Trumpeter to the Blue Dragoons, and at the age of 8 years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was 16, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riding master of the troops, and in the year 1761 was made sergeant of dragoons, but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin shop in blind alley, near the Coal Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; accordingly set off for the North, and arrived at Dorgheda, where, in a few months after I married the daughter of an Excise man, by whom I had three sons.

About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the profession of a scowbanker, which is that of enticing the mechanics and country people to ship themselves for America, on promises of great advantages, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them; in consequence of which, on their arrival in America, they are sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry, in the ship Needham for New-York, and arrived at that port the fourth of August, 1774, with some indented servants I had kidnapped in Ireland, but were liberated in New-York, on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage. In that city I used the profession of breaking horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggles for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the Asia man of war, and from thence to Boston, where by my known opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights, was the first thing that recommended me to the notice of General Gage, and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal to the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessary to, both without orders from government, especially while in New-York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

There were also two hundred and seventy-five American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executioners, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions was thus conducted; a guard was dispatched from the Provost about half after twelve at night, to Barrack street, and the neighbourhood of the Upper Barracks, to order the people to shut their window-shutters and put out their lights, forbidding them, at the same time, not to presume to look out of their windows or doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gaged, just behind the Upper Barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the Provost.

At the end of the war, I returned to England with the army, and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities, but being at length persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of that capital, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed. To relieve which, I mortgaged my half-pay to an agent, but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offence am here to suffer an ignominious death.

I beg the prayers of all good Christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of God, for the many horrid murders I have been accessary to.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

AN engrossed bill, to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay invalid pensions, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—on the bill making provision for the protection of the frontiers.

[The bill, besides completing the regiments already on the continental establishment, contemplates the raising of three additional regiments of infantry, each to consist of 912 non-commissioned officers, privates & musicians, exclusive of commissioned officers; and one squadron of light dragoons (to serve occasionally as infantry) consisting of 304 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides commissioned officers.]

After some debate on the increase of the military establishment, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again—and a reading of some of the confidential communications from the President being called for, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

Friday, Jan. 27.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing a copy of his indent account.

The order of the Day being called for, on the western frontier business—the doors of the gallery were shut.

Monday, Jan. 30.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill to establish the Post-Office and Post roads within the the United States—passed the Senate with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the house.

These being read, the order of the day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers—and the houses went into a committee of the whole—on which the galleries were cleared.

Tuesday, Jan. 31

A report from the Secretary of War, on petitions of sundry seamen of the late navy of the United States, was read—this report states that the several petitioners were necessarily absent from their country at the time prescribed by law for receiving the balances due to them respectively, for their services—and suggests the propriety of repealing, or suspending so much of the limitation ordinance, as precludes their receiving said balances—laid on the table.

The order of the day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the Frontiers—and the house went into a committee of the whole—on which the galleries were cleared.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

An engrossed bill, making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers, was taken up for a third reading, and to have the blanks filled up, whereupon the galleries were cleared.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Steele laid the following motion on the table:

That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report to this House, their opinion of the number of Indians now in arms against the United States—the documents whereon that opinion may be founded—the causes of the delay of the Federal Army on the Ohio—the scarcity of provision and forage—the quality of the powder—and such other causes as may have been, in the judgement of the committee, conducive to the late unfortunate defeat.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing the Post-Office and Post roads within the United States, were taken into consideration by the house, and all of them agreed to, except one or two, which respect a variation in the cross posts.

Friday, Feb. 3.

After reading and referring sundry petitions and memorials.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the fishery bill; this motion, after some opposition by Messrs. Parker and White, who urged the superiour importance of immediate attention to the militia bill, was agreed to, and Mr. W. Smith took the chair: the bill was then read by the clerk, and, on the first section's being repeated by the chairman, Mr. Giles moved, that this section should be struck out; this motion being seconded, and a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Giles & Murray spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Goodhue, Ames, Gerry, Lawrance, Hitzsimons, and Barnwell, in favor of it: the committee rose without coming to a vote, and had leave to sit again.

A message, from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house, that the senate have agreed to the amendments of the house made to the amendments of the senate to the post office bill.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from Gen. Jackson, setting forth, that he had not, until a very late period, received notice of the regulations established by the house, for the trial of the contested election for the state of Georgia, and of the time limited for collecting evidence; and that he had agreed with the attornies of the hon. Gen. Wayne to a prolongation of the term, in case it should meet the approbation of the house; and requesting, that the house would agree to a postponement of 20 days.

On motion, resolved, that the prayer of the said petition be granted.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. Smith in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the fishery bill, and after further debate on the motion for striking out the first section, rose without coming to any decision, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the treasury, with a statement of the amount of the unsubscribed debt of the United States, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed, reported a bill for apportioning representatives amongst the people of the several states, according to the first enumeration, and providing for a second enumeration, and for an appointment of representatives thereon, to compose the house of representatives after the 3d day of March, 1793; which was read a first time.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. Smith in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the

FISHING BILL.

After further debate, on the motion for striking out the first section, which proposes bounties to the fishermen, the question was at length taken, and, passing in the negative, yeas 26, nays 31, the section was retained.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War enclosing copies of the official communication which had taken place between him and the governor of the state of Virginia, respecting a temporary defence of the frontier of that Commonwealth.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with a statement of certain articles of expence, which have occurred in the department of foreign affairs, and for which no provision is made by law. The expence alluded to, was incurred for the relief of a number of American sailors, impressed in England to serve on board the British navy.] The message and accompanying papers were referred to a select committee, to examine and report.

A bill for apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration, and making provision for a second enumeration, and as apportionment of representatives thereon, to compose the house of representatives after the 3d day of March 1797, was read a second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Gerry gave notice, that, if the Post Office Bill is, by the approbation of the President, passed into a law in its present form, he will move for bringing in a Bill, to amend it, by reducing the postage of Newspapers.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Fishery Bill, and having gone through and amended it, rose and reported it with the amendments, which the House immediately took into consideration and adopted. The Bill was then further amended.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

IT is generally expected when a writer has made his observations on a particular subject, that he should wait a reply, before he makes any further commotion of his sentiments. This is well enough in common cases—I wish no reply—I want no commotion—a writer of my description, gives himself no trouble on that account, provided he is not prevented in gratifying his humour in telling what he hears—I suppose my subject for a few weeks, has satisfied certain characters they should hear no further from me—but you may assure them, I have not told half what I have heard yet—my Quiver is still full—my Rod is in my hand, and I intend to stand before the Pharoah's of the present day, as often as Moses and Aaron did before the ancient Egyptian; unless I shall sooner, by the foolish shall tell them, soften their hard hearts by true contrition and repentance. My wish is to unlock their deaf ears, and bring them to reflect on their true situation—to call forth their attention to their own characters, and induce them to meet the wishes of every individual in the county, in giving way to superiour abilities; but should these hearsays not produce so happy an effect, still they may be gentle admonitions to raise heed, and at the same time, serve as Beacons to others (especially to those in conspicuous places) to steer a different course, least they also, should plunge into the same ridiculous situation. The following stories are not told *falsely* for the benefit of the present generation in this country; but my soul enlarged with true benevolence, extends its views, and embraces the interest of all future generations in America—I wish you therefore Mr. Printer, to desire the Editor of the AMERICAN APOLLO, to insert what I shall presently tell you, in his weekly paper, for the benefit of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY at Boston, who, I have heard are collecting materials for a complete history of all the Great Men and the most important events, that have taken place in this country from its first settlement to the present time. I have heard that the greater and lesser qualities of great folks are more certainly displayed in their public speeches, and charges to Grand Jurors, than in any other method whatever—I have heard, between the hours of eleven and twelve A. M. the following charge given to the Grand Jury of this county. "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you are the grand inquest of this county—the very eyes of it—and you are to take notice of the morals of the Body of the people, and see the laws against swearing and bad highways—against profaning the sabbath—and there is another thing which a former grand Jury took no notice of, I do not know what they did with their oaths, that is fornication, which to *my certain knowledge* frequently takes place among us; you will take particular care about that and see that the laws are executed——the——there are many other laws I dont recollect, which you are to notice——Such as schools, tippling houses, &c. you Gentlemen know what they are and the States Attorney will assist you—Mr. Sheriff is an officer attend the Grand Jury."—No comment, no, Mr. Printer, no comment—I have also heard of a certain court of Common Pleas, who like an officer in the time of Peace, set only one continued term of justification at a time, agreeing that it is unnecessary to more than one of them at the same time *closely* to attend to a cause, that is argued before them—Sleep is necessary in Peace, as War—and I have heard that such a mode of procedure, will not only expedite business but give the others time to sleep, and *then* recruit, refresh their languid spirits—I have heard this system, faithfully carried into execution, and that every body knows that one *only* in any civil action takes minutes, sums up the evidence, and gives it to the Law to the Jury, and that the Court, *then* never the ROASTER to know whose turn next. I have heard that those Gentlemen are not less learned, or pertinent, in stating the evidence to the Petit Jury than in charging the Grand Jury—I will give a sample for the benefit of the Historical Society aforesaid. "Gentlemen of the Jury, this is—is a case, cry Mr. Clerk, give me the writ, a case—an action of trespass on the case which the Plaintiff has brought against—you Gentlemen have heard the witnesses *and* the counsel *on both sides* have given you law—you will have the papers before you—& think not you will give a verdict accordingly to law & evidence—Mr. Clerk, give the Foreman the papers." I have heard that the learned first Justice, after so explicitly giving the case to the Jury spoke to one of his neighbors as he came out of the Court House, & said, did not I give the case *home* to the Jury? I know I meant to put it down well——Ah Learned Judge! an inexcusable must that Jury be, who mistake a case, after it has been so fully, and clearly stated in them—Let him that hearsih, understand.

THE AUDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, February 4.

We are informed, that an expedition consisting of 1500 men, on horseback, was to go from Kentucky the beginning of January, against the Miamee towns, and that the enterprising spirit of the Kentuckians, we not ourselves these towns are laid in ashes before now. There is no doubt but this expedition has taken place, as our informant had the information from a person that may be depended on.

We with pleasure we inform the public, that letters last received in town from Fort-Washington, which contain the very agreeable news of the recovery of Col. George Gibson, of the 2d regt. levies, the surgeon attends him has pronounced him out of all danger, and his appetite had returned, and he was able to sit up, and write a letter to his brother.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Last Friday afternoon about 1 o'clock, the senate of the United States were alarmed by fire in a room of the federal building, contiguous to one in which they sit. It was communicated through the bottom of an iron stove to the floor. This circumstance with others of a similar nature, which have taken place before, ought to operate as a caution to builders, not to place stoves on wooden work. On examination, it was found that not more than half an inch thickness of mortar had been forced between the boards and the bottom of the stove.

TAX on NewsPapers.

The people in the southern state, begin to be alarmed at the proposed *intolerable* tax on newspapers. It is always the with of printers and others that something might be paid, just sufficient to compensate for the carriage of the papers and no more—and this was agreeable to the ideas expressed in Congress by all who spoke on the subject. The bill however, has passed the Senate and House of representatives, laying (upon an average) a tax of about 780 dollars per annum on each weekly newspaper printed within the United States, and, on daily papers, nearly six times the amount of that sum!

ALBANY, January 30.

By a gentleman of information and respectability from the northward, we are informed, that he fell in company with a person near Lake Champlain, who had made his escape from Canada, on his way to the Jerseys the place of his nativity, that he was one of three persons taken last summer by the Indians from their families—that he was carried to Detroit, where he was sold to a British officer—that during his continuance there, both prior and subsequent to the unfortunate battle, he saw continual supplies of provisions and ammunition of all kinds, going to the Indians; and that the Canadians have a chain of deposites from Detroit to the Indian Camp, through which those savages are supplied in the most ample manner.—And that on the return of the Indians from their successful expedition, he saw a great many tories, and other white animals completely disguised as Indians.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.

Mr. Jonathan Isley, an inhabitant of Falmouth, a person between forty or fifty years of age, was seized with a fit of melancholy, which gradually increased until it produced a total suspension of speech, and almost entirely the necessary action of the body for the execution of those offices which are essential to the preservation of life. In this torpid state of body, he has continued more than four years, until within a few days past, when the organs of speech instantaniously, and voluntarily assumed their wonted tone, even to a degree of volubility surprising to those who beheld him. The restoration of vigor to the limbs, was more gradual, and not as yet perfectly restored. His family, at so unexpected and miraculous a change, stood mute with astonishment: but surprised the external marks of it as much as possible, to prevent the relapse, which they were apprehensive of from the weak state of body he was then in. What is more extraordinary, Mr. Isley has a perfect remembrance of the most minute circumstances that occurred during the aforementioned period; and his mind has been continually employed in making curious calculations in Arithmetick, in forming extensive ideas of building, architecture, &c.

He is now in this town, and we hope will soon recover so far as to resume his former occupation.

DANBURY, Feb.

With deep regret we announce to our readers the following melancholy accident which happened in Fredericks Town, (State of New York) on Tuesday last.

Mr. Delevan, an amiable young gentleman, was teaching a school in his own house, and about two o'clock P. M. while hearing the recitation of two scholars who stood by him before the fire, the chimney suddenly fell, and buried Mr. Delevan and the two children in its ruins, and went with such force across the room as to burst out the opposite side of the house.—There were twelve children in the room, not one of whom escaped unhurt—Mr. Delavan and two lads were taken out of the rubbish, dead, and we learn one of the others has since expired, and two or three dangerously wounded.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 29.

A Windsor paper of the 3rd ult. contains the following paragraph—By a gentleman from Rutland we are informed, that on Tuesday last a courier passed thro' that town with dispatches for his Excellency gov. Chittenden—the contents were said to be a requisition from Congress to raise 500 men in this state, for expelling the British from their posts on our frontiers, which are said to be ten miles within the line of jurisdiction of this state. Col. Keyes is said to be appointed to command these troops.

Enlisting orders, to raise recruits for the western army, were a few days since received by a gentleman in Bennington, who proposes opening a rendezvous in that place.

MARRIED]—On the 5th of January last, Mr. CHILIAB SMITH, of Ashfield, in the 80th year of his age, to Mrs. REBECCA BUTLER, aged 62.

DIED]—At Ashfield, on the 18th of Jan. last Mrs. SARAH STANDISH, wife of Mr. ISRAEL STANDISH, of that town. She arose in the morning, as well as usual and while about the business of her family, she suddenly fell and died instantaneously.

——At Williamsburgh, on the 20th inst. Mr. JOSIAH HADLOCK, in the 91st. year of his age.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors or owners of lands, in the town of Buckland, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State, Town, County and Minister Taxes, for the year 1789.

In Josiah Drake's tax bill,	l.	s.	d.	q.
Caleb Holden's State and Town tax,	0	1	0	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	3	0
Nehemiah Holden's State and Town tax,	0	2	9	3
do. Minister tax,	0	2	8	2
do County do.	0	0	11	0
Francis Dana's State and Town Tax,	0	6	3	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	4	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
B. Clark's Town and County Tax,	0	6	4	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	0	1
Jared Chittendon's State & Town Tax,	0	3	3	1
do. Minister Tax,	0	3	2	2
do. County do.	0	0	8	0
Isaac Smith's Heirs, State & Town Tax,	0	8	3	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	7	8	0
do. County do.	0	1	3	3
Ebenezer Stores' State and Town Tax,	0	6	11	0
do. Minister Tax,	0	6	9	3
do. County do.	0	1	1	1
Jonathan Ward's State and Town Tax,	1	1	2	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	13	6	0
do County do.	0	1	0	2
Jonathan Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	1	11	3
do County Tax,	0	0	4	3
Isaac Scott's State and Town Tax,	0	0	10	1
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	2
do. County do.	0	0	1	3
S. Patrick's State and Town Tax,	0	1	2	2
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	11	1
do. County do.	0	0	2	2
Asaph Wood's State and Town Tax,	0	0	11	3
do. Minister Tax,	0	0	9	0
do. County do.	0	0	2	0

Unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber, on or before the 1st. Monday in April, so much of their lands will then be exposed for sale at public vendue, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the house of ELIAS CARTER, jun. Innholder, in Buckland, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

JOSIAH DRAKE, 3d. Collector for 1789.

February 13. 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Cummington, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in a State, Beef, fine, Town and County Tax, for the years, 1781, & 1782, & committed to me to collect, viz.

	Lot No.	£	s	d
First division,	29	1	1	1
	22	0	3	4
Second division,	25	0	12	10
	26	0	0	8
	27	1	1	6
	28	1	10	6
	29	1	7	1
	43	0	5	0
	12	0	12	8
Third division,	21	0	4	11
	61	0	3	0
	33	0	7	9
	57	0	4	2
	24	0	2	4
	63	0	1	1

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before Monday the 26 day of March next, so much of said Lands will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Ensign Abel Packard, in Cummington, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and intervening charges. ROBERT DAWES, Collector.

Cumington, Feb. 8, 1792.

THE Co-partnership of LYMANS and MASTERS, is dissolved they request ALL those that have any accompts open with them, that they would call on them for settlement by the 20th of *March* next, as they shall devote their time for that purpose till then. Said Lymans wish to inform their Customers and others, that they shall carry on the Boating business as usual.

Northampton, Feb. 29. 1792.

William Pratt, jun.

INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry on the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all sizes. Old Books re-bound in the neatest manner.

Webster's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single—Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7. 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND lying in Hatfield, viz:—The home lot, lately occupied by Mr. Israel Williams, containing fifteen acres and an half, nearly, of the best and, under high cultivation; with a most valuable and commodious dwelling house, a large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse and other useful out houses standing on the same; singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, being within a few rods of the Meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage, containing fifteen acres, nearly, within two hundred rods of the meeting-house:

—ALSO,—

Six acres of good land for tillage in the great meadow:

—ALSO,—

Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage lying on the great plain with a valuable orchard on the same:

—ALSO,—

A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence within five miles of the meeting-house containing twenty eight acres:

—ALSO,—

Forty eight acres of woodland within three miles of the meeting-house.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when suited with the terms may receive a good and effectual title to either a part or the whole of the premises and enter upon possession of the buildings on or before the first of May next, and of the lands immediately.

Should any part of the abovementioned property remain unsold at the proper season to begin spring husbandry it will be rented to any suitable person who shall wish to improve it upon hire.

For terms of sale and other particulars enquiry may be made of Samuel Elliot, Esq. or of Mr. John Joy of Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

WANTED,

A Sen Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.——*Enquire of the Printer.*

STRAYED or Stolen, some time in November last from Hadley, South Meadows, a Mare Colt, two years old past, iron black, or dark brown, or London smoke, with a large white stripe in her face, long main and tail, natural pacer. Whoever will give information, or return her to the subscriber shall be excused from any questions being asked, and have a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOHN WALKER.

Hadley, Feb. 15. 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accompts without delay, and oblige their humble servant.

BEN. LATHROP.

Worthington, Feb. 23. 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts are not settled, by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received their due.

J. LAZELL.

N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Store, and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of ashes in it, are desired to call on the subscriber,—likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, 10 acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24. 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of January last, a brindle HEIFER, one year old past, marked with a crop on the off ear——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OBADIAH FRARY.

Southampton, Feb. 16. 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.