wholeness, be of the first consequence in society, what praise is due him, who, with such impartiality, abilities and attention, presides in this large and increasing Academy?

Partial as I am, Rev. Sir, to this mode of education: warm as my bosom glows with respect and gratitude for your parental and unceasing cares for my improvements, I have not risen to disgust you with a catalogue of commendations, of which, few of your acquaintance—none of this society, can be ignorant. That respect you have taught me to entertain, for the most virtuous and deserving, I feel for you.—The useful and moral precepts I have so often received from you, I will endeavour to carry with me into the world, and hope I may hereafter to improve upon them as I advance in life. While the finger of science, so evidently points to this innocent sublime retreat for the education of our sex, may no demon of discord be permitted to enter these peaceful groves. May the roots of this tree of knowledge of good only, you are directing our feeble sex to appreciate, be forever supported and enriched by the unshaken soil of virtue, and its branches continually encircled by the rainbow of refined and useful science.

To the Lee Director of this infant Academy, and his amiable lady, a tribute is due which I will not fully by attempting to describe.—Their places being so agreeably, and respectably filled, does not lessen our love and esteem for them, or with us, eclipse a ray of the purity with which their characters forever shone. Had not an important demand in the church called them to a more elevated situation, pleasing would it have been to this Academy could they have continued a charge, for which nature and education had so happily formed them. The winds, on whose wings our sobs were wafted to Lettitz, and the Lehigh with whose waters our tears were mingled, can witness to the grief and reluctance with which we bade them the last adieu. Their friendly images are too deeply engraved upon the tablet of our hearts for time to erase.—May the gentle breath of peace forever attend them!

I have now arrived at the most distressing scene, circumstances have ever forced me to endure.——

The curtain of separation is now drawing——

I must bid you a long—perhaps with some of you it will be an eternal adieu.—May our seperating not break or weaken, but extend & strengthen the cords of love and friendship with which we have here been bound.—To your own breasts my beloved and dear friends, I appeal for a description of the sensations with which my bosom is now agitated.

With the sincerity of a friend—the duty of a child—and the love of a sister—I bid you all a final adieu!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

THE Bill making an appropriation to discharge the claims of the widow Sterling—and the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to finish the Light House on Portland head—were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons introduced the following resolution—That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorised to close the present session, and to adjourn the respective houses on Monday next—to meet again on the first Monday in December next—on motion "Monday" was struck out and Tuesday inserted—A motion to expunge "December," and to insert March occasioned some debate, and was finally negatived.

Mr. Vining introduced a resolution to the following purport, which was agreed to—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, in the recess of Congress, to ascertain the amount of the arreatages due to the Invalid Pensioners of the United States, and to the Widows of deceased Officers, and report at the next session.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States were taken up.—The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments; sundry alterations were proposed, but were not agreed to—A motion made by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) to strike out 13 cents, the duty on salt, for the purpose of inserting 9 cents, occasioned a considerable debate. The question on striking out was determined in the negative.—Ayes 28—Noes 30.

The house went through the amendments, and agreed to the whole with very few alterations.

A message was received from the President of the United States with the ratification by the State of New-Jersey, of the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States—New-Jersey has ratified all the amendments except the second and thirteenth.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill to compensate Thomas Barclay, for various services—concurred in with amendments.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved for leave to bring in a bill for altering the times of holding the Courts in S. Carolina and Georgia. Adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, AUGTST 7.

The bill for appointing a surveyor general was read a second time, and on the question for engrossing was rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with Estements of additional sums necessary to be provided for the support of government by further appropriations. Also informing the house that a surplus to the amount of one million of dollars arising from the revenue of the present year, beyond the appropriations made by law will remain in the treasury, and suggesting the propriety of applying the same towards buying up the public debt in the market.

The house went into a committee on the said letter and report, and came to the following resolutions thereon.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage be reserved and appropriated for satisfying demands against the United States, not otherwise specially provided for; and that an act for that purpose ought to be passed the present session.

Resolved, That out of the monies reserved during the present session for the support of government from the duties on imports and tonnage, a sum not exceeding thirty eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy five cents be appropriated for the payment of the debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late commissary of prisoners, for the subsistence of the officers of the late army while in captivity.

Resolved, That provision by law should be immediately made for the application of the surplus sum which shall remain in the Treasury after all the appropriations made during the present session shall be satisfied, in conformity to the tenour of the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Vining, Mr. Maddison, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the purpose.

A report was received from the secretary of the treasury, relative to lost certificates; which was read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the senate, that they had considered the resolution of the house on the petition of Mr. Mentges, and had nonconcurred the same. Also, that they had considered the bill for the appointment of two additional commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and non-concurred in the same.

Also, that the senate had considered the bill making provision for the disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States; and had agreed to the same.

Another message was received from the senate that they had passed the bill respecting the completing the light house on Portland head. Also, that they had agreed to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, with some amendments. Also, that the senate agreed to the resolution for an adjournment on Tuesday next.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, and agreed to the same.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Fitzsimons from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making certain appropriations; also a bill for reducing the debt of the United States. The said bills were read a first and second time and committed.

The house went into a committee on these bills, separately;—they were both amended and passed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen;—and agreed to the same.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill for satisfying the claims of Lady Sterling, with amendments—the said amendments being taken into consideration were agreed to.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) from the committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the treasurer of the United States, for the last two quarters, made a report on the same; which was read and laid on the table.

The memorial and representation of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the fisheries, was referred to the secretary of state.

Mr. Gilman, Mr. White, and Mr. Smith (S. C.) were appointed a committee, to join a committee of the senate to notify the President, of the proposed recess of Congress.

The house resolved that all surveys of lands in the United States made under the direction of the late geographer general, agreeable to contracts for such parts of said lands made with the late board of treasury be returned to, and presented by the secretary of the treasury so as to complete the said contracts: and that the said secretary is hereby authorised to direct the making and completing any other surveys that remain to be made, so as to, comply on the part of the United States, with the several contracts aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

TUESDAY AUGUST 10.

A message was received from The President of the United States, to notify the house that the following Acts had received his assent, viz.

An Act making further provision for payment of the public debt of the United States.

An Act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the Continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands therein described.

An Act to authorise the secretary of the treasury to take measures for finishing the light house on Portland head, in the province of Maine.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee, reported the following enrolled bills.

An Act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States, and of certain other persons.

An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

An Act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

An Act to alter the times for holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the district courts of Pennsylvania, shall in future be held in the city of Philadelphia only.

A message was received from the senate to inform the house that they have passed a resolution to adjourn. This resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Esquire,

Governor of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Court of the said Commonwealth, begun and held at Boston, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of May last, stands adjourned to Wednesday the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1791, then to meet at Boston aforesaid: And whereas important business requires an earlier attendance of the General Court, than the time to which it stands adjourned.

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to convene the General Court, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of *September* next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to meet at the State House in Boston; and all the Members of the said Court, are required to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

And the Sheriffs of the several Counties, their Under Sheriffs, or Deputies, and the Constables of the several Towns within the same, are directed to cause this Proclamation, to be forthwith published, and posted within their respective Precincts.

Given at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this nineteenth day of August, Anno Domini, 1790, and in the fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

MADRID, [Spain] May 25.

Many councils have been held here of late, occasioned by the numerous couriers from London, Lisbon, and Paris—but there is not the smallest appearance of any intention in our Court to give up its claims to the exclusive navigation of the Southern Ocean. Portugal, in consequence of the family marriage which took place lately, abandons Great-Britain to join our cause. The preparations for war go on with more vigour than ever.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Sittings of May 26.

M. Bailly rising, exposed the disorders which for these three days past have troubled the capital. A number of foreign vagabonds swarm at the bar: The people incline to the most cruel executions. On Monday two men accused of theft were hung without any form of law. Yesterday another who was accused had the fatal cord already fastened, when M. de la Fayette came up and saved his life—And when one of these mad-men, who stirred up the people, cried out that the unhappy wretch ought to be retaken, the illustrious commander himself immediately seized the disturber and conducted him to the Chatelet. A new species of courage, and a sublime homage paid to the laws!

Friday June 10.

M. Bouche stated a curious fact that lately occured at Aix. The Regiments de Vexine and Royal Marine, being at variance, happened to meet, and were on the point of engaging. The Mayor being apprized of the occurrence, went and harranged them, which had not the least effect. He then fell on his knees, and called on them to fire their pieces at him, that he might die, rather than be witness of such a scene. The regiments were so much moved by his eloquente and attitudes, that they were immediately reconciled, and united their forces in dispersing a multitude of vagabonds, who waited for the moment they should engage to begin a general pillage in the city. The city of Aix propose to erect a monument to this worthy citizen.

Monday June 13.

M. Malouet, from the Committee of Marine, presented to the Assembly a state of the expense of arming 14 ships of the line, 14 frigates, and 14 smaller vessels, the total of which amounted to 13,858,120 livres.—This State the Assembly ordered to be printed, that it might undergo a further examination, and, in the mean time, voted to the Minister of Marine the sum of three millions of extraordinaries on account of the present armaments; out of which he must render an account when the marine accounts are made up.

LONDON, June 19.

Our government have issued additional orders to the various offices for further arming. The Lords of the Admiralty put three more ships of the line into commission, two of which are the Elephant of 74, and the Ardent of 64 guns—also five new frigates.

The bodies and skeletons found in the dungeons of the Bastile, were deposited on the 1st inst. in St. Paul's church yard. The funeral ceremony was accompanied with solemn pomp—The bier was borne by twelve of the workmen employed in the demolition of that fortress, and the pall supported by those who had disinterred the corpses: they had their tools conspicuous with a label containing these words—"Tremble, ye enemies of publick good!" On the coffin were placed a chain and ballet, found very near one of the victims. The battalion, and almost all the citizens of the de la Culture, attended this funeral.

JUNE 22.

A draught of 170 men from the 17th regiment—all the effective men it contains—is ordered immediately on board the fleet at Portsmouth—the 29th regiment is to be march to-day in the room of the 17th.—Letters other marching regiments have also received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for that place.

The account current between the courts of London and Madrid is going on so rapidly, that, when the Spanish Government feel themselves compelled to discharge it, which will unquestionably be the case, they may probably be allowed at the enormity of the sum. The expenditure of the British armaments amounted, on Friday 1d, to one million one hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds sterling.

A Courier has been dispatched to Paris, to know the intentions of the French, with respect to the family compact, should a rupture between this country & Spain take place. A messenger has also been dispatched to Naples for the same purpose.

The sun of Old England beat a fact, which it is to be wished may stand uncontradicted in the book of fame for centuries to come, that our marine is in part composed of line of battle ships taken from the enemy, whilst there exists not one power that can trace a ship of the line taken from the British nation.

SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

Further particulars of the late Revel by the Swedes.

"The Duke of Sudermania, immediately upon the failure of his first attempt on the Russian fleet, lying in the Harbour of Revel at Anchor, in which he lost two ships of the line, retired about ten leagues from the harbour to repair the damage his fleet had sustained, and to prepare for a second attack before any relief could be afforded to the Russian fleet. As soon as he had retired, he sailed for the harbour, at a league distance from which, the Russian fleet was discovered ready to dispute with the Swedes the entrance. Upon a council being held by the Duke, it was resolved to attack the Russians, and the signals being given, the fleet bore down for the attack, which was maintained for near six hours with the utmost fury—at length the Swedes broke the Russian line, which threw them into much confusion—when the Swedes, taking the advantage of the general confusion into which the Russians were thrown, followed them with their whole force into the harbour, where, after a short but dreadful conflict and carnage, the Russian ships which remained afloat struck, and the castle and town surrendered."

DUBLIN, June 26.

Several armed vessels are ordered from Portsmouth, to sail for this city, Cork, Waterford, Belfast, &c. to receive recruits for the army and navy.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) July 29.

By Capt. Stanly, who arrived here yesterday from St. Eustatia, we learn that preparations for war are making in every one of the West-India Islands, and several privateers were fitting out in St. Eustatia.

We are informed, that the inhabitants of this town intend to meet for the purpose of appointing a committee to prepare instructions for their representative, and a petition to be presented to the General Assembly, beseeching that body to remonstrate to Congress, on the impropriety of raising money by an excise.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

It has been said "that that form of government is best, which is best administered." But this a most erroneous opinion, and has done great mischief in the world. As well might we say that that kind of carriage is best which is conducted by the best driver. A waggon is certainly a safer carriage than a cart—and a cart than a wheelbarrow—the conductor of each of them being admitted to be equal to each other in skill and care. Perhaps the vehicles that have been named, are the best illustrations that can be formed of the three different forms of government that have been attempted in the United States. The wheelbarrow represents a *single* legislature—a cart *two branches*—while a waggon represents an assembly—a senate—and a first magistrate, with each a check upon the other. Such is the government of the United States, and such we hope will be the future government of Pennsylvania.

BOSTON, August 26.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 14.

"Some of the blessings anticipated in the removal of Congress to this place, are already beginning to effect. Rents of houses have already risen in a shameful proportion. Even in the outskirts of the city, rents have lately been increased from 14, 16 and 18l. to 25, 28 and 30l. This is oppressive. Our markets, it is expected, will also be dearer than heretofore. Whether the advantages we shall enjoy in the removal of Congress will be equivalent to these advantages upon the inhabitants, time alone will determine. I am convinced, however, if things go on in this manner, a very great majority of our city will have good reason to wish them well settled at Connaogocheque, long before our *ten years* are expired."

On Friday last, Capt. Daniel Mussey, in the brig Delight, arrived at Portland, in 12 days from Gaudalope. The merchant with whom Capt. Mussey transacted business, the day before he sailed, informed him that a war had certainly taken place between Great-Britain and Spain—that a *Declaration of War* from the former against the latter had absolutely arrived from Dominique—and that he himself had read the declaration.

OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RHODE-ISLAND &c.

On Saturday, 14th inst. the PRESIDENT of the United States, sailed from New-York, on a visit to the State of Rhode-Island, accompanied by His Excellency Gov. Clinton, the Secretary of State, Judge Blair, the Hon. Mr. Foster, the Hon. Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, and the Hon. Mr. Gilman, of New-Hampshire, Col. Humphreys, Major Jackson, and Mr. Nelson:—And arrived at

NEWPORT,

on the Tuesday following; where he was welcomed by the ringing of bells, display of colours and repeated discharges of cannon. A large and respectable committee received the President on the Wharf, and with the citizens in procession, escorted him to his residence. At 4 o'clock, the committee waited on, and escorted him to the State-House, where he partook of an elegant dinner, provided for the occasion, the room was emblematically decorated.

After dinner the following toasts were given. 1. The United States. 2. (given by the President) The State we are in, and prosperity to it. 3. Our greatest good Ally. 4. Prosperity to the Constitution of America. 5. May wisdom guide, and may the general good be the great object of the Council of the United States. 6. May the virtues of her citizens equal their valor and wisdom. 7. May they be as zealous in the support of the present government, as they were in the defence of their liberties. 8. May the Last be the First. 9. The memory of the deceased Patriots and Heroes of our country. 10. The fair daughters of America. 11. Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. 12. The cause of liberty.

After the 12th toast, the President withdrew—when the Gentlemen arose and drank, as the 13th. The Man we love.

The greatest decency was observed, and the highest harmony prevailed.

On Wednesday morning, the President was addressed by the town, the Clergy and Society of Free Masons, and after visiting the several parts of the town, embarked on board the packet for

PROVIDENCE,

accompanied as before—where he was received by the citizens formed in procession, agreeable to a previous arrangement, consisting of the different orders, civil and military.

On the President's landing, a federal salute was discharged, and the bells in the town rang a joyful peal.

The general attendance of the citizens of all ranks in procession, together with the brilliant appearance of the Ladies, at the windows, and doors of the houses, testified their pleasure on this happy occasion. In the evening the College Edifice was splendidly illuminated.

Mr. Jacob Hancks, of Newport, has made such further improvements in extracting fresh water from ocean water, as to take nine and one half parts of fresh water from ten of ocean water, so as to answer for land or sea for all the common and culinary purposes of fountain or river water. Mr. Hancks presented a bottle of water extracted by him to the President of the United States, on his late visit at Newport, who was pleased to express himself highly satisfied therewith.

Two young men are committed to goal in Portland on a complaint against them for having wilfully burned, in the night time, the dwelling-house of William Widgery, Esq. of New-Gloucester.

NORTHAMPTON, *September 1.*

Murmurings against any part of the public proceedings will shortly be done away, when the delegates shall have returned to their respective states, and the public are fully informed of the motives which actuated their conduct.

All public bodies, whose duty it is to deliberate, will move slow, and every nation has more to fear from passion and enthusiasm hurrying their representatives into errors, than from over-caution which will waste only time. Ask a party-man why has Congress been so long occupied in funding the debt. Perhaps he will say, because the state debts were crowded in.—Ask another, he will say because opposition was made to assuming the state debts. A moderate man of no party will answer, that business was delayed, because the members could not agree how it should be done. If the advocates for the state debts would have joined the opponents of the measure, they might have finished the whole in a week. The like would have happened if all the members had agreed to the assumption. But did the members use more argument for and against the measure, and did they persevere in the support of their respective opinions with more zeal and industry than the different classes of the citizens desired, and had a just right to require of them? The public has been divided as well and perhaps as much as the members. Each man seems to have become angry because others who opposed his opinions would not yield, and not because his representative persevered in trying to persuade him to do it. He would have been more displeased had he found no support, or a faint one given in Congress to the great measures which have call-up all his patriotism. The session has not been a period of leisure.—As the great subjects of contention are now settled, and a foundation is laid for union, energy, and public credit, there will be less reason for delay in future.—We are just beginning to act as a nation. Business will soon, resume itself a channel, and flow as fast as it ought.

The business of Congress has been in the highest degree difficult. The entire business of a distressing war has been to settle. A great debt existing in various intricate forms, has been new modified, and the terms of a new loan agreed upon. Extensive funds have been provided. The public anxiety has proved the difficulty and importance of this part of their labour. Provision has been made for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states. It was foreseen that this would prove an embarrassing subject, and those who know how much jealousy was entertained on this account, and how many well informed persons have despaired of its being done at all, will wonder that it has been accomplished. Though Congress is charged with fostering faction; the progress and success of this great operation is evidence that the spirit of conciliation is not absolutely banished from Federal Hall. The controversies about the state debts, the quaker memorial, and the seat of government have been carried on with acrimony. However, it is in the highest degree pleasing to see the appearance of harmony, which seems to have returned at the end of the session.—Many apprehended that it would never return.—Perhaps business never proceeded in Congress more smoothly than it has of late. Although the very difficult affairs of this session, the most important in the civil history of the Union, have not been transacted in the time, nor in the manner many earnestly desired, it is to be hoped that the public apprehensions and jealousies will subside, and that all good men will cultivate that national spirit which diffused such a lustre over the first session. This country wants nothing but a wise and energetic administration of its government, to become the happiest in the world.—But the happiness we have just cause to expect as a people, will be hastened in its progress & increased in degree by cherishing that love for the Union, and that mutual good will which made us a nation. Those who are industrious to sow discord ought to be discountenanced.

[PHILADELPHIA PAPER]

TEMPEST.

On the fifth ult. a violent whirlwind, attended with rain and thunder, was experienced in the town of Gray, Cumberland County. Its effects were confined to but a few rods in width within which waste and devastation marked its progress. Trees were either twisted asunder, or torn from the soil, and buildings uprooted and entirely demolished. The dwelling-house of Mr. Humphries was greatly shattered, and the roof taken off. His barn, a building of 70 or 80 feet in length, was removed from its foundation and totally destroyed.

Extract of a letter from India, to a gentleman in Boston, dated,

"*Fort St. George, Jan. 10. 1790.*

"*Advices were yesterday received from the southward, of an attack made by Tippo Saib, upon the King of Travancore, in which the former was repulsed with the loss of 1300 men.*" [*Tippo is the firm ally of the French—powerful and implacable against the British.—The other King is the old ally of England.*]

A gentleman in Devon, who has a very fine burning glass, about time since made the following experiment.—He took a small piece of thin pewter and bored a hole thro' it the bigness of a pin; then taking a burning glass, he melted a piece of spectacle glass, and let one drop fall on the hole in the pewter, which was formed an excellent microscope. Take a pin, and dip the head into standing water, and let the water taken up on the head of the pin, be put on this drop of glass, then looking through upon the opposite side, you may discover an ocean of water, in which are millions of live creatures of different kinds and sizes, swimming about, some of which appear as large as beans. Take the point of the smallest cambrick needle and put upon one side, and look through the other, you may discover a large pyramid, or a most large steeple: In short, the vast magnitude which this drop of glass will give the smallest substance, is so curious, as to out go all credulity, and respects the highest honour on the discoverer.

Seventy-nine Millions two hundred and twelve thousand livres, is the amount of the Patriotic donations in France.

Good men must be very plenty at the Eastward—For in New-Hampshire and Maine, there are at least Twenty Candidates for every seat they are intitled to fill in the National Legislature.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,	Low prized Linnens,
Fancy do.	Jeans, of best kind.
Light and Dark Chintz,	A great variety of Paper
Dark Callicoes,	Hangings,
Modes,	A few dozen Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	Writing Paper,
Cotton Flagg do.	Wool Cards,
Shalloons,	Tobacco,
Durants,	Chocolate,
Tammies,	Rum,
Worsted Hose,	Sugar,
Black and White Plain	Tea,
Gauze,	Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
Do. do. Mullinet,	A few barrels of Lives Oil,
Satinetts,	Providence Lime,
Lastings,	American Duck,
Velvets,	Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

TICKETS,

In the 4th Class of the *Massachusetts State Lottery*—and also in the *Semi-annual State Lottery*, may be had of Capt. *Samuel Clarke*, and *Ebenezer Hunt*, Esq. *Northampton*.