

by their art, forcing themselves into operation; and, if we continue, by an exertion of industry and economy, to draw from the means of wealth, which, as a nation, we possess, the United States cannot fail of becoming a great and prosperous empire.

Agriculture, the great basis of commerce, is cultivated by many minds, who are introducing among our farmers improved methods of husbandry. The farmer and the manufacturer, besides advancing each other's interest, will jointly promote that of the merchant—for, although our imports may be diminished, exports will increase; and an extensive trade will be cultivated between the several States, for an interchange of their various goods, products, and manufactures: and this intercourse will have a powerful and happy effect, in cementing more strongly the federal parts that compose this republic. When all the interests are properly combined—and an uniform system for the regulation of our commerce and the protection of our manufacturers, shall have been organized by the general government—then will many of the yet dormant resources of this great country be brought forward, and its means of wealth be rendered eminent.

Philad. Libia, May 21, 1790.
A judicious imposition of protecting duties, would greatly assist, in promoting the success of many of our manufactures; and perhaps the appropriation of bounties, in some instances, might prove very beneficial.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

It is a matter of the first consequence to the happiness of a subject, that they render proper obedience to magistrates. But in doing this, great attention is necessary to avoid the dangerous extreme of servility. There is a kind of adulation given to men in authority, which has a strong influence upon the independence of a people. It is the general practice to curd and flatter the great. This, if any is done without much attention to its unhappy effects. That rulers may maintain the dignity of their character, there is no necessity that subjects should turn parasites. By the attire of their office they are inclined enough naturally to consider themselves possessed of all the rights of human nature, and that mankind are in some sort their own. And to increase this lurch for power and tyranny, which is peculiarly connected with their station, only sets them above the dependence which becomes them as servants of the public, and sanctifies their usurpations.

Do citizens reflect upon the means they contrast, by that unworthy conduct, of which they are guilty when they are found favouring and the persons, and flatter the pride of the great and powerful? Do they consider this as giving up the dignity and independence natural to men in society? Do they consider that every free subject is entitled to the same degree of civil liberties? It is by this respect properly they will find, that unless a mind is duly improved in their conduct towards men in place, they may soon expect to be treated as slaves, made only to perform the drudgery of their masters. People should ever carefully distinguish in a magistrate between his character as a man and as a ruler. As a man, even a king's personal qualities and virtues are not perhaps superior, if equal, to those of many among ourselves: & there is no more difference to be paid him in this character, than to a very considerable part of the community. Let subjects learn, that majesty is not hereditary to any particular family. But the majesty of the king is the majesty of the people; and difference should not be given his majesty as belonging to him naturally; but only as the majesty remains from the people, and placed upon an individual without making any part of his personal character. But blending these different parts of a magistrate's character together, has proved the source of much of that civil tyranny which has rendered this world accursed for ages. When an individual has obtained power, it has been considered as part of his personal character. We view him as having a natural claim to rank and authority. Hence we lose the idea that he is amenable to his subjects as their servants. By this mistake of ours, he supports all his mischievous abuses of power, and under the cloak of authority, covers every species of folly and wickedness.

The citizens of America, however they boast of the name of freemen, are not in every instance free from this dangerous extreme of slavish dependence. I am astonished at the contempt of the addresses made from time to time by the people to President Washington, on his tour to the eastern parts. Their language would do much better to come from the mouth of menial servants, who take every occasion to flatter the vanity of absolute lords.

My countrymen, you apply a tempting bait to intrigue with the lust of power, a man who would fain be rober if he might. Though possibly he may reflect in influence with as much fortune as any man, yet no one's virtue is so obnoxious to that it may be betrayed, if the flatterer be artfully applied. Had I been to address him on his arrival at Bolton, it should have been in some such language as this—

Sir,
We welcome your safe arrival to this town—With pleasure we acknowledge your public and private virtues, which have been so signally beneficial to our country in times past. Your exertions, under Providence, have contributed to place us in a situation, where it will be unnecessary to give flattering titles to men. We will not stain the feelings of the man who has exerted himself to rise us from slavery, by defending from the royal rank which we have as freemen, to adopt the servile flattering language which alone becomes the minions of arbitrary governments. By our efforts you are exalted to the last and noblest station.

tion we expect your virtues and talents will be employed, not in aggrandizing your character, but in rendering free and happy this numerous people.

May you bear the scepter of government without being elated with the pride of your rank, and be saved from that lust of power which has long characterized men in authority. And may you be cautious of cherishing in you this passion, too predominant in men.

Your health and prosperity we wish to consider as our happiness, while you continue to seek the people's good, in a wise and faithful administration of your office.—To the principles of our general government, and to your administration, so far as it comports with them, we mean strictly to adhere. May your conduct ever be guided by wisdom, and your political conduct be founded upon constitutional principles, that the people may enjoy our freedom and independence.

A FREEMAN.

LONDON, August 19. OBSERVATION.

The enlightened part of mankind, when they seriously consider the bloody consequences of kingdom fighting against kingdom, must feel for a war in this point of view. A number of men are enlisted, trained to the use of arms, and sent into the field to raise a number of the subjects of another king; for what it is, they, and they tell you they know not the cause. But, suppose they should know the cause, and in their consciences they deem it an unjust one; can they refuse to fight? No, if they murmur they are hanged up as mutineers; so that just or unjust, they cannot murder. May the father of mercy open the eyes of mankind, and expand their reason so as to behold this kingdom killing system in its true light; and send those instruments now made for piercing the bowels of mankind, to the more natural duty of digging up and cultivating the earth.

Crowns and Diadems, from present appearances, will long be a passing through Europe. It is certain that Leopold, Emperor of Germany has refused the crown of Hungary, in consequence of his deputies having on the right of July presented him a number of bills which he could not resist. He read them over, and positively refused to put his name to them, notwithstanding all the solicitations of the deputies, to whom he declared that he was not at all anxious to be crowned in Hungary, and that he had given orders to recall those who had been sent to prepare for coronation.—It is evident he is not so solicitous to present about the Hungarian crown as the Imperial Diadem.—As to the Hungarians they become every day more insolent in their pretensions—tumult increases—order is forgotten, despised—nothing is heard but demands and threatenings—under pretext of being free, every individual wishes to be master.

A new race of scoundrels have arisen amongst us, who in deliberate cruelty to a useful domestic animal, have exceeded most that have gone before them. They go out into the fields and commons, and break the legs of such horses as they meet with, and afterwards their agents to purchase them from their owners (which is commonly for a trifle) and then sell their limbs to farmers. Neither is the flesh thrown away, but most frequently manufactured into beef, and eat by unsuspecting people, under that idea. Strict search is making after the remainder of this notorious banditti, who, without the least indignity to our species, may be justly denominated the *Yahoos company*.

Some short time since, a gentleman who lodged in New Bond-street, being confined by illness a considerable time, his servant was daily accosted by a man whose sole business was a constant enquiry after the health of his master; when the gentleman was recovering, his servant informed him of this stranger's civility, civility induced him then to try who he was; when lo! he agreed between him to be an undertaker. It was then agreed between the matter and servant to make him a proper acknowledgement for his politeness. The servant was accordingly instructed to say, "My master was dying," and then in a few days, "that he was dead." The instructions were obeyed; the Undertaker paid his account to the servant, with a present of *two guineas*. On being informed he got the job, he was next introduced to take measure of the corpse, to which he was proceeding with a face as *hipocratic* as *Udall's* when, suddenly the *dead alive* jumped up, gave him a hearty horse-whipping, and kicked him down stairs.

It being a very popular question in some parts of Europe, who of us all has the best right to Nootka Sound? It is thought the subject will require ample discussion than has yet taken place. As to the natives we never once think of considering them as in the least degree entitled to any property in said Sound; simply, because they have no power to hold it. If any of us choose to take possession of it. In our opinion the fairest way will be to fratch some objections to the ascertainment of the property; and Mr. Bole is said to be actually very busy in the pursuit of *Adam's Will*, in order to see how he disposed of Nootka Sound in it.

A gentleman in this city, commiserating his fellow citizens, and sympathizing with them on the amazing increase of thieves and pick-pockets amongst us, has published a small two-penny pamphlet, informing all persons coming to London, particularly strangers, how to secure from those pests of society, such small articles as is usual for Ladies or Gentlemen, to carry about them. Sect. 1. Is, how to secure a watch in such a manner in the job, or by a ladies' side, so as to prevent the possibility of its being stolen.—2. How to secure a pocket handkerchief, &c. &c. of all his directions, however, we observe that which is administered in safe advice how to prevent your pocket money from being taken, viz. to carry none about you.

A married lady near St. Dunstons was seized with a

singular longing for charcoal, and absolutely eat several pieces. In about four months afterwards she presented herself of a fine guano boy and the former husband in footman is a *Black African*. Her Ladyship's

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

The flame of war still rages in the North, and increases with more violence than ever.—The spirit of parties is not as yet abated, and the begun energy continues to operate with greater energy; every possible preparation is now making on the part of Russia to receive the Swedes escaped without immediate disaster.

Several engagements have been fought this month, on both sides, and the success first inclined in favour of the Russians; the Swedish fleet were totally defeated with the loss of six thirds of the line, and three frigates captured by the Russians and six others;—I have imprudently suffered themselves to be surprised by the Russian fleet, and employed in a narrow strait near Wiborg. They were entirely cut off from every resource. The supposed intention of their falling themselves to be thus hampered, and land forces in taking gale to this place; but their hopes were soon destroyed in finding the fortress too strong for an attack. In this disgraceful situation they were in number attempted several times to dislodge themselves, and force them to break their way through the straits, Admiral not daring to come to an open action, for fear of the fleets which surrounded the other way, he drew a line of circumvallation around the Swedes, and entirely blocked them up, to prevent every communication of provisions &c. with an intent to starve them out.

The Swedes amused the Russians so completely, that they, in expectation of entering their waters with their fleet, waited some time in making evolutions; and not improving the advantage as was suspected, they would much blame to fall on the Russian Admiral; for had he directed the first rate ship to be placed in front instead of the second, the Swedish fleet must have all inevitably fell a prey to the Russian fleet.

The King of Sweden was in sight of his grand fleet, and under the greatest apprehensions for their safety, which appeared in all probability that they might be destroyed, when a tempest by doubling their sails, they were enabled to escape to sea. He was watching in momentary expectation for a gale to arise, as the only alternative to relief them out of their difficulty; and as the only prospect of success: the long wished-for gale arrived, and the King immediately ordered his brother the Admiral, to take the advantage of it to cut their cables, and fight themselves through the enemy's fleet at all hazards as the only chance whether to lose the whole or a part of his fleet. These orders were no sooner given than executed. As soon as they came within reach of the enemy's cannon, they flew to combat regardless of danger. They were not checked by the enemy's fire, which did not prevent them from attacking with more bravery, pushing with undaunted courage. Animated by the example of their Admiral, the brave spirit was infused into every Swedish vessel, the fleet was general and violent, and lasted several hours without intermission, which was reddened on the part of the Russians with equal bravery; but the Swedes were at last compelled by the superiority of numbers to retreat, notwithstanding their great loss; and the Russians followed precipitately after, to renew the attack, and continue the action happily gained on their part.

This account was brought to Petersburg the first of July, and rejoicings were made for the advantage reaped over the Swedish fleet. Her Imperial Majesty had scarcely exulted in her success, and long *Te Deum*, being the melancholy tidings of the total overthrow of the galleys fleet, reached her ears; the generous nobles of the court, were then overjoyed with this rule and brilliant success, which means, furnished an aid after thought, depicted the countenances of every Russian with distress!

The Russian galleys fleet was under the command of the Prince Nassau and opposed by Gustavus. Third, in person, who appears to inherit the abilities and great projects of his uncle the late King of Prussia; with all the benevolence of heart which still renders the memory of Gustavus Adolphus, dear to the Swedes. Born with talents that reflect lustre on any rank, but particularly suited to the exalted one which he sustains; his enterprising spirit seems nicely adapted to a situation, which long since has required their full exertions.

The Prince of Nassau had explicit orders from the Emperor at all events, to attack the Swedish fleet, if he found for his presumption.—The unbounded treachery of this Prince equals any thing we read of in heroic achievements; but unfortunately not tempered with prudence, generosity and talents, sets his characteristical. Possessing more boldness than judgment, he is seldom successful in his enterprises. A man who lets himself out as the weapon of revenge, to any potentate who will give him the means; yet he is said to inherit the savage ferocity of a bear, delighting in human carnage!

Sedney Smith, who holds his rank as a Captain in the British navy, entered as a volunteer into the service of the King of Sweden, purposely to revenge himself on the Prince; they were both at the siege of Gibraltar, in opposite service, and the latter owed his life to the former, for his saving the weaklings, who were falling a victim to the weaklings' wars.—But the gratitude of the Prince soon discovered itself in the spirit of revenge; he calumniated the character of Smith—who, hearing the bitterness of resentment which the Prince conceived, was too impetuous to bare control; he determined to punish him for his

treachery; and requested the conducting a galley equal in force to that which the Prince commanded. The King granted him his request. He instantly upon his taking the galley bore down and engaged the Prince, through the thickest of the Russian galleys, and sustained the shock of all their fire, until he came abreast of the Prince de Nassau's—when he grappled with him, and with a Roman courage never left him until he sank the galley. Happily for the Prince, his dexterity in the art of swimming saved him a second time, for he was in the false predicament as at the siege of Gibraltar, in the service of the Spaniards.

The distinguished fortitude of Sedney Smith, demands the highest encomiums of applause, and will forever stamp him with the appellation of a Hero. Thus the whole of the Prince's fleet fell a sacrifice to the King of Sweden, in imitation of the destruction of the King of Sweden, in imitation of the destruction of the King of Sweden. Eight frigates sunk, and forty or fifty galleys taken and destroyed, with fifteen thousand men lost on the part of the Russians—the Swedes very considerable, not worth mentioning. What is remarkable, wherever the King has personally commanded, these enemies have been kept at defiance, and frustrated in their designs with a total carnage. Sweden discovered itself, and with a generosity which is not frequently displayed in a General, he received the wounded officers of the enemy with cordiality; and with true philanthropy sent his own physicians to render them assistance and dress their wounds; and lifted a parole of honour that they might instantly depart with their effects to their friends. May such unexampled goodness be imitated by every General; but such liberality, which can only be inherited by great minds, are the genuine effusions of a noble soul.

Particular subjects of debellare suberbi.
They are so violent in their temper, with the greatest reluctance in Russia, one out of every hundred of her subjects to go to the wars; which is exceedingly heavy, where there is twenty-five millions of inhabitants. But this empire grows into greatness like the tree of life; its wilderness, and will continue to increase from its amazing extent of territory; which stretches itself from the shores of the Baltic to the utmost North, to where the clouds of obscurity are buried in the shades of night!

P-A-R-I-S, August 10.

PASTORAL LETTERS OF THE BISHOP OF ANGERS
HAVING been favoured with exact copy of the Pastoral letter of this celebrated Prelate we present our readers with a correct translation.
—*Michael François Comte de Frézier de Lorry*, by the Divine Mercy and the Grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Angers, and Privy Counsellor to the King.

"To the Clergy, Seculars, and regular, and in all the faithful of our Diocese—salvation and the blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"The Almighty my dear brethren—who, from the highest Heavens penetrates to the bottom of our hearts, has heard the humble prayer which we addressed to him in opening the Assembly of your Representatives.

"We explore him to shed abroad his holy Spirit in their hearts, and to fill them with wisdom and an ardent concern for the public good.

"And it is now incumbent on us to return thanks, that our prayers have been heard, and to return thanks, that you are the descendants of those brave and generous Frenchmen, who were always celebrated for their valor and PATRIOTISM. As the inheritors of their virtues, it is your duty to transmit them to posterity. Instruct your children in early life, engraving it on their hearts, that Religion is the only solid, and unshaken foundation of glory and true felicity. Teach them to love the name of the God of Freedom and the public good; swearing them to be faithful to the Nation, the King, and the King; for this is the oath of a French citizen."

"And ye, my coadjutors, engaged in the honorable duties of promoting the felicity of the flocks entrusted to your care, as ministers of a God of clemency & justice, to the stability of your people unite the force of example.

"Read and meditate incessantly on the holy gospel of Christ;—inspire your glorious Master.

"During this state of morality he evinces a tender compassion for the infirmities of mankind. He speaks peace and concord, the pardon of injuries and brotherly love. He fulfilled the law of Moses, and obeyed the laws of Jesus.

"Contemplate, my brethren, this great example of the paternal Office. The blessed Apostles, witnesses of his life and his mission, trod in his steps, and traversed the world to proclaim salvation by him who died and rose again.

"Regard not the loss of temporal splendour. We be justly rich to live, and perhaps ten riches die.
"Submit to Divine Providence in all things; be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.
"We have abundant cause to be thankful, and it is my pleasure that *Te Deum* be sung in all churches and chapels in my diocese, Sunday next, to manifest our gratitude to Almighty God.

"Given at our Episcopal Palace at Angers."

S A V A N N A H, Sept. 16.

Last Thursday night, about ten o'clock, at the house of Michael Huxington, in this city, a quarrel having arisen between John Delany, a tailor, and Joseph Paul, butcher, blows ensued, when they both fell on the floor, and during the struggle the latter with a knife wounded the former in the breast and neck, a mortal wound which he received about half an hour. Paul left the house immediately on slaying Delany, who was soon apprehended and committed to goal. Next

day an inquisition was held by District Judge, Esq. in the corner of this county, when the jury brought in their verdict, *willful murder*.

C H A P L E S T O N, Sept. 24.

It is said Mr. Gillivray intends to establish an academy at or near Galphinstown, for the instruction of young Indians in the arts and sciences.

G E O R G E T O W N, September 22.

By a gentleman who arrived from Kentucky last week, we have received the following authentic information.—That on account of the many depredations committed by the Indians on the Ohio river, a party of the inhabitants of Kentucky, some time in August, crossed the river below the Falls, and with the most speed marched about forty miles up the Indian shore, where they fell in with a party, whom they surrounded and totally defeated, taking 25 prisoners, 15 of which proving to be white people, who had associated with the Indians, and for some time past committed piracy on the Ohio river. They were all safely lodged in goal before our informant came away.

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) Sept. 21.

The following distressing accident happened a few days ago, in this place. A son of Mr. Wurmly, about 20 years old, and another boy, was so near a flour's for a harvest.—In coming home, the horses run away, and the foot of Mr. Wurmly's son catching in the chains, he was dragged to death. The first intelligence the unfortunate mother received of this melancholy scene, was the horses running to the door with her little son, dragging at their heels, deprived of life and torn in a shocking manner.

D A N B U R Y, October 7.

LONGEVITY.
William Hamilton was born in Scotland, in the year 1633, and he came to Cape Cod, and was the first person who killed a whale upon the coast, for which he was persecuted by the Indians, as one who dealt with evil spirits: The first woman, as one of his daughters; where he married his wife, and had by her three sons & three daughters; his next son was sent to Danbury, where he died in 1745, aged 103.—His son Joseph lived 86 years;—David 99;—Benjamin is now 90 years old, and labours hard at the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed 70 years; his daughter Elizabeth lived 93; Thankful 102; Mary, who was wife Thomas benedict, Esq; died with the small pox 1757, aged 53, leaving 11 children, who are all yet alive, and the youngest has two grand children.

B O S T O N, October 31.

The dispute between England and Spain, respecting the navigation of the North-West Coast, still remains unsettled; and from the latest accounts it appears that nothing short of the SWORD will decide it.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Monday last, in 45 hours from New-York, we have received the following

ABSTRACT OF A LETTER

from a gentleman in London, brought by the September British Packet, arrived at New-York, and dated "London, Sept. 3, 1790."
"We have now every reason to expect the WAR WILL IMMEDIATELY COMMENCE. The National Assembly of France, have voted to assist the Spaniards with FORTY-FIVE SALES OF THE LINE. In consequence of which a Cutter has been dispatched to Lord Howe, who is 'imitating off' Ushant, directing him to *strike a blow*, before the junction of the two fleets takes place."
SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY.
The Scheme of this Lottery is highly approved of in the southern States—the great demand for Tickets, lately from that quarter, makes it probable, that the Managers will be enabled to draw the Fifth Class much sooner than the time appointed.

Extract of a letter from JAMES STIMPAN, Esq. Russian Consul, at Gibraltar, dated Aug. 30, 1790.

"By this opportunity, I have thought well to forward a dispatch for his Excellency General WASHINGTON, committed to my care, and which I request you to forward. It truly expresses an assurance of Peace towards you with the new Emperor of Morocco. Spain is the only nation with whom he has hitherto shown any disposition to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta, which has been refused him, and he is making preparations for besieging the garrison: an undertaking I am satisfied he is by no means equal to. An Ambassador from Spain has been lying in Tangier Bay, these 16 days, which is a very great present for the Emperor, but will not land until he shall have agreed to give up all pretensions to Ceuta—which he has not yet done.

"The Portuguese squadron continues to be stationed here during the summer, for the purpose of preventing the Algerines from passing to the westward, which we have reason to believe they do effectually. I continue firmly of opinion that you have but very little chance of making peace with Algiers, during the present Day's life.—His death may, according to the course of nature, be expected any day."

The conduct of Capt. Mifflin an English gentleman in the service of Russia during the late engagement, is equal to the most extraordinary efforts in our recollection.—He fought his ship till she sunk to the water's edge; when a soldier dying to the colours to strike them, he then the soldier dead, and the went down with her colours flying; he next went to his friend Mr. Trevelyan's ship, whom he unfortunately found dead; he then took the command, and fought, but still the sunk aloft; and though there are yet no certain

proofs of him, there are great hopes of his having seen to shore, to strike the boats, and to recede to which, from his conduct he is fitly entitled.

A parcel of Letters were also one of the best mixes with firing at a target; who one of the best marksmen unfortunately shot a sheep, that was grazing about twelve yards from the mark! Being told the Cosack's inquest would bring it in *murder* he immediately set off for the continent!

An Attorney well known in the different courts of London, wanting a house to reside in for a short time, and seeing one to let in the Strand, went to the landlord, who gave him the key, to look at it, which he promised to return. Having obtained the key, he immediately set it in his goods, and took possession of the house. The next day when the landlord came, he had the impudence to tell him, that he had got possession of the house, for which he intended to pay no rent, he would, without a fee, inform him of the legal means by which he could be ousted, and that he was willing to wait half a year's rent was due, and then bring an ejectment, which would cost him ten pounds.

HADLOCK—THE MURDERER.

Extract of a letter from Penobscot, dated Oct. 7.
"I find you some particulars concerning the taking of the murderer, Hadlock. One of his neighbours on going to his house, on some business with his son for the old man there; but before he could enter a party to take him, he went in of a sloop, who being belonging to his son in law, one Blanchette, upon which a party murdered and went on board two fishing schooners, in quest of him. On coming up with the schooner, about twelve of the party boarded her, when the chief officer told that his father was not there, and that they might depend upon it, by all that was said. Some of them believed him, among whom was one Jacob Read, who stepped below to warn his fugitive. As he was firing by the fire, he heard a gunshot snap—and turning round saw Hadlock, in the cabin, with a gun pointed towards the men on deck, who were to the number of ten or eleven, all in a cluster. Had the gun been discharged at the time Hadlock pulled the trigger it is probable he could have killed and wounded as many as five or six, as the gun proved to have been loaded with two balls and eight buckshot. As soon as Read saw him, he fired and killed the gun, which Hadlock immediately gave up, but catching a blow on the head he had near him, and galloped Read in five places, two of them very badly—the wound wound in the belly, where the bayonet went in so far as to bring out a part of the caul; but I believe he will recover from them: I saw him, and had the account I now send you from his own mouth. And after Hadlock was secured, he would foam at the mouth, and made a fine noise that was heard by all, if it had not missed him, and that he would have died in peace, if he had killed about a dozen of them."

Recommendations of Candidates are sometimes singular in the U. S., as in England.—A writer in a late Portland paper, in favour of one of the candidates for Federal Representative, says, "He is a man that fears God, and understands navigation."

NORTH HAMPTON, October 27.
A Petersburg (Virginia) paper of the 26th ult. informs the public of that state, that a serious petition is now drawing up, to be presented to the next congress stating arguments in favour of *patent*, from the plain principle of reason; and praying a man may legally marry two wives. This is thought, will be the most effectual means to enervate the enormous mass of old males, and increase the population of the United States. The petition is to be presented by a gentleman residing at Cahin Point.

We are informed the Census of Philadelphia is completed, and that that city is found to contain first THREE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

Hudson and Goodwin,
Have for Sale, near the Bridge in New-York, CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the printer's dozen; Carriage Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all sorts of Webber's Testimony in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Waxens, Setting Wax, &c. &c.

STOLEN, and taken away by mistake, a Cask of 100 SAILS; marked T. E.—Said cask was brought from Bolton last June by Capt. Williams of Hartford, and delivered by him to Lyman and Masters, to bring to Northampton—Whoever will give information of the said cask of Sails, so that we may recover it again, shall receive a suitable reward.

TAPAN and DOWLE,
BROKE into the inclosure of Scribble Taylor of Buckland, on the night of the 17th inst. a black yearling horse Colt, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away. Buckland, Sept. 29, 1790.

TAKEN UP by the fuller, a Night boy HORSE, fifteen hands high; this mule and tail mixed with grey, a snarl trotter, eight years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH JULIARD, Leicester, Sept. 23, 1790.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR
KNOX'S MISCELLANY;
are desired to call for their Books.