for philosophical studies. He extended his electrical researches, & made a variety of experiments particularly on tourmalin. The singular properties which this stone possesses of being electrified on one side positively and on the other negatively, by heat alone, without friction, had been but lately observed.

Some experiments on the cold produced by evaporation, made by Dr. Cullen, had been communicated to Dr. Franklin, by Professor Simpson, of Glasgow. These he repeated, and found that, by the evaporation of either in the exhausted receiver of an air pump, to great a degree of cold was produced in a summer's day, that water was converted into ice. This discovery he applied to the solution of a number of phenomena, particularly a singular fact, which philosophers had endeavoured in vain to account for, viz. that the temperature of the human body, when in health, never exceeds 96 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, although the atmosphere which surrounds it may be heated to a much greater degree. This he attributed to the increased perspiration, and consequent evaporation, produced by the heat.

In a letter to Mr. Small, of London, dated in May, 1760, Dr. Franklin makes a number of observations, tending to shew that in North America, northeast storms begin in the southwest parts. It appears, from actual observation, that a northeast storm, which extended a considerable distance, commenced in Philadelphia nearly four hours before it was felt in Boston. He endeavoured to account for this, by supposing that from heat, some great rarefaction takes place about the Gulf of Mexico, that the air further north being cooler rushes in, and is succeeded by the cooler and denser air still further north and that thus a continued current is at length produced.

The tone produced by rubbing the brim of a drinking glass with a wet finger had been generally known. A Mr. Puckeridge an Irishman, by placing on a table a number of Glasses of different sizes, and tuning them by partly filling them with water, endeavored to form an instrument, capable of playing tunes. He was prevented by an untimely end, from bringing his intention to any degree of perfection. After his death some improvements were made upon his plan. The sweetness of the tones induced Dr. Franklin to make a variety of experiments; and he at length formed that elegant instrument, which he has called the *Armonica*.

In the summer of 1762 he returned to America. On his passage, he observed the singular effect produced by the agitation of a vessel, containing oil floating on water. The surface of the oil remains smooth and undisturbed, whilst the water is agitated with the utmost commotion. No satisfactory explanation of this appearance has, we believe, ever been given.

Dr. Franklin received the thanks of the assembly of Pennsylvania, "as well for the faithful discharge of his duty, to that province in particular, as for the many and important services done to America in general, during his residence in Great Britain." A compensation of 5000 Pennsylvania currency was also decreed him for his services during six years.

During his absence he had been annually elected member of the Assembly. On his return to Pennsylvania he again took his seat in this body, and continued a steady defender of the liberties of the people.

In December, 1763 a circumstance which caused great alarm in the province took place. A number of Indians had resided in the county of Lancaster, and conducted themselves uniformly, as friends to the white inhabitants. Repeated depredations on the frontiers had exasperated the inhabitants to such a degree, that they determined on revenge upon every Indian. A number of persons, to the amount of about 120, principally inhabitants of Donnegal and Peckstang or Paxton townships in the county of York, assembled; and, mounted on horseback, proceeded to the settlement of their harmless and defenceless Indians, whose number had now been reduced to about twenty. The Indians received intelligence of the attack which was intended against them; but disbelieved it. Considering the white people as their friends, apprehended no danger from them. When the party arrived at the Indian settlement, they found only some women and children, and a few old men the rest being absent at work. They murdered all whom they found; and amongst others the Shphaes, who had been always distinguished for his friendship to the whites. This bloody deed excited much indignation in the well disposed part of the community.

The remainder of these unfortunate Indians, who, by absence had escaped the massacre, were conducted by Lancaster, and lodged in the gaol as a place of security. The Governor issued a proclamation expressing the strongest disapprobation of the action, offering a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the deed, and prohibiting all injuries to the peaceable Indians in future. But, notwithstanding this, a party of the same men shortly after marched to Lancaster, broke open the gaol, and inhumanly butchered the innocent Indians who had been placed there for security. Another proclamation was issued, but it had no effect. A detachment marched down to Philadelphia, for the express purpose of murdering some friendly Indians, who had been removed to the city for safety. A number of the citizens armed in their defence. The quakers, whose principles are opposed to fighting, even in their own defence, were most active upon this occasion. The utmost came to Germantown. The Governor fled for safety to the house of Dr. Franklin, who, with some others, attempted to meet the Paxton boys, as they were called, and had influence enough to prevail upon them to relinquish their undertaking, and return to their homes.

The disputes between the Proprietaries and the Assembly, which for a time had subsided, were again revived. The Proprietaries were dissatisfied with the concessions made in favor of the people, and made great struggles to recover the privilege of exempting their estates from taxation, which they had been induced to give up.

(To be continued.)

From the ALBANY GAZETTE.

A new REMEDY *for* CONSUMPTIONS.

HISTORIANS have generally agreed, that the Tartars have for ages been accustomed to prepare a vinous liquor from mare's milk, called by them *Koumiss*.——The method of preparing it, and its application to medicinal uses, has lately been discovered and communicated by Dr. John Greive, physician to the Russian Army.—Upon Dr. Greive's first hearing of it, he conceived an opinion of its importance in the cure of certain diseases—He imagined that a preparation of milk, which could not be curdled by the fluid of stomach, while at the same time it possessed all its nutritive qualities with the addition of a fermented spirit, might be of essential service in all those disorders where the body is defective either in nourishment or strength. The method of preparing the koumiss, adopted by the Doctor, is as follows:

Take, says he, of fresh mare's milk, of one day, any quantity; add to it a sixth part of water, and pour the mixture into a wooden vessel—use then, as a ferment, an eighth part of the sweet cow's milk that can be got; but at any future preparation, a small portion of old koumiss will answer better the purpose of fermenting. Cover the vessel with a thick cloth and set it in a place of moderate warmth; leave it at rest twenty four hours, at the end of which time the milk will have become sour, and a thick substance will be gathered on the top—then, with a stick, made at the lower end in the manner of a churn staff, beat it till the thick substance above mentioned be blended intimately with the subjacent fluid. In this situation leave it again at rest twenty four hours more, after which pour it into a higher and narrower vessel, resembling a churn, where the agitation must be repeated as before, until the liquor appear to be perfectly homogeneous, and in this state it is called koumiss. Its taste is a pleasant mixture of sweet and sour. Agitation must be employed every time before it is used.

To obtain the milk in sufficient quantity, the Tartars, he tells us have a custom of separating the foal from the mare during the day, and allowing it to suck during the night. When the milk is to be drawn from the mare, which is generally done about five times a day, they always produce the foal, on a supposition that the mare yields her milk more copiously when it is present. The Doctor observes, that three things are essential to the vinous fermentation of milk—heat, souring and agitation—but the chief art in fermenting milk consists in agitation. He mentions several cases where he used it with great success, particularly a nobleman aged 26, emaciated by consumptive symptoms, and so weak that he required assistance to get into his carriage, and after drinking koumiss, in Tartary, for six weeks, was freed from all his symptoms, and was so plump and fresh coloured that his friends with difficulty recognised him. This gentleman drank at some times to the quantity of a gallon and a half a day, and not without intoxication; and it served him for both food and drink. The Doctor used it in many more cases, which gave proofs of its nutritive and strengthening qualities, and observes in general, that all those who drank it agreed in saying, that during its use, they had little appetite for other food; that they drank it in very large quantities, not only without disgust, but with pleasure; that it rendered their veins torpid without producing langour; that on the contrary they soon acquired from it an uncommon degree of sprightliness and vivacity, and that in certain cases of some excess, it was not followed by indigestion, headache, or any of those symptoms which usually attend the abuse of other fermented liquors. And he further adds, that the Bashkir, Tartars, who towards the end of winter, are much emaciated, no sooner in summer return to the use of koumiss, than they become strong and fat.—In short, he is of opinion, that koumiss is a substance, of easy digestion, which at once strengthens the stomach and nourishes the body, and may become a powerful remedy in almost all chronick disorders.

As the season of the year approaches, that mare's milk can be procured, especially by those who reside in the country, and as the process for making koumiss, as described, is easy, no person having the advantages should let this remedy pass without giving it a fair trial.

IMPORTANT FRENCH INTELLIGENCE,

Extracted from Papers received by the brig Peggy, Captain Robinson, lately arrived at New-York, from Bristol, (England.)

The KING *of* FRENCHMEN *and the* MOB.

PARIS, *April* 21.

EARLY on Monday morning, the King was preparing to go to *St. Cloud*; servants, horses, carriages, all were ready—the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, and the young Princess were, by eight o'clock, seated in their coach.

The premeditated, not to say *suspicious*, departure, threw *Paris* into the utmost alarms. A numberless mob forced their way to the yard of the *Tuilleries*, and tumultuously attacked the palace; Already the King's servants were mounted, when the furious people were discovered repeatedly, "*Il ne faut pas qu'il parte.*" "He must not go; the refractory Priests, whose benefices in his heart, will persuade him to much mischief, if we suffer him to quit the capital." The Mayor of *Paris* began to harangue the mob, but he was hooted into silence, and called a traitor, and a villain, and unworthy of being a Magistrate. M. de la FAYETTE then alleged his eloquence, which proved equally useless; nothing could deter the multitude from their design of opposing the King's departure. M. de *Fayette*, according to custom, had marched with a numerous body of troops well flanked with artillery; fearing the enmities were of no avail on the minds of the enraged populace, he told the Mayor was going to proclaim the martial law: Upon this, all the soldiers cried out "If he does, we will not support him," and grounded their arms! the Mayor and Commander in Chief then went to the King, who was still waiting for the people's will, and told his Majesty, that an universal murmur announced public discontent at his leaving *Paris* in passion-week: One day of which he and all his predecessors were accustomed, for example's sake, to take the Sacrament in the parish church; they also acquainted the King, that the people had been informed he only affected the promotion of those who had not taken the oath on the Civic Constitution of the Clergy, consequently men *inimical*, to the new System; they concluded with affirming that though they (M. de la *Fayette* and the *Mayor of Paris*) wished to favor his departure, the want of discipline among the national guards frustrated all their intentions. The King and the Royal Family, after having waited above four hours in the carriage, then got out and returned to the palace.

M. de la *Fayette*, foaming with wrath at this defiance of unexpected disobedience, offered to resign his command over the national guards; but neither was this offer accepted.

LONDON, April 22.

Extract from Gen. MEADOW's General Orders, on the March from DARAMPORAM.

"When the army march from hence, it will be to attack the enemy: it is supposed, that on this occasion one tent for two Captains, or four subalterns, with a proportion for the non-commissioned and private, if the whole are covered, will be sufficient. The followers of every description are to be diminished to every extent possible. The Commander in Chief is determined to make the severest example of every person found plundering; although there is no rule he should be so proud of as Father of the Army, like the Roman BRUTUS, he would execute a son guilty of a crime so unmanly, unmilitary, and immoral; so repugnant to the laws of nature and our country.

"The first wish of his heart is, to lead the army to honor, to glory, and to conquest; unsullied by want of discipline, he hopes it—he believes it—he expects it. The enemy talk of surprising the camp at night. The Commander in Chief wishes they may attempt it. If any attack is ever made or received in the night, he directs the men may never load, but depend entirely on their bayonets; and that whenever the army advance in line, the officers be particularly careful that the cannon may be allowed to go rather in front, by which they will preserve the essential advantage of the oblique fire."

WINCHESTER, June 11.

A letter from a gentleman in the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, dated May 19, 1791, says, "Governor Blount is very industrious, and leaves no stone unturned to bring on a treaty with the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Should it take place, it will be the largest and most general treaty that has been held with them since the revolution, as the heads of the whole nation have promised to attend. There has just been held one of the longest talks, on the subject of the treaty, that has been for a number of years. M'Gillivray has been consulted much on this business—his yellow brethren consider him as one of the greatest and wisest of men—he advises them strongly to treat, but, in the midst of these favourable appearances, some recent depredations have been committed on the frontiers—two men on Beaver-Creek, who were out in search of their horses, and two miners on Cumberland mountain, have lately fallen victims to savage barbarity.—Nineteen horses have also been stolen out of Cumberland settlement. It is not known to what nation the Indians who committed these depredations belong."

SALISBURY, May 30.

This morning the President of the United States arrived in this town, on his return from the state of Georgia. He was met at the county line, and conducted to his lodgings by a large number of the most respectable gentlemen of the town and county, together with Capt. Stoke's company of cavalry, completely equipped and uniformed. At the first of the town he was saluted by about forty boys in uniform, who had chosen officers, and arranged themselves for that purpose. At the Court-House he was saluted by the artillery company as he passed, and when it was announced that he had entered his lodging, the brass six pound pieces were discharged fifteen times. He entered the town on horseback, and frequently, in the course of the day, gave the people opportunities of seeing him. After he had taken some refreshment, he was waited upon by the Hon. Mr. Steele, the Hon. Judge Macay, and Maj. Chambers, Esq. magistrate of police, with a number of other gentlemen, who presented him with the following Address:

The Address of the INHABITANTS *of Salisbury, to the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE have the honor to signify to you the joy which your presence, after a tedious journey, affords to the inhabitants of this place. Words are wanting to express the gratitude we owe to heaven for continuing your life, on which our national glory and domestic tranquility, even at this day, seem suspended. Sensible at a remote distance from the seat of government, of receiving no advantage from the establishment of post-roads, and destitute of regular information, we are sometimes at a loss to form proper opinions of national measures; but we nevertheless boast, that we have been and still are zealously attached to order, and effective government. And having been ranked with those who suffered in the late war, we pledge ourselves to be amongst the foremost to maintain and perpetuate the federal government. That your life, justly dear to the people of this country, a life precious, an ornament to human nature, and a blessing to the United States of America, may long be preserved, is the fervent and unanimous prayer of the people of this village.

To which the President was pleased to return the following Answer:

To the INHABITANTS *of the* TOWN *of* SALISBURY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR expressions of satisfaction on my arrival in Salisbury, are received with pleasure, and thanked with sincerity. The interest which you are pleased to take in my personal welfare, excites sensibility proportioned to your goodness. While I make the most grateful acknowledgment for that goodness, allow me to observe that your own determination to co-operating with that of your fellow-citizens throughout the union, to maintain and perpetuate the federal government with their concomitants private and public prosperity, than the best meant endeavors of any individual could give. Our national glory, and our domestic tranquility, can never be tarnished or disturbed, while they are guarded by wise laws founded in public virtue. Among the measures which an enlighten and patriotic legislature will pursue to preserve them, I doubt not the means of diffusing useful information will be duly considered. My best wishes for the prosperity of your village, and for your individual happiness, are sincerely offered.

G. WASHINGNON.

After the President had delivered the answer, the gentleman of the town conducted him to Mr. Hughs's where an elegant dinner was prepared for the occasion. On his way to dinner, he passed through great crouds of people who had collected for the purpose of seeing their illustrious and reverend Chief Magistrate. He bowed respectfully to the people, and passing the artillery company, he was again saluted with a discharge of the pieces, followed by three cheers—*Long live the President!—Long live the President! Long live the President!*—At dinner the President was chearful and appeared highly pleased with the appearance of the upper country.

After dinner fifteen toasts were given, and every toast accompanied by a discharge of the artillery.

The whole was conducted with decorum; and festivity and joy were seen on every face. He was escorted to the river next morning by the gentlemen who dined with him, and the company of cavalry. At parting he made a short address to the military company, and took leave of the other gentlemen in the most polite and affectionate manner. That evening (Tuesday, 31st May) at four o'clock, he reached Salem. He was received at the bridge by the people of the place, and conducted into town with a compleat band of musick playing before him. On his arrival the bells rung, and the church organ played almost the whole of the night. Next day he set out to view the battle ground at Guildford Court-house.

Maryland Journal.

PAILADELPHIA, June 22.

The President of the United States, arrived in perfect health at Mount Vernon on Sunday the twelfth instant.

M. de Ternant, an officer of distinguished merit, who served in America the last war, it is said, is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States, and may be expected here in a few weeks.

The Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, arrived in town on Sunday last, from a tour to the Eastward.

There has been a strong rumour of peace; in consequence of which the British funds got up—but the general tenor of the speculations on the subject a date that idea, and speak confidently of war with Russia. The Spanish navy is said to be in the highest order, and they are getting their gallies ready—the English say, to assist them against Catharine;—who, they also say, is manouvring to patch up a separate peace with the Porte. The head of the late Grand Vizir was, on the 19th of February, stuck up & publickly exposed—a pleasant circumstance for a British pun.

JUNE 25.

Monday last Capt. Beatty of the federal troops, marched from New-Brunswick with a company of near an hundred men, completely equiped; several companies of regulars also on their march from Massachusetts. The force in the western country will very shortly be more respectable than any heretofore sent to that quarter.

The prospect of a great crop of grain is as favorable as has been known for many years; this will add to the numerous blessings we enjoy; a reduction of the price of bread.

A melancholy event happened in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, last week; a number of persons went into the water to bathe, when the four following were drowned viz. Mrs. Bacon, Miss Husted, Mr. Peter Coddington, and Mr. William M'Cresse. The men lost their lives in attempting to save the women.

Arthur Erwin, Esq. late of Bucks County, in this State, while peaceably sitting with sundry other persons in the House of Daniel Macafee, in Loxerne County, was killed by being shot, by a person unknown 700 dollars reward is offered for bringing the perpetrator to justice.

By the will of the late John Wesley, he disposes of almost all his property in charitable donations.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, on the 18th of April last, made the following motion.

"*That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the further importation of Africans Negroes into the British Colonies and plantations.*"

And supported it by a very able speech, which was followed by an interesting debate.

The house divided at four o'clock, when there appeared for Mr. Wilberforce's motion

Ayes 88
Noes 163.

Majority against the abolition 75.

Major Scott, from Niagara, informs that the settlements within the British lines are rather on the decline, owing to the military Government.—That the American settlements, in that quarter are increasing very rapidly.—That Mr. Hadfield, of Alexandria, who lately killed Mr. Sterret, of Maryland, in a duel, had arrived at Niagara, a few days since, and claimed protection from the British against his pursuers; and that he had desired permission to proceed down to Quebec, which was granted; and that Capt. Houdin, who accompanied Col Procter to Buffalo-Creek, had been sent by Col. P. with dispatches to the Supreme Executive of the United States.

On Friday last the naked body of a man, with his head cut off, was discovered floating down the Mohawk river, and taken up about 8 miles from Schenectady. The situation in which the corpse was found, precludes the possibility of forming any probable conjectures as to the person.

NORTHAMPTON, July 6.

DIED: On the 25th ult. Mrs. Prudence Parsons, wife of Mr. Josiah Parsons, of this town, aged 63 years.

COME AND SEE.

Nathan Storrs,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

Lately from New-York.

TAKES this measure of informing the Public, that he has established his business in Northampton, nearly opposite Mr. Lyman's inn, where he carries on the various branches of CLOCK & WATCH business, as Chime Clocks, that play a number of different tunes. Warranted eight day Clocks, and a various number of different kinds of Time-Pieces also warranted; Watches, Surreyors Compasses, Brass Joints for Chaise's, Boxes &c. Harness Buckles, Ornaments, Sleigh Bells, Swords and Hangers mounted. Gold Beads, Silver table and tea Spoons, Spangle shoe and knee Buckles, of the newest fashion, Silver and Plated do. And as he has a compleat set of Tools, he can supply any Gentleman with whatever movement should be wanting to either Clocks or Watches.

ALSO, which will be performed at said shop, and afforded at the most reasonable rate, and pay made easy as possible. Harness hand and ready for sale, an elegant assortment of watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

N. B. CASH given for old Silver, Brass and Copper.

July 6. 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1789 & 1790, in State tax No. 7, and 8, also Town and Minister tax, as follows, viz.

	£	s.	d.
Abel Allis,	1	9	3
Elijah Coleman,	8	9	3
O. Dickinson,	4	1	1
Salmon Dickinson,	3	6	0
Widow Mary Smith,	5	6	0
Elijah Nash,	16	3	2
J. Hayden,	8	4	0
Col. Comfort Sage.	8	7	0
David Wait,	10	1	3

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 22d day of August next, so much of said Lands will then be sold, at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Lemi. Jepson, in Hatfield, in Williamsburgh as will pay said Taxes & Charges, together with interesting Charges.

EDMUND TAYLOR.

Williamsburgh, June 30, 1791.

LOST,

ON the road leading from Northampton to Chesterfield, a large Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of letters and other papers, which will sufficiently point out the owner, and can be of service to no one else.—Whoever will produce the same, or give any information respecting it to the Printer hereof, shall receive a genteel reward, and no questions will be asked.

Northampton, July 4. 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Tay Last business, for which good pay will be made, by

JOHN HUGHES.

N. B. WANTED, at the above business a smart active Lad; 14 years of age.

Northampton, July 5. 1791.

Jerom Ripley,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers & others, that he has removed in to a Store, about twenty rods north west of the one he last occupied, where he has for sale on such reasonable terms as cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to purchasers, the following articles, viz.

BROADCLOTHS,
Coatings,
Baizes,
Lastings,
Shallons, Morcens,
Durants, Tammies,
Velvet, Thicksetts,
Jeans, Fustians,
Waistcoat patterns,
Nankeens,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Bandano & romall handkerchiefs,
Black fringed do.
Muslin and Lawn do.
Shawls, Lawn Aprons,
Muslin, Muslinett,
Cambricks, Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Modes, Sarsnets,
Black and White Gauze,
Men and Womens, Leather Gloves;
Black silk Mitts,
Worsted do.
Ribbands,
Tape, Fans,
Sewing silk, and Twist,
Holland and Cambrick Thread,
Imperial, Fancy and common Buttons,
Cotton Hose,
Quality and Shoe-binding,
Window Glass,
Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel,
Black-tin Tea-pots,
Pewter dishes, plates, basons and porringers,
Dutch Looking-Glasses,
Knives and Forks,
Razors,
Penknives,
Shears and Scissars,
Chest and pad Locks,
Thumb Latches,
H and HL Hinges,
Sitrup Irons,
Bridle Bits,
Spurs, Carpenters,
Plane Irons, Augers,
Chizels, Gimblets,
Shoe-knives, Pincers,
Awl-blades, Tacks,
Desk trimmings,
Table Butts,
Wood Screws,
Compasses, Box-Rules,
Candlesticks, Snuff-Boxes,
Shoe and tuft Hammers,
Wool Cards, Sickles,
Frying-pans,
Powder and Shot,
Bibles, Testaments,
Spelling-Books, Primers,
Writing paper, Ink powder, Dutch Quills,
Wafers.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery & Glass Ware.

WEST INDIA and NEW-ENGLAND, RUM, and other Spirits.

Lisbon, Tenerife and Malaga } Wines.
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Snuff, Indigo, Copperas,
Allum, Logwood, Red-wood, Fustick, Crown-Soap, Brimstone,
White Lead,
Spanish White,
Spruce Yellow,
Prussian Blue,
Vermigreace, &c. &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country produce will be received in payment, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

A few Barrels of Linseed Oil, to be sold cheap, if applied for soon.

Greenfield, July 5. 1791.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING & REPAIRING.

Together with

JEWELRY in its various branches.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of the town of Northampton, the towns adjacent, and the public at large, that having served a regular apprenticeship (with that well known workman, Mr. Thomas Harland from London) in the above Branches of business, he now proposes carrying them on, in the town of Northampton, at the Brick house, a few rods West of Elijah Hunt Lyon's.—He hopes for the Patronage and Employ of those who may have occasion for his labor in those Branches, as he expects such favors no further than he may be found by his fidelity, punctuality and moderate charges, to merit them.

JEDIDIAH BALDWIN.

N. B. Old Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Pewter, and Lead, will be gratefully received for any of the above-mentioned articles, and a generous price given.

ALL Persons indebted to Clesby Stanley, by Note or Book, are desired to call and settle the same by the first day of August next, or they may depend upon being sued without further notice, by their humble servant,

Northampton, July 4. 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated ware, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6. 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

SAMUEL STILES.

N. B. ALL kinds of Plated Work, such as Stirrups, Bitts, Buckles, &c. may be had of the subscriber. Also WANTED,

A Journeyman, at the CLOCK & WATCH business, for whom Cash will be paid.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.