of said recited act, shall continue and be in force so far as is impowers the Naval Officers and Collectors of Impost and Excise, and their Deputies respectively, to prosecute to final judgment and execution all breaches of said act, to recover all fines and forfeitures; and to settle the accounts and obligations with, an receive the dues from all delinquents agreeably to said act, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In *Senate*, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved——

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

An Act in addition to, and for repealing certain clauses in an Act, intitled "An Act to raise a public revenue by Excises," and also for repealing certain clauses in an Act. intitled "An Act in addition to and for the amending of an Act, intitled "An Act to raise a public revenue by Excises."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth enacting clauses in the act first above recited, be and they are hereby declared to become null and void, at the time the act or law, that is or shall be made by the Congress of the United States of America, for collecting a duty of impost, shall begin to operate in this state:

Provided nevertheless, That the seventh enacting clause aforesaid, shall continue and be in force so far as it relates to the form of the Excise bond therein prescribed.

And be it enacted, That when any vessel shall arrive in any port or harbour in this state, having excised articles on board, the owner or consignee thereof shall, previous to selling or disposing of the same or any part thereof, render an account to the Collector of Excise or his Deputy, of the quantity of the said excised articles, as the same shall have been entered in the office that is or shall be established by the Congress aforesaid, for ascertaining the quantity and value of imported goods, and shall give bond with sureties to pay the excise thereon, in the form of the bond, herein continued and declared to be in force. And every importer or consignee, who shall refuse or neglect to give bond as aforesaid, for the space of ten days after he has paid or secured the duty of import in the office established by Congress aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a fine equal to double the excise on the articles so imported: And an attested copy of the entry of the excised articles in the office aforesaid, given by the proper officers thereof, shall be plenary proof against the owner or consignee for the quantity imported: The said fine or forfeiture to be sued for and recovered by the said Collector, in an action of debt, to the use of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted, That every importer, consignee or conductor of excised articles brought into this state by land or water, from either of the United States of America, or from any other state in America, be and they are hereby prohibited from selling or any way disposing of the same, or any part thereof, until an excise bond is given as aforesaid; and each person refusing or neglecting to comply with this enacting clause, shall forfeit and pay a fine equal to double the excise on the articles brought into this state as aforesaid, to be recovered as mentioned in the preceeding clause. And the said Collectors and their Deputies are hereby empowered and directed, whenever they shall find excised articles brought into this state, from either of the other states as aforesaid, to command the excise bond herein directed to be given; and if no person appears to give said bond with sureties, then to take said excised articles into custody, at the cost and risk of the owner; and if the excise bond is not given within fifteen days, then to sell so much of said articles at public auction, as shall be sufficient to pay the whole excise, and all costs and charges that have arisen, and if there is any overplus, to return it to the owner on demand.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty nine; no person exporting excised articles out of this state, shall be entitled to an exemption from paying the duties of excise thereon, unless in addition to the certificate already required by the said act, intitled, "An Act to raise a public revenue by excises," the certifying officer therein mentioned and described, shall further certify, that he has particularly examined the articles mentioned in the permit or manifest, and found the same in quantity and quality in the State to which they were pretended to be exported.

Be it enacted, That the second enacting clause, in the second recited act, intitled "an act in addition to, and for the amending of an act, intitled "an act to raise a public revenue by excises," be and it is hereby declared to become null and void: at the time the duty of impost shall begin to operate in this State in favour of the United States of America.

In the *House of Representatives*, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, June 25, 1789.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved——

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy.

Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, July 2.

MR. PATRIDGE of the committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill, for laying an impost on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, reported that said bill has passed examination—was corrected, and now ready for the speaker's signature. A similar report was made respecting the bill imposing a duty on tonnage.

The engrossed bill for establishing the Treasury Department was read a third time: The House then proceeded to fill the blanks; The Treasurer is to exhibit his accounts to the House of Representatives on the 3d day of every session of Congress.

The blank in the clause which provides for giving a bond with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the persons employed by him, was filled with "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The blank in the penalty to be incurred by the Secretary of this Department, for being concerned in commerce, speculations, &c. was filled with "five thousand dollars"—and for the like delinquency in the Comptroller, Register, &c. "two thousand dollars."

The bill was then passed to be enacted, by a large majority.

FRIDAY, July 3.

INCOMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The clause which restricts foreign ships to particular enumerated ports, it was moved should be struck out—this occasioned some debate; the substance of which occurred in the former discussion of the same subject—this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Gerry then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the objects of the above motion, should be struck out, and the following words be substituted, "nor shall any foreign vessel enter or enlade, but at those ports to which a Collector, Naval-Officer, and Surveyor is appointed. This also after some conversation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in discussing the bill—several ports were added to the list, at which foreign vessels may enter. The committee having made further progress, rose—the chairman reported—and the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, July 6.

A motion which had lain on the table since the beginning of last month, for prefixing a correct copy of the Constitution of the United States, to the first volume of the laws, was called for by Mr. White. The vote being taken upon the same, it passed in the affirmative, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A message was received from the President by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, who informed, that he was directed by the President to return to the House the bill, which had passed the two branches of the legislature, imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, to which the President had affixed his signature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill, to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the Chair.

Further progress was made in the discussion: the committee rose after 3 o'clock, and had leave to sit again to-morrow—Mr. Wadsworth had leave of absence for a fortnight.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, July 7.

The House met agreeably to the adjournment—In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the Chair.

Very considerable progress was made in the further discussion of this lengthy bill this day: but there was not sufficient time to finish it. The committee therefore rose.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

A Message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the Hon. House to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, and to present the same to the President for his approbation—also that they had concurred in the vote of the House, for prefixing the constitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

PARIS, *(France)* April 30.

SPEECH OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, TO THE STATES-GENERAL.

"*Versailles April* 27, 1789.

"THE Day, Gentlemen, for which my heart waited with emotion is at last arrived, and I see myself surrounded by the Representatives of a nation, over which I esteem it a glory to reign. A long interval has elapsed since an Assembly of the States-General has been held;—and although convocations of this kind seemed in some measure to have fallen into disuse, I did not hesitate to re-establish a custom, which may impart additional vigour, and open new sources of happiness to the kingdom.

"The national debt, which was immense at my accession to the throne, has increased under my reign: An *expensive*, but HONOURABLE war has been the cause of it; and an augmentation of impost was the natural consequence. A general alarm, with an *ardent wish for innovations*, pervaded the publick mind; and an union of wise and moderate councils must avert the threatened danger. It is with confidence gentlemen I have convened you: and I see with pleasure that this confidence is justified by the disposition the two first orders have shewn, in renouncing their pecuniary exemptions. The hopes I have conceived of seeing all the orders united in sentiment, and co-operating with me in the general welfare of the State, will not be disappointed. I have ordered some considerable retrenchments of expense, and shall peruse with solicitous attention on every suggestion that shall be presented to me on that subject: *But notwithstanding the resources which the strictest economy can introduce, I am afraid, gentlemen, I shall not be able to relieve my subjects as speedily as I could wish*; the real situation of the finances will be laid before you, gentlemen; and, when you have examined them, I am certain that you will propose the most efficacious means of establishing permanent order in them, and restoring the publick credit. This grand and salutary work, which will insure happiness, to the whole kingdom within, and promote its consequences abroad, will be the first object of your serious attention. The people's minds are in a state of pertubation, but an assembly of the Representatives will only listen to the voice of wisdom. You must be sensible, gentlemen, that on several recent occasions, prudence has not been strictly adhered to, but the predominant spirit of your deliberations will correspond with the true sentiments of a generous nation, the character of which has always been a firm attachment to her Monarchs; and I, on my part, will banish every other reflection. I am conscious of, and satisfied with the authority and power which a just and upright King will be ever able to maintain over so enlightening and so loyal a people. To promote their happiness will, as it ought to do, form the principal felicity of my life, and they have a right to expect the warmest zeal, the most tender interest for the public weal, and whatever, in short, may be hoped for from a Sovereign, who feels himself the first and truest friend of his subjects, and who considers his affection for them as his greatest glory.

"May unanimity, gentlemen, reign in this Assembly: and this epoch become memorable for laying the foundation of the happiness and prosperity of the kingdom! It is what my heart longs to see, and the most ardent of all my wishes—It is the reward I am entitled to, for the uprightness of my intentions, and my sincere attachment to my subjects.

"My Keeper of the Seals will more diffusely explain my desires, and I have ordered the Director-General of the Finances to lay proper and exact accounts of them before you."

VENICE, *(Italy)* May 1.

Death of the grand SIGNIOR.

On Wednesday evening a courier arrived here with dispatches from the Bailo, at Constantinople, to the senate, acquainting them with the sudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any visible previous illness. He was born the 20th of March, 1725, and ascended the Ottoman throne on the 21st of January, 1774, by the name of Achmet the Fourth. It is believed that he will be succeeded by his nephew Selim.

LONDON, May 19.

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the sanguine hopes which the mediating Powers have entertained from the late Imperial Crowns.

The sultan Abdul Hamid was the only person in his Council who wished for peace; it was with reluctance that he engaged in the war, which he would have earnestly avoided, had he not been in some degree forced into it by the apprehension of a popular tumult, and a consequent revolution: for the people called loudly for a declaration of war against Russia, and went so far as to threaten to dispose the Emperor if he continued to refuse the publick with on this head.

The late Sultan of Constantinople is supposed to have been poisoned by the party in favour of the war with Russia; but though it is generally understood that this shocking step was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, because he was known to be against a peace with Russia, until the Crimea should have been recovered from her, not the most distant suspicion has been entertained that this young Prince had the smallest share in this murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tenderness of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgencies and privileges never before enjoyed by the nephew or brother of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made such a return to his uncle as the most ingenuous father could expect from the most grateful and affectionate son.

All hopes of peace between their Imperial Majesties and the Porte, are entirely dissipated; on the contrary, every thing announces a bloody Campaign, from the preparations that are making by each of the contending Powers.

SAVANNAH, July 2.

On Friday last, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon, the house of Samuel Stirk, Esq. in Ellis's square, was struck with lightning, and a young woman, Miss Nancy Colladay, was unfortunately killed.

It is probable from the situation of the young woman being immediately on the hearth of the chimney that the accident of her death happened. Mrs. Stirk, with her child (an infant) and a negro girl, were in the same room, and near the deceased, the latter almost in contact with her, who received to violent a shock that she was thrown within the chimney, on the body of the unfortunate young woman. Mrs. Stirk was particularly affected, being situated almost three feet from the chimney.

The electric matter appears to have entered a little below the gable point of the house, between the chimney and the house; descending a stud, it burst the pannel facing of the mantle piece; from thence proceeding through the hearth, it perforated the ceiling of the lower room in two places, and was attracted by a quantity of plate placed on a slab before the lower fire place part of which it affected, melting a point on the top of a tea urn. It passed from thence to a large grate, within the fire-place, and went off through the corner of the chimney. Every medical assistance was rendered by Mr. Beecroft, immediately after the accident, but without effect.

REMARK. There was no conductor to or near the building, which might have taken of the effect of the cloud.

PETERSBURGH, July 9.

Virginia Cloth—of excellent quality and very cheap—may be purchased almost every day, of the country people who come to town for the purpose of making sale of it. It is immensely superior to any thing of the kind imported, and wears remarkably well. This cloth is made of cotton, wove with great taste, and by the ingenuity of our FAIR, has been brought to such perfection as to be preferred to many of the European manufactures. Several gentlemen have furnished themselves with full suits of this cloth, and as many are anxious to obtain it, we hope that every one who professes himself to be a Virginian will be distinguished by their cloth, as it will be promoting the manufactures of our country, and giving that encouragement to industry, which it ought ever to meet with.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

On Saturday last the Chief Justice, accompanied by Judges Aspee, Ruth, and Bryan, with the Attorney-General and Prothonotary, waited upon the President of the State, in Council; and formally took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which was administered to them by his Excellency.

An account of the produce of different kinds of grain planted in the beginning of September 1788, by Jacob Hitzheimer, Esq. Winter barley; one grain produced 65 heads, which contained 3900 grains:—Cape wheat; one grain produced 64 heads, which contained 2816 grains:—White wheat; one grain produced 40 heads, which contained 2240 grains:—Yellow bearded wheat; one grain produced 58 heads, which contained 3016 grains:—Spelts; two grains together produced 104 heads, which contained 4368 grains.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (South-Carolina) dated June 28.

"Our present crop of rice promises to be the most abundant we have known for many years past, and we flatter ourselves the price will be so low, as to encourage shipments with a prospect of great advantage. Rice 21s. per cwt. tobacco 17s. per cwt."

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

Extract of a letter dated New-Haven, July 5, to a gentleman in this city.

"To the indefatigable zeal and perseverance of Mr. Alpinwall, and to his many successful attempts, this place owes many flourishing orchards of mulberries, all raised from seeds since the peace; the number of those trees is full bearing is computed to be about 12,000. In order to enable this worthy citizen more effectually to accomplish so laudable a scheme, the Rev. Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, not more distinguished for his literary knowledge, than for his activity and enlightened zeal, collected in the spring 1788, a considerable quantity of seeds, which he distributed to every minister, with a letter containing the necessary information for rearing them in proper nurseries—Thus this worthy President has laid the foundation for an extensive and effectual experiment in the culture of silk. I am told that every person his has sent those parcels to are become zealous co-operators in his favourite design; at the end of three years three fourths of those young trees are to be the property of the clergyman, who has cultivated them in a nursery, who is requested to distribute the other quarter to 20 or 30 of the most intelligent among his parishioners. The President intends gathering more seeds this fall, and distributing them among the principal farmers of this State; so that in the course of a few years it will be overspread with four or five millions of those useful trees—it is computed that each family can easily attend a sufficient number of worms to produce 10 lbs. of silk without interfering with their usual cultivation of the fields.—The State containing 28,000 families, it is probable that in less than 6 or 8 years Connecticut will be able to export from 6 to 7,000lbs. weight of silk—From the successful experiments which have been made at Milford, Wallingford, Mansfield, &c. it appears that our soil suits the mulberry trees: the quality of their growth is astonishing—If I may judge by the specimen of handkerchiefs, &c. which have lately been wove here, we may pronounce the silk to be of an excellent quality; our own sewing silk is preferred to the European. 15lbs. weight has been raised last year in Mansfield by about 80 families; who with a view of introducing among them a greater degree of neatness and perfection, have solicited and obtained from our legislature a charter of incorporation; the first instance I believe of farmers thus uniting for similar purposes; a spirit of enlightened industry is spreading far and wide; an account of our different attempts in the manufacturing way would require more leisure than I can at present afford; our manufactory will export this year 36,000 yards of linnen from 8d. to 20d. and this is but the third year since our first beginning.

Stocking looms are now making at Norwich by that self-taught ingenious man THOMAS HARLAND, already well known for the excellence of his fire engines, cloth shears superior to the imported ones, have been made since the peace, in the neighbourhood of that place, which is likely to become the Sheffield of this country. The first twingled tow, which formerly was looked upon as unfit for any thing, is now converted into an excellent and strong wrapping paper, which sells at six shillings per ream. Fustians of a double width are now making here by a Mr. LYAND, which he retails at 4s. 2d. per yard.

Two girls at Norwich, of the name of ROATH, one 12, the other 14 years of age, without having seen any muslin spun or wove, and without any instructions respecting that article, or any assistance, fabricated 32 yards, which weighs only 1lb. 10 oz. avoirdupoise weight, and are now twigging it with the needle.

The cloth manufactory of Hartford is extending and improving very fast, as you will see next fall; they are converting the refuse of their wool into blankets and carpeting.

The duck made at Stratford and Colchester is as good as European; a bolt No. 1, measuring 27 1-2 yards, weighs 44lbs. which I am told is equal to the English. One year of experience more, with the additional encouragement which will result from the continental duties, and we shall without presumption be able to supply ourselves with very many articles of our own making.

I am, &c.

JULY 23.

It is expected that the gentlemen who are chosen to represent this state in the SENATE of the Congress of the United States, viz. PHILIP SCHUYLER, and RUFUS KING, Esquires, will take their seats in that honourable body in a few days. Mr. King arrived here yesterday from Albany, and Mr. Schuyler, is it supposed, now on his way from that city.

The Quebec Gazette, of July 2, says:—"If the hope of future plenty can in any measure alleviate present want, it may not perhaps be unworthy observing, that all accounts from the country agree in the most favourable reports of the thriving state of every species of vegetation."

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Senecca, S. C. June 4.

"About three days ago, three men were killed and scalped by the Creeks, at a place called the Mulberry, on the frontiers of Georgia: It is also reported here, that a large number of Creeks are on their way for Augusta, in consequence of which guards are posted there, in order to protect the inhabitants. Yesterday I heard in order to protect the inhabitants. Yesterday I heard in order that 400 were seen on their march towards that place: God only knows what the event will be."

NORTHAMPTON, July 29.

Georgia—Harassed as she is by the faithless hordes of the wilderness, must look up to the *Federal Government* for succour and support. And who shall say that *most* for succour and support. And who shall say that the *strong arm* of the Union will not be stretched out, in the defence of so *federal* and *patriotic* a branch of the GREAT FAMILY.

Of near Two Thousand citizens of the United States who lately emigrated to Carthagena, in Spanish America, only 140 have returned, the rest having all died, except a few men who inlisted in the Spanish army.

Phila. paper.

EXTRACT.

"GENERAL WASHINGTON possesses 10,000 acres of land in one body, where he lives—constantly employs 250 hands—keeps 23 Ploughs going all the year, when the weather will permit—sowed in 1787, 600 bushels of oats, 700 acres of wheat, and prepared as much for corn and barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c.—has near 500 acres in grass—and sowed 150 with turnips—Stock 140 horses, 112 cows, 233 working oxen, heifers, and stears, and 500 sheep. The land about his seat are all laid down in grass—the grass are scattered round at the distance of 2, 3, 4, or 5 miles, which the General visits every day, unless the weather is absolutely stormy—He is continually asking various and extensive experiments for the improvement of agriculture—He is stimulated with that desire which always actuates him, to do good to his country and benefit mankind—In 1788, he killed 1400 hogs, weighing 28,000lb. for family use (exclusive of provisions for his negroes) which was made into pickle.

"The great improvements America has already made in manufactures, the liberal arts, in legislation, and in science, are so rapid, and surprising that with correspondent exertions, we may fairly prognosticate, that, under the blessing of God, the happiest form of Government, and the most perfect system of laws, in less than a century, will make America the glory of the whole earth."

Richard Cutter, Esq. is chosen a representative for the state of New-Hampshire in the Congress of the United States. The representation of the Union is now complete.

TO BE SOLD,

At Publick Vendue,

ON Thursday the 3d day of September next, Sundry Lots of Land, in the Town of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, agreable to the Order of the Supreme Judicial Court, belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, of Boston, deceased. Sale to be at the House of Mr. Robert Miller, Innholder in said Town of Colrain, at Twelve of the Clock at Noon on said day.

HUGH MCALLEN, } Attorneys to the Admin-
JAMES STEWART, } istrators to said estate.

Colrain, July 20 1789.

To the honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1788.

THE petition of *Prudence Farnam*, of West-Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, wife of *Josiah Farnam*, late of said West-Springfield, Hatter, Humbly Sheweth:

That on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and seventy four, that the was married to the said *Josiah*, and lived with him as his wife almost ten years; and had within that time five children by him—the eldest five years ago the said *Josiah* left your petitioner and went out of this State, and cohabited with one *Rebecca Cook*, a woman of bad fame, with whom he has lived as with a wife, and by whom he has had one or more children, and thereby hath been guilty of adultery and broke the marriage covenant on his part—That he left your petitioner in a poor and distressed condition, with the care of three small children, without any sufficient means for their support—That your petitioner never has cohabited with the said *Josiah* for more than five years last past—That the said *Josiah* has lately returned into this State, and made a violent and dangerous assault on the body of your petitioner, and still continues to utter many and grievous threatnings of personal abuse and violence against your petitioner, thereby putting her in great fear and distressing anxiety:—

Your petitioner therefore humbly requests the aid and assistance of your Honours, and humbly prays that she may be divorced from the bond of matrimony with the said *Josiah*, and as in duty bound she will ever pray.

PRUDENCE FARNAM.

West-Springfield, Sept. 22, 1788.

IN the Supreme Judicial Court at Northampton, on the last Tuesday of April, 1789,—ORDERED,—That the libellant notify the adverse party, *Josiah Farnam*, jun. of this libel, by serving him personally with an attested copy hereof, and this order thereon, or by causing the same to be published in the Northampton newspaper four weeks successively, the first publication to be made sixty days at least prior to the four last Tuesday of September next; that the said *Josiah Farnam*, jun. may appear before this Court, at the next session thereof, to be holden at Springfield within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, and shew cause wherefore the bonds of marriage heretofore entered into between him and the said Prudence should not be dissolved.

Attest.

JOHN TUCKER, Clerk.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 24th of June, a sorrel stallion COLT, two years old, with a white streak in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay damage and take him away.

SHERRIAH LEE.

Conway, July 7.

☞ All Persons indebted to the printer hereof, are requested to make immediate payment.