have to this woman, or to the sex in general, with that respect and politeness which have happily distinguished the character of modern times.

The same man who would have encountered giants, or gigantic difficulties, * when a lady was in the case, had but little idea of adding to her happiness, by supplying her with the comforts and elegancies of life. And, had he asked him to stoop, and ease her of a part of that domestic slavery, which, almost in every country, falls to the lot of women, he would have thought himself quite affronted.

But besides men had nothing else, in those ages, than that kind of romantic gallantry to recommend them. Ignorant of letters, arts, and sciences, and every thing where gallantry was not concerned, rough and unpolished in their manners and behaviour. Their time was spent in drinking, war, gallantry, and idleness. In their hours of relaxation, they were but little in company with the women, & when they were the fodelicies of the carousal, or the cruelties of the field, were almost the only subjects they had to talk of.

From the subversion of the Roman empire, to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, women spent most of their time alone. They were almost entire strangers to the joys of social life. They seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashion of the times countenanced. Francis I. was the first monarch who introduced them on public days to court.

Before his time, nothing was to be seen at any of the courts of Europe, but long-bearded politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind; and warriors clad in complete armour, ready to put their plots in execution.

In the eighth century, so slavish was the condition of women on the one hand, and so much was beauty coveted on the other, that, for about two hundred years, the kings of Austria were obliged to pay a tribute to the Moors, of one hundred beautiful virgins per annum.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness, was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known; and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woollen shirts.

In the time of Henry VIII. the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback, when they went to London; and in the same manner, took them back to their country seats, with hoods of waxed linnen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them from the cold.

There was one misfortune of a singular nature, to which women were liable in those days: they were in perpetual danger of being accused of witchcraft, and suffering all the cruelties and indignities of a mob, instigated by superstition and directed by enthusiasm; or of being condemned by laws, which were at once a disgrace to humanity and to sense. Even the bloom of youth and beauty could not secure them from torture and from death. But when age and wrinkles attacked a woman, if any thing uncommon happened in her neighbourhood, she was almost sure of atoning with her life, for a crime it was impossible for her to commit.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

IF the phenomena of nature were faithfully registered, besides the satisfaction resulting to the public from novel relations, natural history would receive important additions. On the 18th day of last month, I was surveying in the woods near Hudson's river, and 80 miles north, of New-York. At noon, the sky being clear, and the sun shining hot I remarked the whole forest glistened in a manner not less uncommon than beautiful.

I at first imagined it occasioned by either rain or dew, till, upon a moment's reflection, I found it could not be the former, as there was not a cloud to be seen, nor the latter as it must long ago have disappeared in a day so warm and serene. Some of the company declared they had observed similar appearances before, & called it the honey dew. Every green leaf on the trees as well as those that were dry under our feet were covered with a substance perfectly transparent, and in a state not inferior to dissolved sugar candy. We could not refrain from continually drawing the foliage between our lips to taste a syrup thus fresh from heaven.

The preceding night had been clear and still, and a small southern breeze blew all the morning. It is probable that this modern manna would be discernable by the taste in the morning, but it was not discernable till the heat of the meridian sun inspirated & gave it the appearance of an elegant Varnish.

I have seen accounts of this phenomenon in the Connecticut news papers, which determine its extention above an hundred miles—perhaps it has covered a considerable part of North America. When it is considered that every leaf of every tree, an each blade of grass upon the thousand hills of and extensive country were perfectly candied over with the purest sugar, palpable to the touch, visible to the eye, and poignant upon the palate, the quantity must have been prodigious.

From a LONDON PAPER.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

HAVING read many accounts of the late Mr. Wesley, in various papers, and perceiving that the authors of those accounts knew nothing of the matter, I send you a few particulars to set them and the public right.

1. Mr. Wesley was his own Printer and Bookseller. His income was therefore what his books produced, which he distributed in charity as soon as he received it. His travelling expences were defrayed by the Societies which he visited. Those who tell us that his income was 10,000l. a year, have fallen into that mistake by supposing that the collection in the various chapels were for his use, whereas he had not so much as the beholding this money with his eyes; it was all constantly expended where it was collected.

2. About seven years ago Mr. Wesley caused a deed to be enrolled in Chancery, by which the superintendance of his Chapels and societies was committed to 100 travelling preachers, now in various parts of these kingdoms. Dr. Coke, who is at present in America, is only one of that hundred, and has no more power therein than any other of the body.

3. Mr. Wesley has been gradually declining for about three years past, yet he still rose at four o'clock, and preached, travelled and wrote, as usual. He preached at Leatherhead on the Wednesday before death.: On Friday following the first symptoms of his approaching dissolution appeared. The four following days he spent in praising the GOD of his mercies, & departed on Wednesday morning to receive the award of a life spent in bringing "glory to GOD in the highest, peace and good will to men." After so long and so laborious a life, he could say on his death bed, what he had often said while living.

No foot of land do I possess,
No Cottage in the wilderness,
A POOR wayfaring man;
I lodge awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain.

AMICUS.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM

OBSERVATIONS on AMERICAN PORTER and CHEESE.

THE friends to the interests of mankind were lately gratified by a fact communicated in the various periodical publications in this city, viz. that there had been no spirits used among the sailors on board the ship Brothers, Capt Josiah, during her late voyage to Canton; and that this circumstance had been so far from injuring the crew, that they enjoyed an uncommon degree of health. It will please the friends of American manufactures, to be informed, that Mr. Hare's porter remained perfectly sound and good the whole passage. Some of that article, indeed, which was taken out in casks, received injury, from not being placed in a favorable situation: but a hundred dozen, originally bottled in this city, not only remained good, but was improved by the voyage.

In another vessel which went to Canton from this city, some English porter was taken out, as well as that made in this city, but not the least superiority could be perceived in the former over the latter, as appears by the candid and unprejudiced testimony of the persons belonging to the vessel.

American manufactures of every kind, but especially porter, have long laboured under the unjust imputation of inferiority when compared with English: but after this fair trial we hope that prejudice will be laid aside, and justice be done.

Cheese is another article, which, although it has been made in this country, and especially to the eastward, for a number of years, very good, yet has always been thought greatly inferior to that made in Cheshire in England. However, the Block-Island cheeses, which were carried out, in the same ship Brothers, proved, on comparison, to be no ways inferior to the English ones on board; but bore the heat of China, and the vicissitudes of the weather, equally with that imported.

It is with the greatest pleasure that a friend to American manufactures communicates these facts, which can be readily attested by all on board the ship. They will serve to show, that the supposed inferiority of those capital articles of American production, cheese and porter, is a mere designing pretence.

A Friend to American Manufactures.

VIENNA, May 15.

The courier which Prince Kaunitz sent to Petersburg, with the last conciliatory proposals of the court of Berlin, has returned; but we are ignorant of the answer of the Czarina. Another courier was immediately dispatched to the king of Prussia. By the same courier we received the extraordinary news, that the king of Sweden, availing himself of the good understanding at present subsisting between him and Russia, has make a demand on the Empress, which greatly embarrasses her: he solicits the restitution of those ships of the line which were taken from him during the late war. To this request the Empress has not yet given an answer. It is presumed, that if the consents to restore them, it will be only on conditions favourable to the present situation of affairs.

LONDON, June 3.

Accounts were yesterday received at the Secretary of State's Office by way of France, that the plague rages with dreadful havoc in that part of Turkey nearest to the Mediterranean, insomuch, that in a small district, a thousand persons have died in a day.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated June 1, says "a most calamitous event has been prevented here by a timely discovery: A plan having been formed to fire our dock yards, by means of foreign incendiaries sent to this country for that purpose. An express received by the Commissioner brought intelligence of the plot, with orders to take every precaution for the security of the dock-yards and arsenals."

JUNE 14.

Lately as three boys were playing near a heap of rubbish, at Lowestoft, one of them observed something amongst it which appeared like a piece of an old pair of leat her breeches; he took it up, and finding it heavy, examined and found it was a bag, containing three others rather curiously made, in which were 120 pieces of gold coin, some of it foreign; likewise some rose nobles of Edward III. The rubbish had been taken from an old house repairing in the neighbourhood.

DUBLIN, May 19.

Extract from the criminal chart, annexed to the last annual return of Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick, Inspector General of Prisons.

Arraigned throughout the kingdom, 2963; of which were found guilty, 784; of those found guilty the following are the crimes, and the sentence of the Court thereon. Murder, hanged 22, fined and confined 2, burned in the hand and confined 19, pleaded pardon 3. Coining, hanged 1, fined and confined 1, held to bail 1. Forgery, fined and confined 1, pilloried and transported 1, confined two. Burglary, hanged 24, transported 12. Robbery, hanged 25, transported 4, burned in the hand 1. Rapes acquitting away with women, hanged 6, confined 4. Felony, hanged 17, transported 110, whipped and confined 9, confined 33, whipped 34, burned in the hand and confined 27, fined and confined 11, pilloried 1. Horse-stealing, hanged 4, transported 1. Cow-stealing, hanged 3, transported 3, burned in the hand 1. Sheep-stealing, hanged 1, transported 4; burned in the hand and confined 2, confined 1, held to bail one. Pickpockets, fined 66 one—Frauds and swindling, whipped and confined 3, fined and confined 1, pilloried and confined 4, fined 2, whipped 2, transported 1, confined 5. Receiving stolen goods, whipped 3, fined 1, fined and confined 1, confined and pilloried 2. Forcible possession, confined 1, transported 2. Rescue, fined 17, fined and confined 13, confined one. Misdemeanors, fined and confined 16, whipped 6, fined 13, confined and whipped 10, confined and burned in the hand 4. False imprisonment, fined & confined 1. Vagabonds, transported 2, transported unless bail given 3, held to bail one. Perjury, pilloried one, pilloried and transported 2, pilloried and confined 3, fined and confined one, judgement arrested one. Riots, whipped and confined 10, fined and confined 9, whipped 2, fined and held to bail 6. Combinations, whipped and confined 5, fined 5. Assaults, fined and confined 73, confined 51, fined 83, whipped and confined 4.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8

We hear that governor Blount, under the auspices, and by the direction of the President of the United States, on the second of July concluded a treaty with the Cherpkee nation of Indians.—This nation consists of about 2500 warriors, who are situated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tenesee.

They have been greatly agitated since the treaty of Hopewell, in November 1785, by the encroachments of the whites, upon their lands; but are now entirely satisfied by the liberality of the United States.

SOLITARY CELLS.

On Monday the first inst. the Mayor of this city accompanied by two Aldermen, two county Magistrates, two county Commissioners, and one of the most inspectors, met at the gaol of this city, in order to lay out the ground for erecting *solitary cells*, agreeably to the late penal law, of this state for the purpose of confining those criminals who cannot be reclaimed simply by hard labor. The success which has attended similar institutions in other countries, gives us the utmost reason to expect the most beneficial effects from the proposed penitentiary building. There is no human creature so hardened by vice, as to be able wholly to silence the clamours of conscience when the avenues to the senses are that up by confinement and solitude. It is to be hoped, the conduct of Pennsylvania towards those neglected or deluded part of their fellow men, who disturb the peace or violate the laws of society, will be followed by her sister states. It becomes them to recollect, that all their penal laws are copied from a country which we now consider as corrupted and enslaved, and that they all partake of the cruel and absurd spirit of monarchy and aristocracy. To punish crimes by death is a proof of ignorance, weakness or indolence in government. Nor is this all: It is giving a sanction to *murder*, for in the eye of heaven, it can be of little consequence, whether death be inflicted upon a criminal by an angry or injured individual, or by an angry and bloody minded law. The gratification and establishment of the principle of revenge, are nearly the same in both cases—but worst in the last. The injured individual transfers his resentments to the laws of his country—but these murder not *suddenly* and in a passion, but *deliberately* and in cold blood.

WEST INDIES.

By. Capt. Clouser, of the brig Hetty arrived in 12 days from *Cape Francois*, there are letters received by merchants in this city, informing that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between the white inhabitants and the people of colour: in consequence of which a day of rejoicing and public festivity was kept with great splendour; no work was allowed to be transafted even on board vessels in the harbour: And every thing wore the appearance of peace and harmony, at the time of Capt. Clouser's departure.

The obnoxious decree of the National Assembly of the 15th of May, is literally translated as follows:—

The National Assembly decree—"That they never will deliberate respecting the condition of people of colour who were not born of free parents, without the previous, free and spontaneous request of the Colonies; that the Colonial Assemblies now existing, shall continue to subsist; but that people of colour, born of a free father and mother, shall be admitted into future Parochial and Colonial Assemblies, if they have the other necessary qualifications."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Aug. 9. The public mind, says a correspondent is at present drawn to a controversy, respecting monarchial and republican forms of government. The republicans seem to suppose that our liberties are in danger from the speculation, of a writer upon the subject of government,—but danger is to be apprehended from another quarter. It is this that has drawn nearly all the cash of the United States, from agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and centered it in our cities, to be transferred gradually from them to the cities of London and Amsterdam. But it has given such a monopoly of all the cash in our country to a few men, as to make them an over match for the agricultural interest—the only solid basis of the prosperity of any country.—But the greatest evil of a public debt is, that it has thrown immense unnecessary power into the hands of government; for three fourths of all the present officers of the United States are appointed for the sole purpose of collecting taxes to pay the interest of the public debt; all of whom will ever support government right or wrong, or rather wrong only, for all right government supports itself. Americans be wise in time. Pay your public debt. Your vacant lands, if they had been expended properly to sale, would have paid it long ago. They are yet amply sufficient for that purpose. Take them therefore immediately and discharge by the sale of them your public debt; for a public debt is the parent of all needs, extravagance, national poverty, unnatural inequality among citizens, or wars, corrupt influence, aristocracy, tyranny and slavery.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 3.

A Mr. Lawrance at Dobbs' Ferry, who has been deeprived in mind for some time past, mistaking the literal for the true meaning, of that text of Scripture which says, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off" proceeded, agreeable to said injunction, to the desparate deed with a penknife; and, in a shocking manner, lacerated his wrist, with the composure of a stoic; but fortunately not so as to destroy all the leaders, and there is yet hope, notwithstanding he rejects every overture of medicinal assistance, that his hand may in some measure be restored. He appeared to be reduced to a mere skeleton, and insists that it is unlawful for him to take any nourishment whatever.

Last Sunday, in the Presbyterian church of this town, was a melancholy scene, which extorted sympathy from a numerous audience. Miss Rachel Barnet, daughter of Mr. Joseph Barnet, in the bloom of youth, that day being only the seventeenth anniversary of her birth, was introduced as a lifeless corpse, for the last obsequies to be paid to her memory. The scene was further heightened by its being the day appointed for the celebration of her nuptials, and the Rev. Mr. Austin, who preached her funeral sermon, was to have united her in the marriage bands, to a deserving young man.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

Extract of a letter from Newry, (Ireland) dated May 15.

"I before informed you of a class of men, called themselves Defenders, having been very troublesome. They are getting a large number of arms in their possession, and begin to be very outrageous. A set of the ringleaders of them met in Canal-street, and had come to the resolution of annihilating the Protestants. This information was given by a man sworn before two Magistrates, who transmitted the same to government. There has been a great number of these kind of people detected and executed, particularly in the counties of Louth, Armagh and Down.

"The most horrid deed perpetrated by these people I ever heard of, was at Fork-hill, on a man, his wife and child, whose tongues they cut out, and the fingers of their hands, with other cruelties too shocking to relate.

"Government offered a reward of fifteen hundred pounds to apprehend the persons who committed the above cruelties. The largeness of the sum has been a means of three of them being detected, who suffered an ignominious death, at the place where they perpetrated the above cruelties."

WE have lately given accounts of the arrival in America, within a few weeks, of several ship loads of emigrants, into different parts of the United States. Since them, viz. on Sunday, arrived here the ship Anna and Susan, Capt. Dopley, in 56 days from London-Derry, having on board about 450 passengers. Ten deaths, and twelve births, happened on board during the passage.—And on Monday, at Hell Gate, in distress for provisions, the ship Sally, Capt. A Cassady, in 48 days from Ireland, with 343 passengers, all of whom paid their passages.

How pleasing, how flattering to the free born sons of Columbia, is the reflection—says a correspondent, that America is held in the highest estimation by Europe, and America is the asylum of every class; especially those whose eyes are opened; who views the *subject* deprived of its native dignity with horror, and have just ideas of the tyrannic *assumption* of *the few*, sacrilegiously to *murder* the *rights of man*. We need only recur to incessant emigrations from Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France, to demonstrate the European estimation of our country—and that many have assumed spirit, as Dr. LINN emphatically expressest, to forsake their *hard task masters*—to *refuse to dig an ungrateful soil, which will not yield them bread*, and *to haste to the fertile plains of America*, which can embrace millions, and *waits to crown all the industrious and virtuous with plenty and happiness*.

It would shock humanity to describe the barbarous and tragic scenes which crimson *that* historic page, where absolute dominion is lodged in one person—where *see* make THE WHOLE, and *the whole* is NOTHING! GUARD, *countrymen*, AMERICANS—be faithful CENTINELS of the *RIGHTS of MAN*—FEAR not being dubbed ANTI-FEDERAL, while ye are defending THE ARK of GOD!

PROVIDENCE, July 28.

A letter from some of the distillers of spirits in the city of New-York, was on Saturday last received in this town, proposing to the gentlemen who carry on the distilling business here, *to give entirely to stop the distillation of spirits*, on a certain day which they mention, in order thereby to induce the government of the United States to relinquish the duty laid upon distilled spirits, at the last session of Congress.—But it is hoped, the good sense, the commercial sagacity, and the public spirit of the gentlemen in that line of business in the New-England states, will sufficiently guard them against the *mischievous consequences*, which must manifestly and necessarily arise *to them*, from acceding to such a dishonorable *Shoystical*, and antifederal *combination*. They ought to consider whether the city of New-York is not more attached to the British trade, & to the importation of *foreign goods* than any other town in the United States? Whether the gentlemen who have written this letter, are not influenced by the *particular interest and policy* of that city? Whether *much greater quantities of foreign rum and spirits* were not imported into that city, and the southern states, just before the commencement of the new duties, than were ever before imported in so short a time? Whether it would not be a pretty manœuvre, to promote the particular interest of those towns, who from their superior advantages in trade *have imported*, large quantities of foreign distilled spirits *free of the new duties*, if they could persuade the New-England distillers to such a *sacrifice* of their property, as would accrue from suffering their distilleries to remain idle and unimproved, in order to give them an enhanced price for what they have on hand?—Whether a *non distillation agreement*, formed around, to counteract the equitable laws of the nation, will not be much more likely to be broken thro' than the famous *non-importation agreement*, at the commencement of the late war? And whether such a measure has not a tendency to tarnish and dishonor the rising credit of our country in counteracting one of the best, most productive and most popular forms of its revenue, agreed upon and established by Congress, after the most careful and deliberate consideration, at two different sessions?—Is this the most eligible mode of effecting what is said to be desired? Will Congress, the legislative body of a free and enlightened people, *be driven*, by an agreement of this kind to abandon the interest of their constituents collectively considered? If any thing is wrong in the system, Congress will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redress every well-founded complaint: but before a measure which has the appearance of *so warm temper*, as a non-distillation agreement, is adopted, some more reasonable mode of taxation should be pointed out.

NORTHAMPTON, August 24.

The Anniversary festival of the *Royal Humane Society*, was celebrated in London on the 6th of June last. The Medical assistants then appeared with their honorary Medals, voted for the restoration of life. In the afternoon, the persons restored by the Society formed a numerous procession; their emotions of gratitude to Providence, and their humane deliverers from the grave, are much easier conceived than described. The impressions produced on the respectable association, were the most gratifying that humanity is susceptible of.

Dr. Lettsom, the Treasurer, made his usual report of the immense number of lives preserved and restored, in his concise and judicious address, he remarked on the happy extension of the principles of this institution, in the organization of several similar establishments in various parts of that kingdom.

NEW CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the Isle of Man, a young woman lately prosecuted a young man of that place for a rape, and he was returned to the Spiritual Court being found guilty. When the Dempster, or Temporal Judge, delivered to her, according to the custom of the island, a rope, a sword, or a ring, by these presents the young woman had her choice, whether she would hang, behead, or marry him, the choice the latter, as the *severest* punishment.

The London Gazette of May 3d, contains an order of Council for extending the regulations according to act of Parliament, of the trade between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the 5th day of April, 1792.

The latest accounts from London, state, That Admiral Lord Hood, with a fleet of 35 sail of the line, besides frigates, sloops, &c. was to sail the second week in June for the North Sea, to assist the Turks. He has Vice-Admiral Horsham, and five other Admirals, under him.—That the Empress of Russia had dismissed all the British Officers in her service, and replaced them by French gentlemen, and was making the greatest exertions to prepare a formidable fleet.

The inhabitants of Wea, or Ouittanon, and Kickapoo towns, upon the river Wabash, which were the object of General Scott's expedition, were among the most vindictive race of savages inhabiting the western regions.

They have not only constantly refused the pacific invitation of the United States, but they have carried on the most successful and cruel depredations, on the defenceless frontiers.

It is to be hoped the punishment which has overtaken them, the humane treatment of their prisoners, and the mild offers of the general government still held forth to them, and within their reach, will incline them, and all their neighbors, to peace.

But, should they still persist in their hostilities, they will probably be removed from their situation on the Wabash, if not utterly extirpated; for the general government will not suffer the innocent women and children of the frontiers to be sacrificed to Indian barbarity, with impunity.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

TO Be Sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 22d day of September next, sundry lots of Land in the town, of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, (Agreeable to the order of the Supreme Judicial Court) belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, of Boston, Esq. deceased, sale to be at the house of ROBERT MILLER, Innholder in said Colrain, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH M'CLALLEN, } Attorneys to the Adm'rs
JAMES STEWART, } of said Estate.

Colrain, August 4th 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, the 15th of August, a dark bay MARE, natural trotter, no white about her, shod before, short tail. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a generous reward.

DAVID BURT.

Northampton, August 23, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSEPH BLANCHARD, late of Belchertown, deceased, and six months, being allowed the creditors to bring in their accounts: Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of the deceased, in Belchertown, the first Mondays of November and December next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each day.

HENRY DWIGHT,
DAVID SHUMWAY,
THOMAS WILLSON.

Belchertown, August 17, 1791.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of milk, to go into a family to suckle—

Enquire of the Printer.

August 24, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. Josiah Healey, late of Chesterfield, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Likewise all persons having demands against said Estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, to

EBENEZER HEALEY, Executor.

Chesterfield, Aug. 23, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 21st inst. a dark bay Horse, white in the face, white hind feet, shod before, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, and will trot and pace.—Likewise a brown MARE, with white in her face, 10 or 12 years old, 13½ hands high, trots chiefly,—Whoever will take up said Horses, or give information where they may be had, shall receive a handsome reward, and all necessary charges.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, August 23, 1791.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of SAMUEL MARSHAL, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for payment, & all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to

E. MARSHAL, Administrator.

Northampton, August 17, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.