persons so giving, promising, contracting or securing to be given, paid or delivered, any sum or sums of money, present, reward, or other bribe as aforesaid, and the judge or judges who shall in any wise accept or receive the same on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; and shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States, in serving or attempting to serve or execute any mesne process, or warrant, any rule or order of any of the courts of the United States, or any other legal or judicial writ or process whatsoever, or shall assault, beat or wound any officer, or other person duly authorised, in serving or executing any writ, rule, order, process, or warrant aforesaid, every person so knowingly or wilfully offending in the premises, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, shall by force set at liberty, or rescue any person who shall be found guilty of treason, murder, or any other capital crime, or rescue any person convicted of any of the said crimes, going to execution; or during execution, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death.—And if any person shall by force set at liberty, or rescue any person who before conviction shall stand committed for any of the capital offences aforesaid; or if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue any person committed for or convicted of any other offence against the United States, every person so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars; and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Provided always and be it enacted, That no conviction or judgment for any of the offences aforesaid, shall work corruption of blood; or any forfeiture of estate.

And be it enacted, That if any writ or process shall at any time hereafter be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any of the courts of a particular State, or by any judge or justice therein respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador or other public minister of any foreign prince or State, authorised and received as such by the President of the United States; or any domestic or domestic servant of any such ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned; or his or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged to be utterly null and void to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That in case any person or persons shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attornies or solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed violaters of the laws of nations, and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

Provided nevertheless, That no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the service of any ambassador or other public minister, which debts shall be still due and unpaid, shall have, take or receive any benefit from this act; nor shall any person be proceeded against by virtue of this act, for having arrested or sued any other domestic servant of any ambassador or other public minister, unless the name of such servant be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the Marshal of the district in which Congress shall reside, who shall upon receipt thereof affix the same in some public place in his office, whereto all persons may resort and take copies without fee or reward.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall violate any safe conduct or passport duly obtained and issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

And be it enacted, That any person who shall be accused and indicted of treason, shall have a copy of the indictment, and a list of the jury and witnesses to be produced on the trial for proving the said indictment, mentioning the names and places of abode of such witnesses and jurors, delivered unto him at least three entire days before he shall be tried for the same; and in other capital offences shall have such copy of the indictment and list of the jury two entire days at least before the trial: And that every person so accused and indicted for any of the crimes aforesaid, shall also be allowed and admitted to make his full defence by counsel learned in the law; and the court before whom such person shall be tried, or some judge thereof, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required, immediately upon his request, to assign to such person such counsel, not exceeding two, as such person shall desire, to whom such counsel shall have free access at all seasonable hours; and every such person or persons accused or indicted of the crimes aforesaid, shall be allowed and admitted in his said defence to make any proof that he or they can produce, by law witness or witnesses, and shall have the like process of the court where he or they shall be tried, to compel his or their witnesses to appear at his or their trial, as is usually granted to compel witnesses to appear on the prosecution against them.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons be indicted of treason against the United States, and shall stand mute or refuse to plead, or shall challenge peremptorily above the number of thirty-five of the jury; or if any person or persons be indicted of any other of the offences herein before set forth, for which the punishment is declared to be death, if he or they shall also stand mute or will not answer to the indictment, or challenge peremptorily above the number of twenty persons of the jury; the court in any of the cases aforesaid, shall notwithstanding proceed to the trial of the person or persons so standing mute or challenging, as if he or they had pleaded not guilty, and render judgment thereon accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That the benefit of clergy shall not be used or allowed, upon conviction of any crime, for which, by and statute of the United States, the punishment is or shall be declared to be death.

And be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall be tried or punished for treason or other capital offence aforesaid, wilful murder or forgery excepted, unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury, within three years next after the treason or capital offence aforesaid shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not capital, nor for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offence, or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice.

And be it further enacted, That the manner of inflicting the punishment of death, shall be by hanging the person by the neck until dead.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—*April* 13, 1790.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday May 5, 1790.

THE house acceded from their amendments to the bill for the government south of the Ohio, which had been disagreed to by the Senate—they also agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the mitigation or remission of forfeitures and penalties accruing in certain cases under the revenue laws:

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the collection of the additional duties on Wine, Rum, &c. as proposed by the late resolutions of the house. The said bill was read a first time and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the amount of tonnage duty collected in each of the States, between the first day of September and the first day of January last; distinguishing the foreign from the domestic tonnage.

Thursday, May 6.

A very long memorial of Nathaniel Twining was read—praying further compensation for the transportation of the mail in 1787.

Mr. Stone of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for funding the public debt of the United States—which bill was read a first and second time, and mode the order of the day on Wednesday next.—100 copies were ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of William Frederick de Steuben.

The clause which proposes an annuity of 2706 dollars during life was further discussed—sundry amendments were proposed to the bill—some of which were withdrawn and others negatived, it was at length agreed to in committee without alteration. This bill was opposed in its progress by Messrs. Williamson, Bloodworth, Steele, White, Boudinot, Seney, Sinnickson and Stone—and supported by Messrs. Smith, (S. C.) Lawrence, Vining, Huntington, Wadsworth and Clymer.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 7.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adapting the Judiciary laws of the United States, to the state of North Carolina, some amendments were agreed to, and several clauses added to the bill; the committee then rose and reported the same; the House acceded to these amendments.

Mr. Blaud after stating to the House, that in consequence of obtaining (as is supposed) a surreptitious copy from a public office, of the names of officers and soldiers of the Virginia and North-Carolina lines of the late army, to whom arrears of pay were ordered to be made by a law passed the last session of Congress, some persons have fraudulently procured assignments of pay, for a consideration much below their value. He therefore moved a resolution to prevent the frauds taking place; in the following words, viz. Resolved, that the Secretary at war, be, and he is hereby directed to cause accurate lists to be forthwith published in the news-papers of the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, of all the officers and soldiers, who are intitled to receive certain arrears of pay, due to the lines of the army of the said states, for which money was granted and appropriated by Congress, at their last session; and that the payment be made to the said officers and soldiers, or where dead, to their legal representatives, under the same regulations as have been adopted for the payment of invalid pensioners, in pursuance of an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An Act providing for the payment of invalid pensioners of the United States," and that no claim of any assignee admitted, as valid to entitle any person to receive any part of the said arrears of pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the said lines, except as aforesaid.

This motion was committed to Mr. Bland, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Burke.

The bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of the Baron de Steuben, as reported by the committee of the whole, was taken up by the House. An amendment tantamount to a substitute for the whole bill, was moved by Mr. Boudinot; which proposed the payment of 7000 dollars, and an annuity of 1500 dollars during life, to commence from the first of January 1790; a motion was made, and carried, to strike out 1500 dollars, to leave the sum blank.

The motion for striking out the first part of the bill, in order to admit this amendment, was determined by ayes and noes—Ayes 28. Noes 21.

The amendment was put, and agreed to. Sundry other amendments consequent on this took place. It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Monday May 10.

The bill entitled an act for giving effect to a certain act therein mentioned in respect to the state of North Carolina—and for amending said act, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A petition from Thomas Jenkins and Co. merchants in Hudson, State New-York, was read, stating the loss of goods by fire while on their passage from New-York to Hudson and praying a remission of the duties on said goods; referred to a select committee.

Sundry other petitions and memorials were presented—read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of Dr. Middletown, was read—It was then moved that this report be referr'd to a select committee—and Mr. Parker, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Bloodworth, were appointed.

Mr. Gilman of the Committee of enrolment, reported that the Committee had examined four bills, which had passed the House, and found them duly enrolled—the Speaker affixed his signature to the same.

The bill for adjusting and settling the claims of Frederick W. de Steuben, was brought in engrossed, & read the third time—the gratuity in land being omitted in the bill, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved that the bill should be recommitted, in order to re-insert the clause. This motion after a short discussion was lost.

The blank in the clause stating the annuity, Mr. Smith moved should be filled up with 2700 dollars.

After some debate the ayes and noes were taken, and the motion was negatived, as follows:

AYES,

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bland, Cadwallader, Carrol, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Maddison, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Scot, Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.—25.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Livermore, Mathews, Moore, Parker, Partridge, Ranselleer, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sylvester, White, Williamson.—30.

A motion was then made to fix the annuity at 2,500 dollars. This was negatived—Ayes 25—Noes 30.

A motion for 2000 dollars was agreed to—Ayes 31. Noes 24.

The bill being completed—on the question.—Shall the bill pass—it was carried in the affirmative. The ayes and noes being as follow.

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bland, Boudinot, Cadwallder, Carrol, Coles Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Livermore, Lee, Lawrance, Maddison, Moore, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Parker, Scott, Sherman, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop.—34.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Mathews, Partridge, Ranselleer, Schureman, Seney, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Steel, Stone, Sturges, Williamson.—21.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on that part of the report of a select committee on a petition of the merchants and inhabitants of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, which relates to an increase of tonnage on foreign shipping, &c. Some progress was made therein when the committee rose.

Mr. Boudinot obtained leave of absence for one week.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 11.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A bill for repealing the act laying duties on wines after a certain date, and laying other duties in lieu thereof, was presented by Mr. Fitzsimons, and read.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to orders of the House, with an abstract of the duties received on American and foreign tonnage, to 31 December last was read.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee on the memorial of the merchants and traders of Portsmouth (N. H.) respecting an enhanced duty on tonnage.

A motion to strike out the clause which proposed that the duty on foreign tonnage should be raised to one dollar, occasioned a lengthy debate—the affirmative was supported by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. White, and Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Page, and Mr. Livermore spoke in favor of the enhanced duty—but the committee rose & reported progress without taking the question.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the statement of monies paid by the several states from the commencement of the revolution to the ratification of the constitution.

A message was received from the first amendment, occasioned some debate; the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

AUGUST A, April 3.

We have had for some days past, the greatest fall of rain here that has been known for a number of years back. The creeks and roads were impassable for three or four days; the river Savannah had swelled to that degree on Monday last, as to be almost even with its banks, which are upwards of thirty feet above its common level. At Call's Ware-house, the water penetrated so far as to reach the lower tier; it was however prevented from getting so any great distance, by the activity of a number of hands who were employed in casting up a bank around it; by the timely caution no damage was sustained. We are told that the lower settlements, bordering close upon the river, have suffered immense losses in corn, horses, cattle and hogs.

WINCHESTER, April 24.

On Monday last, as a man, his wife and four children, were crossing the river Shanandoah, (which had been swelled to an amazing height by the late rains) between this town and Harrisonburg, in a waggon, the rapidity of the flood carried the bed of the waggon off the axletrees, by which unfortunate accident the women and children were all drowned, and it was with the utmost difficulty the man escaped sharing a similar fate. Their bodies were not found on Tuesday, tho' diligently sought for.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Extract of a letter from Canton, [China] dated December 18, 1789.

"*We have had here this season fourteen sail bearing American colours—the schooner from New-York, is not yet arrived. The ship from the north-West coast of America is arrived with furs. The Spaniards have got a fort at Nootka Sound; of 21 guns, besides a 40 gun ship, to protect the trade—They pay great attention to our colours—they have taken four or five sail of English vessels from Macao, and suffer ours to pass unmolested.*"

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Kentucky district, to his friend in Washington, dated April 4.

"As to the Indians, they have been troublesome all winter. Since October last, 60 persons have been killed within this district, besides a number destroyed on the Ohio—among whom is our old acquaintance, Mr. John May, late of Botetourt, whose exit deserves notice, because he was actuated by motives of humanity. The affair is thus related by a captive that was lately made his escape from the Indians; who was a spectator, and an unwilling instrument in the tragedy.

"Mr. May, in descending the Great Kanhawa and Ohio, about the 20th of March last, discovered on the western shore of the latter, near the mouth of Scioto, a white man, who, with a plaintive voice, was calling, for God's sake, to come and take a poor prisoner on board, that was endeavouring to escape from the savages.—This had the intended effect. Mr. May ordered the boat towards the shore, and did not discover his mistake until the Indians rose up from their ambush, fired, shot him dead, and wounded some others of the passengers on board, who immediately endeavoured to make off; but being told in the English tongue they should have good quarters, surrendered without resistance. The Indians, however, on boarding the boat, massacred all, without distinction. Two days after, the same party attempted to decoy three large boats that were coming down from Fort Pitt, ashore, at the same place where they had captured Mr. May's; but they were discovered in time, and our people sheered off. The enemy, being prepared, suddenly manned the boat taken from Mr. May, with about 30 warriors, and gave chase. The crews of two of the boats, fearing they might be overtaken, quitted them, and went on-board the chief-rifler, where they threw overboard all the horses, and some heavy articles, and plied all their oars to effect their escape. The Indians, on their return, took possession of the two boats that were abandoned, and found in them 17 horses, 5000 dollars worth of merchandize and considerable property belonging to the emigrants."

On Saturday last a most melancholy accident happened in this city. A daughter of Capt. Hamilton, in Crown-Street, an amiable girl of near 16 years of age, went, with her brother in her arms (an infant of 2 years old) into the steeple of the New Dutch Church, within a small distance of her father's dwelling house, when she had ascended as high as the fourth story, and inadvertently treading upon some loose boards, they gave way, and both came to the pavement shockingly bruised, and the girl with part of her doll beaten in. The latter died instantly, the infant survived about three quarters of an hour.

Why (says a late writer) are not some measures taken by legislatures to prevent the lives of so many persons from being destroyed almost every day by the ignorance and presumption of pretenders and unqualified practitioners, who swarm over every part of the United States—to the disgrace of a profession which has for its object the most invaluable of blessings, health and its attendant comforts.

Ridicule may be sufficient to check many absurdities, but it requires the force of law to restrain medical Empiricism.

[illegible] old [illegible]

the United States open the first asylum in the world;" and though the wilderness or wild lands may not be the most eligible choice to their first attempts, there is a great number of farms under cultivation to be purchased on easy terms, in all parts of the continent. On these they may introduce the modern improvements in husbandry, with such advantage, as to double and treble the value of their purchases in a short time, or insure an improving situation for the residue of life.

The American Museum informs that a single farmer in the state of New-York, with a capital of five thousand pounds, has cleared one thousand a year by the manufacture of potash alone.

"This country is already nearly independent of the whole world, for iron work, paper, coarse cloth, men's and women's shoes, hats, nails, brass, and other articles—and great and rapid progress is making in the manufacture of *glass, duck; coarse linens, cloths of all kinds, paper hangings*, &c. and notwithstanding many difficulties arising from the bad state of credit under the late confederation, and which continues yet to be felt—notwithstanding the want of competent capitals, prejudices, and the rivalship of foreign manufacturers—experience proves that attempts in manufacturing establishments, are productive of more profit than almost any other mode of employing money.

It was the wish of Henry the IV of France that the peasants of his kingdom might dine at least once a week on poultry—should the revolution in that country be brought to a favourable issue there is the fairest prospect of a much greater and happier change in their circumstances. But in the United States every industrious mechanic and farmer may dine upon the fat of the land *every day* in the week.

The late extraordinary demand for the produce of our country has given an extraordinary spring to the exertions of the cultivators of the soil—In some parts of the United States one half the produce of the last year, has been sown the present; so that under the smiles of providence, there is a prospect of the United States becoming the granery of the world.

The President of the United States continues to recover his health very rapidly.

BOSTON, May 27.

The Selectmen having received from the Executors of Dr. Franklin's will, extracts therefrom, communicated the same to the town, at the adjourned town-meeting on Tuesday last. They contain legacies to the town, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, & his relations. To the town he has bequeated 1100l. Sterling, 100l. of which to the Grammar Schools—the interest of which is to be laid out in Medals, to be given to such scholars as shall excel in certain acquirements. The other 1000l. sterling the Selectmen of the town of Boston are to hold in trust, to be let out, in sums not exceeding 50l. nor less than 15l. Sterling, to young married artizans, under the age of 25 years, who can procure sufficient recommendation for sobriety, and of having performed the duties required by their indentures, of at least two reputable citizens, who are willing to be sureties for them, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum—the interest and a tenth part of the principal to be paid annually. This sum being made an accumulating fund, the Dr. has provided for the appropriation of its product in 100 years, when it will amount to 131,000l. sterling—100,000l. for publick works, and the remaining 31,000l. to begin a second fund on the principles of the legacy now left; until another century expires, when it will have accumulated to 500,000,000l. 1,000,000 of which the town is to dispose of, and the other 3,000,000 the State—the Dr. not wishing to extend his views any further.

ELECTION DAY.—AUTHENTIC.

Yesterday being GENERAL ELECTION, the Gentlemen returned to serve as Senators and Representatives in the General Court, met at the State-House in this town, agreeable to the Constitution, and took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required, before the Governor and Council for the time being, who then withdrew: The Senate made choice of the Honorable SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Esq. for their President, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. for their Clerk; and the House of Representatives chose the Hon. DAVID COBB, Esq. Speaker, and GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. Clerk,—& being again joined by the Governour and Council, they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting-House where a well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of New-Braintree, from PROVERBS 8—15, 16, "*By me Kings reign, and Princes decree justice: By me Princes rule, and Nobles, even all the Judges of the earth.*"

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Councellors, they informed the House of representatives that there were a number of vacancies, by reason of the deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houses met in Convention; to fill up the vacancies according to the Constitution; but as previous business occasioned a delay till late in the afternoon—the Convention proceeded to the choice of Senators for the county of Essex only, and then adjourned to this day, at nine o'clock; the two chosen for that county are the Hon. *Jonathan Greenleaf*, and *Aaron Wood*, Esq'rs.

A list of the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, will be inserted in our next.

SUICIDE.

We hear from Amherst, *(North)* that one *Kerf*, the person who was convicted of setting fire to the barn of Joshua Atherton, Esq. (by which it was entirely consumed with its contents) and for which he was sentenced by the court to stand in the pillory one hour, and receive 20 stripes—set on the gallows, and receive 30 stripes on [illegible] and first method to evade that punishment which a crime so heinous justly merited. After sentence was passed upon him, he was re-manded back to prison, when the jailor brought him in a plate of victuals with a knife and fork, and withdrew. After sometime the jailor returned to see his prisoners, when shocking to relate, he beheld *Kerf* stretched out upon the floor a corpse, with his throat cut from ear to ear! The knive which was brought him to eat his dinner with, he made use of to effect so dreadful a purpose.

From Hollis we likewise learn, that a man in that town put an end to his life by hanging himself in his barn.

NORTHAMPTON, June 2.

An ingenious English artist, who failed in the attempt to establish a useful manufactory in this city, has ascribed his failure wholly to the influence of RUM, in corrupting and improverishing his journeymen. Why is not this detestable liquor outlawed from our country? An act of Congress can alone restrain or prevent its use, for the press and the pulpit have exhausted their efforts against it to no purpose. We offer rewards to apprehend the villains who set our infant manufactures on fire, and we punish a single murder by death—But we permit RUM to burn up the pockets and bowels of our manufactures, and to kill thousands of our citizens every year with impunity. Should a being from a world where that cursed liquor is unknown, visit our earth, & in particular that part of it which is called the United States, and witness the shocking incongruity of our conduct in tolerating that intolerable foe to industry—virtue—health—and life—he would certainly conclude that our brains were made of the clippings and parings of the brains of the inhabitants of all the other worlds in the universe. — *(Pennsf. Gazz.)*

Massachusetts State Lottery.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the following

SCHEME

of the THIRD CLASS of said Lottery, which will commence drawing on or before THURSDAY, the 22d of July next in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston. A list of Prizes will be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	are	200
15	of	100	are	1500
20	of	50	are	1000
25	of	40	are	1000
30	of	30	are	900
40	of	20	are	800
50	of	10	are	500
60	of	8	are	480
100	of	6	are	600
1725	of	4	are	6900
2070 Prizes,				15880
3930 Blanks.			Deduction,	2000
			Premiums,	120
6000 Tickets,				18000

PREMIUMS,

Dollars.
30 To the first Number drawn Blank.
20 do. On the 2nd day of drawing.
20 do. On the 3d day of drawing.
20 do. On the 4th day of drawing.
30 Last number drawn Blank.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 20, 1790.

THE *LARK*.

THAT beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Tupper,

WILL COVER

at the Stable of the Subscriber, upon the most reasonable terms.

The credit of the LARK, for a sire, is equal, both for strength, beauty and activity to any Horse in the country.—Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May 25, 1790.

WILL be kept for covering at the Stable of William Moore, YOUNG SCRIP, OLD VIRGINIA, and the famous Bull JACK-ASS. The Horses will cover at 9/. the season, or 4/6. the single leap. Four pounds in Cash will be given for each Mule at 5 months old, without any charge for the use of the Jack.

Greenfield, May 17, 1790.

☞ WANTED, a lively active LAD, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Saddling business.—Enquire of ELIEL GILBERT.

Greenfield, May 20, 1790.