FRIDAY, May 18.

Mr. Gilman informed the House, that yesterday the joint committee of both houses presented to the President of the United States, an act for the encouragement of leating by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

Also several resolution respecting arrears of pay due to officers and soldiers of the Virginia and N. Carolina lines of the late army.

The following motion of Mr. Gerry, in substance, was adopted. That whenever the ayes and noes are called on a particular question, the subject matter of such question shall be entered on the journals of the House.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the resolutions respecting the assumption of the state debts, which he laid on the table yesterday should now be taken into consideration by the house.

This motion was negatived—25 to 19.

Mr. Gerry then moved that they should be taken up on Monday next in the committee of the whole; Mr. Parker opposed this motion, after several observations in opposition to the assumption, moved that the subject should be referred to a committee of the whole on the first Monday in December next; a long debate ensued, Mr. Lee moved next Monday week, and Mr. Livermore next Monday fortnight.

The first Monday in December, and next Monday fortnight were put and negatived. Next Monday week was finally agreed upon, when the resolutions are to be taken up by the committee of the whole House.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for adjusting, and satisfying the claims of Frederick William de Steuben, were read. Mr. Goodhue moved that the consideration thereof should be postponed to the next session. This motion was opposed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Vining, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Page, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Livermore, and being put was negatived.

The several amendments were agreed to. That which proposes, after striking out the 7000 dollars, to add 500 dollars, to the annuity, was on motion of Mr. Thatcher, determined by ayes and noes.—

Ayes.—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Livermore, Moore, Muhlenbergh, Page, Parker, Scott, Sylvester, Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, White Wynkoop.—32.

Noes.—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brwone, Fetter, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorne, Jackson, Leonard, Partridge, Ranselleat, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Williamson.—25.

BRUSSELS, April 7.

Declaration of the Sovereign Congress of the United Provinces.

The Sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States, having been informed that a public rumour is in circulation, of the Congress having entered into certain treaties and negociations with foreign powers, contrary to the rights and liberties of the Republic, and Confederated Provinces, do hereby make this public declaration: That they have entered into no treaty or engagements of any sort with any foreign power; and that they neither have taken, nor intend to take, any steps with any foreign power tending in the most distant degree to affect the independance, the commerce, the finances, or the rights of the republic at large, or of any one province in particular. They therefore earnest intreat all citizens to be on their guard against any insinuations of that kind, which can only be made by ill-minded persons, whose aim it is to diminish the patriotism of the citizens, to foment divisions, and to alter the affections of the nation towards its Representatives.

Done in Congress, April 6, 1790.

(Signed)

Le B. de HAVESKERKE, President.
H. C. N. VANDER NOOT.
P. S. VAN EUPEN, Secretary.

April 9.

Yesterday the states of Brabant made public a plan of more equal representation of the people and professed an intention of redressing many grievances which have hitherto existed, and they lamented that reports should ever have gone abroad attributing to them any other sentiments.

The Clergy and Nobles have hitherto been exempted from paying duties upon wine, provisions of divers sorts, and other articles due to the city; and yesterday the Assembly of Chief Doyens, whose department those affairs belong to, signified that in future all ranks of people should be subject to the same impositions; happy would it have been for many who have proved the victims of the distractions of the times, had these dawnings of justice and patriotism been manifested a little earlier: But since the grievious accusations preferred against General Vander Mersch arrived here last night with his Adjutant Mesemacket. Innumerable reports of a dreadful contest having taken place between him and the army dispatched to his partisans at Namur under General Schoenfeldt, have been circulated, but the truth appears to be, that M. Vander Mersch being apprized of the coming of about 4000 men in order of battle, towards Namur, put himself at the head of his men, amounting to near the same number, and marched out of the town in the same order; the two armies advanced in sight of each other, and M. Vander Mersch then advanced and met General Schoenfeldt accompanied by deputies from the Sovereign Congress, a parley ensued, and the event was, that both armies marched amicably into Namur together; the horrors of civil war were thus upon the point of breaking out with the greatest fereocity; but happily they were averted; some people affirm that Vander Mersch was put under civil arrest upon his return to Namur, and obliged to give his parole to surrender himself here to the War-Office department, to which they attribute his arrival last night at eight o'clock.

The Count de Roxieres, Governour of Namur has been in custody here since Wednesday, and it is said that the Comte de la Mark is guarded in view by 50 men at Namur. The moment is very precarious, and to add to the distress of the time, some factious spirits to the very great prejudice of the town, have frightened away almost all the refuged Patriot Hollanders who had taken their residence here and whose annual expenditures always amounted to near two millions of florins; they struck up a handbill denouncing in thundering terms the vengence which ought to pursue those Hollanders, whom they accused of being traitors and fomenters of division in the country, and of fabricating base calumnies against the immortal Vander Noot, adding, "it is time my countrymen to prescribe them three days to quit the city, and six days to leave the Belgic Provinces." Several of them alarmed at these threats, waited upon Mr. Vander Noot to know whether the bad bill was done with his privity; he answered that it was not; they then requested that he would take them under his protection and answer for their safety in a public placard; this, he said, he was unable to do; however a placard was published by the states yesterday, intimating that they had been with indignation the abuse made of the press, in the hand bill above alluded to, and declared that it met with their hearty and severe disapprobation; the Hollanders were however mentioned, and this ambiguity was not favourable to their alarms, so that they are all departing with great precipitation, they take the road to Lille, and some men to establish themselves at Geneva.

The advanced posts of the army, at Nattoye, are reinforced by 300 men of M. Loche's Legion, 250 from Mons, and 250 other troops; the enemy are only at an hour's distance; they are said to increase in numbers very fast, and it is to be apprehended that an expedition into this country is resolved upon, for a Courier arrived here two days ago with a manifesto from Leopold, and further propositions, to which he gives Congress only ten days to deliberate on them. He has recalled Count Cobenzel and Transfin and sent to Vienna, so that his measures seem decided upon.

P. S. A letter from General Vander Mersch is this moment come from the press, addressed to the states; "my lords," says he, "I am come here in pursuance of your command; crimes of the blackest nature are imputed to me; if I am guilty my head ought to fall, if I am innocent, as my conscience testifies, I ought to be exculpated—death or reparation is then what I demand."—This does not seem the language or conduct of guilt.

LONDON, April 16.

The revolution threatened in New Spain will make the court of Madrid sufficiently uneasy; ingratitude to Great Britain, in aiding colonies to revolt. About the year 1760, the Mexicans tired of slavery, and groaning under the galling yoke of ecclesiastical hierarchy, empowering the Marquis de Auberade to offer Lord Shelburne, then minister of state, a large territory, and subsidy of three hundred thousand pounds a year, for the assistance of two English frigates, and a regiment of infantry; and the expense of this secret armament was to be paid by the colonists; but this proposal, though very advantageous, was refused by the cabinet, as it tended to promote rebellion.

The Prince de Conti, having returned to Paris, will probably, induce several others of the French fugitive Princes to follow his example. The absence of many of the French nobility from their own country, is one cause of the great scarcity of ready money.

The division of the family compact will be one of the advantages arising to Spain, from the revolution in France. The government of Madrid has already began to shew its disposition towards the French revolutionists, by having laid a new additional duty of five per cent. on all French goods imported into Spain, and it seem said this regulation is to have a retrospect effect.

That Spain was long ago weary of the family compact, can be little doubted. It involved Spain in wars, from which the reaped nothing but loss and disgrace. Yet, until now, Spain had no pretence to break off the alliance.

When the last letters left Vienna, all the field officers were preparing to leave the place on their rout to their respective armies.

Marshal Laudohn will meet the King of Prussia bravely in the field, should the latter commence hostilities. The flower of the Austrian army has been drafted off towards Bohemia and Gallicia, which provinces will become the theatre of war in case of a rupture.

It is the opinion of the best informed people, that Great-Britain cannot be involved unless by her own precipitation, either as an auxiliary or principal in the approaching contest.

MAY 6.

WAR between England and Spain.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 5.

The Duke of Leeds informed the House that he had a Message from his Majesty to deliver to their Lordships, which Message was as follows:

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

"His Majesty having received information that two ships under the British flag, and navigated by British sailors, and also that two other ships that have not as yet been sufficiently ascertained, were captured in the Nootka Sound, on the Western coast of North-America, by two ships commanded by Spanish Officers, the cargoes of which were seized, and the sailors taken prisoners, and sent into a Spanish Port.

"That before this official intelligence was received, it was known that one ship belonging to this country had been captured; an application for which had been made to the Court of Spain by the British Ambassador at Madrid, to have her and her cargo restored—That orders were accordingly given by that Court for this purpose, but that before this, the Vice-Roy of Mexico had restored this ship, under the idea that the officers were ignorant of the rights of Spain, and because he had received orders from his Court to shew every regard to the British nation—That the Spaniards claimed an exclusive privilege to the trade, navigation, and fisheries of those coasts—That the capture of these British ships which had not been restored had been mentioned to the Spanish Ambassador to state to his Court—That the same business had been laid before the Court of Spain by our Ambassador of Madrid, but that no satisfaction or restitution had been made by that Court—That his Britannick Majesty was extremely anxious that the same harmony and friendship should subsist between the two Courts as on former occasions; at the same time being informed that several armaments were now equipping in the ports of Spain—he recommended it to his faithful Commons to take into consideration the increase of the armaments of this country, so as to enable him to support and maintain the honour and dignity of his crown, and the real interest of his people."

GENERAL PRESS.

The consequences naturally resulting from this behaviour of the Court of Spain, have been, a message from his Majesty, and an exertion on the part of the Members of Administration, to make proper preparations for resenting the insult offered to the British flag by the capture of those vessels: Accordingly Press-Warrants were issued on Tuesday at two o'clock, and at one o'clock yesterday morning, a very smart and general press took place on the River, and in the course of four hours, almost every merchant ship between London and Gravesend was stripped of its crews.

By the returns made to the Admiralty yesterday, the number of men secured in the River on Tuesday night amounts to near 2000. No doubt this number is considerably increased by a general press throughout every seaport in the kingdom.

NAVAL ARMAMENT.

On Tuesday morning, an express arrived at Admiral Roddam's, at Portsmouth, ordering the Southampton, Pegasus, Nautilus, Termagant, Flirt, and Drake ships to sail on that night, on special services. The captains of the Guardships were likewise ordered to sleep on board, and the Hebe was directed to follow the Pegasus, &c. the next morning.

Besides these orders, the Admiralty Board thought proper yesterday, to order the following ships to be immediately put in commission:

Royal Sovereign 100. *Victory* 100. *Formidable* 98. *Princess Royal* 98. *Gibraltar* 80. *Egmont* 74. *Valiant* 74. *Warrior* 74. *Robust* 74. *Alexander* 74. *Alfred* 74. *Courageux* 74. *Canada* 74. *Arethusa* 38. *Minerva* 38. *La Nymphe* 36. *La Prudente* 36. *Melampus* 36. *Ishigenia* 32. *Winchelsea* 32. *Hind* 28. *Hussar* 28. *Cyclops* 28. *Boreas* 28. *Dublin* 20. *Zephyr*, fire-ship 12.

A frigate has already been dispatched to Gibraltar—and it is supposed that a squadron will immediately follow it.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

APPOINTMENTS—*By Authority.*

Edward Church, *of Georgia formerly of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States of America, for the port of Bilboa.*

Thomas Auldjo, *Vice Consul for the port of Cowes.*

The Sieur Etienna Cathalan, *Vice Consul for the port of Marseilles.*

John Parish, *Vice Consul for the port of Hamburgh.*

A letter from Paris of April 25 says, that all was peace in that kingdom—and all fears of a counter revolution in an end.

Dublin newspapers mention, that "the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, in that kingdom, have elected JAMES BOWDOIN, *Esq. late Governor of Massachusetts, to be an honorary member of that society.*

DISCOVERIES IN FORT GEORGE.

During the course of the operations in levelling the works at Fort George, several articles have been dug up, and probably had been dejected, and have lain there ever since the first settlement in this city. Among other curiosities, are a number of old Dutch tobacco pipes, somewhat different from those in use at the present day, and more clumsily made; also the remains of a brass hilted sword of the fashion of the last century, which in its better days might possibly have made a part of the warlike furniture of some honest Batavian, or might even have had the honour to have graced the side of the Commandant of New Amsterdam. Besides the above, a few pieces of coin have been found—the most curious is a silver piece about the size and value of a sixpence, coined in Groningen in the year 1603.

In repacking the earth where the Chapel † *formerly stood, a number of bones have been dug up, but the coffins were totally decayed. These vaults have also been discovered. On opening the first which was within the walls of the Chapel, only the remains of a single coffin were to be seen, which by the plate appears to have been the body of the Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Hyde, wife of Gov. Hunter, who died the 8th of August 1716. The coffin was almost totally decayed.*

The second vault contained the remains of four or five coffins, two of which were of lead. One of them contained the remains of the Earl of Bellamont, who died in 170

* *This first so called when in possession of the Dutch.*

† *The Chapel was accidentally burnt down in the spring of 1741, owing to some carelessness in soldering a leaden gutter.*

Governor of this then Province, as appears from a silver escutcheon chased with the arms of the Coote family of Ireland, being three coots with coronets as supporters.—The other coffin probably contains the remains of his Lady. In the third vault nothing remained but a few boxes, the coffins being entirely decayed into dust.

BOSTON, June 24.

Sketch of Proceedings in the General Court.

IN SENATE—FRIDAY JUNE 18.

A Motion for reconsidering a late vote not to suspend the Excise Law, was made and debated; on the question being put it passed in the affirmative. Yeas 17, Nays 13. The time proposed by the Senate to which the Excise Law shall be suspended, is the Third Wednesday of the next session of the General Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1790.

The report of the joint committee on the subject of the choice of Federal Representatives, came down from the Hon. Senate with various amendments. In dividing the State. Nantucket and Dukes' County were *added* to Suffolk District.—Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable were made a district; and the County of Hampshire was made a District; and the County of Berkshire a district. A motion was made to concur with the Senate in this new arrangement; when the question being put, it passed in the negative.

For concuring, 51;
Against 77.

Mr. Bacon moved for a reconsideration of the vote; which occasioned a lengthy debate; when the question for a reconsideration being put, it passed in the negative—the House adhering to their former resolution, by which the State is to be districted as at the first choice.

EXCISE LAW.

Agreeably to assignment, the House took up the resolution of the Senate for suspending the Excise Law of this State. A lengthy debate ensued on the subject. A concurrence was advocated with much force of elegant reasoning, by Mr. Jones, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Breck, Dr. Eustis, Dr. Jarvis, and others, who pointed out the pernicious consequences which resulted from the Law—by its partial operation—its tendency to injure the fair trader—promote the interest of the fraudulent—and the general complaint against it.

Mr. Bacon, Mr. Holmes Mr. Bowers, and others, spake on the subject with much candour, in opposition to a concurrence; until such funds should be appointed but as a substitute for the deficiency, the suspension or repeal would occasion in the revenue. The debate was closely continued until the usual time of adjournment, when the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of Senate of yesterday, for appointing a committee to bring in a Bill for the purpose of suspending the operation of an Act to raise a public Revenue by Excise, &c. and the question being taken, Whether the House would concur with the Hon. Senate in the said order, it passed in the negative, 138 members being present, 46 only voting in the affirmative.—A motion was made and seconded, that the said vote be reconsidered so far as that the subject lie open to debate on Tuesday next, and that the order of Senate be committed in the mean time; and the question being put, passed in the negative also, 126 members being present—Yeas, 59 only.

A motion was then made and seconded, that a Committee be raised to bring in a Bill to repeal the Excise law when Congress shall assume the debt of the Commonwealth—and the question being put, it was determined in the affirmative, 125 members being present—Yeas 72. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Breck, Mr. Wedgery, Mr. Bowdoin and Mr. Shurtliff were then appointed that Committee. And ordered to report on Monday next.

MONDAY, JUNE 21,

FEDERAL SENATOR.

After a lengthy discussion it was finally agreed, in the choice of a Federal Senator, to adopt the mode used in the first election, the two branches having a negative on each other; and to-morrow 11 o'clock assigned for coming to the choice on the part of the House.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

At eleven o'clock, agreeably to assignment, the house chose a committee to collect, sort, and count the votes for one Senator, to represent this State, in the Congress of the United States; who after attending that service, reported, that the whole number of votes was 122—62 making a choice, that the Honourable Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. had 45.—Hon. George Cabot, Esq. had 33.—Charles Jarvis, Esq. had 32.—Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. had 6.—Hon. Nathan Dane, Esq. had 2—and the Hon. Samuel Holton, Esq. 2.—The Speaker declared there was not a choice.

The Committee proceeded a third time, and having collected the votes, &c. reported the whole number of votes to be 123—62 making a choice; that the Hon. George Cabot, Esq. had 45.—Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. 43.—Charles Jarvis, Esq. 22.—and no choice being made.

The Committee proceeded a third time, and having collected the votes, &c. Reported the whole number to be 125—62 making a choice.

That the Hon. GEORGE CABBOT, Esq. had 63 votes, and was chosen, by the House. The other gentlemen voted for the last time, were, Mr. Gorham, who had 36. Dr. Jarvis, 20. and Dr. Holden, 4 votes.

Messrs Bacon, Gardner and Jarvis were chosen a committee, on the part of the House, to consider the expediency of instructing the Senators from this State in Congress, to use their utmost influence and endeavours, to obtain a reduction of the compensations, salaries and pensions, in general, which have been granted by that Hon. Body, and report.

A Bill for the conditional repeal of the Excise Law, was read a second time and committed. [*This bill is to take effect when Congress assume the State Debts.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

A bill for the Manufacture of Nails, was read and referred to the next session of the General Court.

A resolve passed the House empowering the Supreme Executive to appoint a Physician and Surgeon for the Castle, and establishing his pay at 7. 50 per annum.

A bill to repeal in cases of the Assumption of the State debts, by the Congress of the United States, an Act, "entitled an Act to raise a public Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the collection thereof," passed the 3d of March, 1790, read the third time; whereupon a motion was made and seconded, that the same be committed to be amended, so as to suspend the operation of part of the Excise Law, till Congress assume the State Debts; and the question being put, passed in the negative.—The said bill then passed to be engrossed.

SENATE, June 22.

The Hon. House having made choice of the Hon. GEORGE CABOT, Esq. to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, the same was sent up for concurrence.—A committee was chosen to collect, sort and count the votes for a Federal Senator, who reported, that the whole number of votes was 31, That the Hon. GEORGE CABOT, Esq. had 24 votes, and was chosen a Senator of the United States, to commence when the time of the Hon. TRISTRAM DOLTON, Esq. expires.

The Hon Senate have concurred; in appointing a Committee, to consider the expediency of instructing our Senators in Congress, on the Reduction of Compensations, Salaries, &c. Mr. Austin, Jun. and Mr. Fowler, are appointed.

Yesterday afternoon a melancholy catastrophe happened in this town—a man by the name of Henry Trescott, in the 84th year of his age, put an end to his existence in a very shocking manner.

It appeared by the evidence produced before the Coroner's Inquest, that he was a man of violent passions and extravagant ideas—having put a very large charge in an old pistol, he placed the muzzle to his mouth, and set fire to the powder with a lighted pipe of tobacco,—The explosion blew off the front part of his face and his brains to a considerable distance—his skull was in small pieces, near ten feet from the place where he was found, which was on Fort Hill. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict—*That he was guilty of Suicide.*

Last Tuesday evening two young women, who lived in Mr. Frederick W. Geyer's family, in Cambridge, having occasion to bathe themselves in the river, and venturing too far, were both unfortunately drowned.—The body of one of them was found yesterday morning drifted a considerable distance down the river—of the body of the other we have not heard.

A melancholy accident happened at New-York, on the evening of the 13th inst.—A promising boy, 9 years of age, nephew of Sir John Temple, fell overboard from a sloop in the North River, and was drowned—his body was found the next day.

NORTHAMPTON, June 30.

A letter received at Winchester, [Virg.] the 18th inst. dated at Lexington, Kentucky, May 29th says, "Yesterday a body of Indians came into this neighbourhood, killed several white people, took several children prisoners, and carried off a number of horses. Two companies march to-morrow in pursuit of them. Much trouble is expected in this quarter this summer, as the savages appear to be determined on every barbarity and mischief in their power."

Since the last of April, 600 emigrants have arrived in the Potowmack from Europe, destined to the lands of the Ohio Company. Some of them are persons of fortune, and proprietors in the lands—others are mechanics, from Paris and other cities of France; and husbandmen from the Provinces of France, from Germany, &c.

The Hon. JOSEPH STANTON, and the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, are chosen, by the Legislature of Rhode-Island, Senators to represent that state in Congress.

DIED]—Of a Paralytic stroke, on Friday morning last, at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in this town, Mr. JACOB McDANIELL, of Amherst, in this county, Merchant, in the 46th year of his age. The corpse was the same day removed by his friends to Amherst, and on Saturday decently interred, attended by a numerous and respectable collection of friends and acquaintance from the vicinity, as also a procession of the fraternity of Free Masons, (of which society he was a member) clothed with their insignia—to whom a moft pathetic and finely adapted Sermon was preached by the Rev. *David Parsons* of Amherst from Psalm xxxix. 4—*Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am.*—The philanthropy and fivavity of Mr. *McDaniell's* temper, embellished by an engaging sincerity and affability of manners, moft embalm his memory in the breasts of those who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

Broke into the inclosure of the

Subscriber on the first inst. a two year old brindle Steer, with a white face and tail, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

BARZILLAI BANNISTER.

Goshen, June 29, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following

Non-resident proprietors of Lands, lying in the town of Wendell, and County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed in the following manner, viz.

John Alms, 120 acres, 60*l.* value, state tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* School tax, 10*d.* Minister's tax, 2/6.

Jonathan Bowker, No. 26, 90 acres, 60*l.* value, state tax 8*d.* 1*q.* Town and County tax, 1/6. School tax, 10*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 2/8.

Mrs. Chickley, No. 1, 200 acres, 70*l.* value, State tax, 9*d.* 2*q.* Town and County tax, 1/7 2*q.* School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.* No. 10. School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.*

Thomas Fairweather, Esq. 200 acres, 100*l.* value, State tax, 1/1 2*q.* Town and County tax, 2/4.

Mr. Turner, No. 60, 100 acres, 60*l.* value, State tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* Minister's tax 2/6.

Mary-Ann Townsend, 200 acres, 180*l.* value, State tax, 1/2 Town and County tax, 2/4.

Ephraim Hapgood, No. 54, 76 acres, 26*l.* value, State tax, 3*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 7*d.* 3*q.*—School tax, 4*d.* 1*q.* Minister's tax, 1/1.

Josiah Dow, School tax, 8/1 2*q.*

Ebenezer Johnson, for Jabez Merrill's Lot, 84 acres, 50*l.* value, School tax, 8*d.* 1*q.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Ofgood, inhabiter in said Wendell, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

HANNANIAH RAND, Constable for 1789.

Wendell, June 7, 1790.

JOSEPH CLAP, jun.

Has just received at his Store directly opposite the Meeting House in Southampton, an assortment of

English & West-India Goods,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

Broadcloths,	Porringers
Velvets	Plates
Corduroys	Case Knives and Forks
Thicksetts	Cutlees
Jeans and Fustians	Penknives
Lambskins	Shoe knives
Baizes	Spurns
Florentines	Snuff Boxes
Sattinet	Wood Screws
Lastings	Chest & Cupboard Locks
Black and Pink Moreens	Till & Fa l Locks
Shallpons	Table Locks
Durants	Tea Spoons
Gallimancoes	Table do.
Cambletees	Horn Combs
Irish Linnens	Shoe & Knee Buckles
Vest Patterns	Sleeve Buttons
Bucram	Carpenter's Rules
Men's and Women's Cotton Hose	Brass Handles & Escutcheons
Men's Worsted do.	Brass & Paper Ink Pots
Men's Fancy Hose	Mill and Handsaw Files
Men's & Women's Leather Gloves,	Brass stand-Table Ketches
Women's Worsted do.	Iron do.
Black & White Silk Mitts	Brass Hinges for Tables
Shawls	Brass Rules
Callicoes, Chintzes	Brass Nobbs
Blue, Red, & White Pocket Handkerchiefs	Shears and Scissors
Common Stick Fans	Spectacles
Quality & shoe Binding	Snuffers
Cotton and Silk Flagg Handkerchiefs	Snaffle and Curb Bits
Bandanno do.	Marking Irons
Romal do.	Tacks
Barcelona do.	Awl Blades & Hafts
Muslin	Raisins
Muslin Handkerchiefs	Buckle Brushes
Plain Lawn	Brass Cocks
Lawn Handkerchiefs,	Curricombs
Lawn Aprons	Stirrup-Irons
Cambrick	Door Handles and Ketches
Black & White Millinet	H & HL Hinges
Black and White Gauze,	Warming Pans
Tiffany Handkerchiefs	Pewter Quart and Pint Cups
Mode of different widths	Block-tin Teapots
Lastrings	Writing Paper
Red, Blue, White and Green Sarsenet	4d and 10d Nails
Blue & Green Persians	Flints
Sewing Silk and Twift	Steel Plated Handsaws
A Variety of Ribbons	Fishhooks
Black and White Edgings	Plain Candlesticks
Dutch Lace	Brass nubb'd do.
Tapes	Jappan do.
Holland & Cambric Thread	A variety of Coat & Vest Buttons
Pins & Needles	A number of articles of Crockery
Tafies	Padlocks
Wire Ribbon	Bellows
Stick Wire	W. I. and New-England Rum
Bibles	Molasses
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass	Sugar
Brass Kettles	Tea
Powder and Shot	Chocolate
Sciskles	Rock Salt
German Steel	Indigo.
Pewter Platters	
Quart and Pint Basons	

N. B. Most kinds of Country Product will be received in pay ment.

June 28, 1790.