Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the money of account of the United States, shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundredths and milles or thousandths, a disme being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings of the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, April the 2nd, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State*

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *MARCH* 22.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Public Debt.—(Mr. Seney in the chair)

The report being read, Mr. *Fitzsimons* read in his place nine resolutions, which provided for the several objects specified in the report :—Three resolutions being read by the Clerk.

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

A letter from the Secretary of State was communicated by the Speaker, referring to a report pursuant to order of the House, on the subject of the committee of the United States with foreign nations; and suggesting to the House the propriety of his suspending that report till the next session—ordered to lie on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee, on the memorial of the Directors of the Ohio company of Associates.

The report was read—which concludes with a resolution to this *effect* :

That a committee be appointed to report a bill for confirming to the directors of said company, the lands purchased by them of the late board of Treasury, and to relinquish on the part of the United States their demand against the said company, the balance due from them of 500,000 dollars.

This resolution, after a long debate, was disagreed to.

Mr. *Fitzsimons* then proposed sundry resolutions—the first of which was agreed to.

That a title be granted to the Ohio company for the lands already paid for.

The second was to grant the Company a right of pre-emption for ——— years, to the residue of their purchase at the price at which Congress may dispose of their vacant lands.

This being opposed, the committee rose without deciding, and reported progress.

Mr. *L. Smith*, of the committee of enrolled bills, reported two bills as duly enrolled " An act for the relief of certain widows, orphans, and other persons"—the other, " An act for the relief of sundry persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established." The Speaker signed the above bills.

Mr. *Madison*, of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate, respecting the Representation bill, reported, that the committee of the two houses had met and conferred——but did not agree.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the Senate insist on their amendments to the Representation Bill.

FRIDAY, *MARCH* 23.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that they have passed a bill for ascertaining the times of holding certain circuit courts, and for other purposes; in which they request the concurrence of the House. The bill was read the first time.

Another message from the Senate, informing the House, that they have passed a bill entitled an act supplemental to the act making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers of the United States.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House that the President has this Day approved and signed a bill providing for the claims of widows and orphans barred by limitations heretofore established—and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

The message from the Senate received yesterday, in which they informed the House that they insist on their amendment to the representation Bill, was taken into consideration.

Mr. *Vining*, moved, that the house should recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, considerable debate ensued on a point of order, whether a subsequent question should be taken, in case the motion to recede should be carried in the affirmative—The speaker gave it as his opinion that such subsequent motion might be made—An appeal was made from this decision of the chair to the House—The House determined that a subsequent question would not be in order.

After further debate the question on receding was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 31—Nays 29.

Here a question was started, whether the vote just passed was for a general recession from the disagreement of the house to all the amendments of the Senate.

The Speaker said he considered the vote as referring to all the amendments. An appeal being made to the House, it was determined that all the amendments were involved in the vote to recede.

A bill received from the Senate was read the first and second time and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint such number of Brigadier Generals as the public service may require.

The report of a select committee on the petition of sundry merchants trading to India—which report proposes an execution of the time allowed by law for the payment of the duties on teas imported from India, was taken into consideration—agreed to : and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

SATURDAY, *MARCH* 24.

An engrossed " bill for finishing a light house on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, in the state of North Carolina" was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence—the blank for the sum appropriated, being filled with *four thousand dollars.*

A " bill (from the Senate) to alter the times of holding the circuit courts, in certain districts of the United States, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and ordered for commitment on Monday next.

In committee of the whole house, (Mr. Sehey in the chair) the " bill supplemental to the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the United States," was considered and amended.

The house adopted the amendments and passed the bill, as follows :

" *Be it enacted &c.* That it shall be lawful for the President, of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint such a number of Brigadier generals, as may be conducive to the good of the public service : *Provided the whole number appointed, or to be appointed shall not exceed four.*"

A memorial from sundry merchants of the city of Philadelphia, importers of dry goods, petitioning against an increase of the import duties, and praying that a longer term may be allowed for the payment of the duties.—was referred to the committee of the whole on the Secretary's report of ways and means.

A " bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of the duties on certain teas imported after the third day of March, 1791"—was twice read, and ordered for commitment on Wednesday next.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Seney in the chair)—on the bill, sent from the Senate, to establish a mint and regulate the coins of the United States ;—and having made one amendment, rose and reported the bill, as amended.

The House immediately proceeded to consider the report of the committee, and having amended the amendment, on the question for adopting it as amended, a division was called for ; and

The question being first taken on striking out a clause directing the gold and silver coins to be impressed on one side with a " Representation of the head of the President of the United States for the time being with an inscription expressing the initial or first letter of his Christian or first name, and his surname at length, the succession of the Presidency numerically, and the year of the coinage,"—it passed in the affirmative ;—Yeas, 26—Nays 22.

The question was then taken on substituting an emblematic figure of liberty, with an inscription of the word 'LIBERTY',—and passed also in the affirmative ; Yeas 42—Nays 6.

The bill was then ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

The chief objection to having the coins marked with the head of the President for the time being, was, that it favors too much of monarchy, and would ill become the majesty of an independent people enjoying a free republican government, thus to idolize the features of an individual ; and would besides be holding out an additional temptation to ambitious men, whose pride might be flattered by the prospect of having their faces consigned to immortality, in gold and silver.

Those gentlemen, on the other hand who coincided in opinion with the Senate thought it by no means derogatory to a republic, to have their money stamped with the likeness of their chief magistrate :—that by agreeing with the Senate, they would give our President as well as our coin a greater degree of respectability in foreign countries, and would pay him a compliment which could not give umbrage to any citizen of the United States.

Our present chief magistrate (it was answered) has indeed a just title to every mark of respect ; nor would any objection be made to stamping his image, as the mark of respectability, on our coins, provided his features were forever to be retained. But the framers of the bill intended no further compliment ; on the contrary, they had expressly provided, that his head should, in the common course of events, make room in a short time, for that of—nobody knows whom, —a Nero perhaps, a Caligula, or Heliogabolus.

Mr. *S. Bourne*, from the committee of enrollment, presented the Representation Bill duly enrolled ; and Mr. Speaker signed the same.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, *MARCH* 26.

Mr. *Giles* laid on the table the following resolution, declaring at the same time, that it was far from his intention to criminate or reflect upon the character of any concerned :—

" *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to constitute an enquiry into the causes of the late defeat of the army under the command of Major General St. Clair : and also into the causes of the late detentions or delays which attended the money, clothing, provisions, and military stores for the use of the said army ; and into other causes, as may in any manner have been productive of the said defeat.

The " Bill (from the Senate) establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, was read a third time, and passed, with the amendment substituting an emblematic figure, LIBERTY, a device on one side of the gold and silver coins.

On passing of the bill, the Yeas were 28—Nays 26.

The bill and the amendments were then sent to the Senate, and in some time after,

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had concurred in said amendment, and disagreed to the

A motion was made to recede from the amendment.

Hereupon ensued a debate of considerable length, in which the advocates of the President's head used a variety of arguments, some in a serious nature, others, jumbled together ludicrous ; and took much pains to convince gentlemen of opposite sentiments, that the point in dispute was a mere *bagatelle*, and hardly worth contending about :—Whilst, on the other hand, it was strenuously maintained that, trifling as the matter might seem in appearance, it was nevertheless worthy of serious attention, being an insidious attack on Republicanism, calculated to sap the principles of the people, and gradually to reconcile them to monarchy.

On the question for receding, the Yeas were 34—Nays 37.

A motion being then made that the House should adhere to their original amendment, the question was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the house that the Senate had agreed to the proposed amendment to the bill respecting the Brigadier Generals.

The committee of enrolement reported, that they had this day presented the Representation Bill to the President of the United States, for his approbation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Gen. St. CLAIR has resigned the command of the army, and we have been favoured with the following copies of letters that passed between the President of the United States and the General upon the occasion.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1792.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer you, unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment to the command of the Army of the United States the last campaign. Though that campaign was unfortunate, I am not conscious that any thing within my power to have produced a more happy issue was neglected. All was prompted to accept that command by no motive of ambition nor interest, but by a fervent wish to be of service to my country, and a belief, perhaps too fondly entertained, that I could be so ; that I am led to decline it in future, proceeds neither from disgust nor disappointment.

Having been much afflicted with sickness during nearly the whole of the campaign, though I flatter myself the publick interest, did not suffer by it, and that my health is now tolerably restored, my constitution has received a very severe shock, and I might not again be able to go through the weight of business which necessarily follows the command of an army.

Although, Sir, I am myself purfuaded that every thing was done, in the course of the last campaign, that could be done on my part, fully to answer the public expectation, yet it is denied by some, doubted by many, and known to but few out of the army. A wish to rectify the public opinion and a duty that I conceive I owe to myself, induces me to request that an inquiry into my conduct may be instituted : when that is over, I may be permitted to resign the command of Major-General, which I now hold. Should the result of the inquiries be that in any instance, the duties of my station were neglected, or that I did not improve every hour and every opportunity to the best advantage, or that the operations of the army, after it was in a condition to operate, were delayed one moment in consequence of my illness, I shall patiently submit to the merited censure.

To whoever may be appointed my successor, I shall be happy, Sir, to give every light and information my situation, as General of the army, or Governor of the Western Territory, put in my power to obtain, and to evince to you, Sir, and to the world, that the confidence you were pleased to repose in me, was not misplaced.

With every sentiment of gratitude, of respect, and allow me to add, of affection, I have the honour to be,

SIR, Your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

UNITED STATES, March 28th, 1792.

S I R,

Your knowledge of the country north west of the Ohio, and of the resources of an army in its vicinity, added to a full confidence in your military character, founded on mature experience, induced my nomination of you to the command of the troops on the frontiers.

Your desire of rectifying any errors of the public opinion, relatively to your conduct, by an investigation of a court of enquiry, is highly laudable, and would be readily complied with, were the measure practicable. But a total deficiency of officers, in actual service, of competent rank to form a legal court, for that purpose, precludes the power of gratifying your wishes on the occasion.

The intimation of your readiness to afford your successor all the information of which you are capable, although unnecessary for my personal conviction, must be regarded as an additional evidence of the goodness of your heart, and of your attachment to your country.

I am, Sir, with esteem and regard,
Your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair.

Philadelphia, March 31.

S I R,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the inst. While I lament that circumstances prevents an investigation into my conduct, by a court of enquiry, I cannot but acquiesce in the reasons you have assigned why it cannot take place ; and I beg leave to express you my thanks for your desire to have gratified me, had it been practicable, which you have been pleased to manifest.

In my letter of the 26th, I expressed an intention of retiring from the army, when the inquiry should be over, for the only reason I had for wishing to retain my commission until that time was, that if any misconduct should appear in the course of the enquiry, I might be amenable to a court-martial, which a resignation would have precluded. The House of Representatives, Sir, have ordered an enquiry into the causes of the failure of the last campaign to be made by a committee of their own body.—The same reason that influenced me when a court of enquiry was contemplated, operates now with equal force and therefore it may be proper that I should retain my commission ; but as it will soon be resolved that some person should be at the head of the army who is to continue to command it, it is necessary that I should inform you explicitly, which I shall do, of my fixed resolution to resign the moment the enquiry is finished, should no fault be found, that would be a sufficient cause, or should any other circumstance which may exist with respect to me, render it a sacrifice for me, may be removed.

Permit me, Sir, to observe that my sole object is to do justice to public justice, as the usual way by a court martial, should it appear that *in any manner whatever*, the misfortunes of the last campaign can be attributed to me ; and it is the proper, and I believe the only tribunal, where military crimes and misconduct can be examined into and punished ; or where an officer's reputation, infinitely dearer than life, can be vindicated.—Should the public service however, require that another officer of the same rank with me be appointed immediately, I am ready to make the resignation forthwith, notwithstanding that it may seem to proceed, and delicacy will be supposed to have arisen from a sense of that a volume of calumny and defamation, invented by malice, which is daily pouring from the press to the public ear, has too much foundation for me to meet it. But I think from the consequences and chuse to expose myself in a private station : I am ready, Sir, on this occasion, as I have been upon all others, to sacrifice every private and personal feeling and consideration to the public good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

UNITED STATES, *April 4th, 1792.*

SIR,

I have read and duly considered your letter of the 31st inst.

The reasons you offer for retaining your commission until an opportunity should be presented, if necessary, of investigating your conduct in every mode prescribed by law, would be conclusive with me, under other circumstances than the present.

But the establishment of the troops allows only one Major General. You have manifested your intention of retiring, and the essential interests of the public require that your successor should be immediately appointed in order to repair to the frontiers.

As the House of representatives have been pleased to institute an enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, I should hope an opportunity would thereby be afforded you of explaining your conduct, in a manner satisfactory to the public and yourself.

I am Sir, with esteem and regard,
Your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General *Arthur St. Clair.*

Philadelphia, APRIL 7, 1792.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 31st inst.

Although I was very desirous, Sir, to hold the commission of Major-General until the enquiry by the committee of the House of Representatives should be over, for the reasons I assigned, and which you are pleased to think have some weight—yet the urgency of the service being appointed who is to command the troops, in order to his repairing to the frontiers is certainly decisive, and ought to silence with me every wish of a mere personal nature. I do therefore, Sir, now formally resign the appointment of Major General.

I have never, Sir, entertained a doubt that an enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, whether directed particularly either to my conduct, or to that connected with causes that may have existed in whatever way it might be conducted, would prove honorable to me, and satisfactory to the public, as far as I was concerned with it ; but setting, as I think, a due value upon the public opinion, and desiring not to loose that place in the esteem of the virtuous and intelligent of my fellow citizens which I have long held, you will not wonder that, under existing circumstances, a degree of anxiety, not only that there should be an inquiry but that every thing capable of being misconstrued, should be avoided on my part. I owe to you, Sir, that the desire of *honest fame*, is ever been the strongest passion in my breast ; I have thought that I have merited it, and it is all that I have to compensate for the sacrifice of a very independent situation, and the best years of my life devoted to public service, and the faithful talents, such as they were, in every situation in which I have been placed, with zeal bordering upon enthusiasm. I trust, I shall enjoy it, while those who have attempted to blast it will be forgotten or remembered with execration, and in their bosoms, if they have feelings, reflections may arise something similar to what Milton described to have seized upon Satan when he discovered our first parents in Paradise.

With every sentiment of respect and duty, I have the honor to be,

S I R,
Your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 14.

On Sunday the first of April two lads were missing from the waters of Wheelen, and three parties in a short time went in pursuit of them. One party, the first out, had crossed the Ohio, and were on the opposite bank, at the place where the Indians intended to cross, at the same time the Indians had reached the river, and our people were unfortunately discovered by them. The Indians fired down the river. Capt. Paul at this time (the second party) was about half a mile in the rear, and the third party lower down the river. Coming up to the place which the Indians left when discovered, found they had tomahawked and scalped the two boys, and also had tomahawked on the left side of the head, another lad which they had taken, but who had not been missed—they had scalped him and cut his throat, but so high under the chin as not to be mortal, and though he will loose an eye he will recover. This lad had come to himself, and left the place where he was wounded in this desperate manner, before our people came up, and had got upon one of the horses which the Indians had stolen, and which they were obliged to quit, and has rode three miles into Gravecreek settlement.

On Wednesday following, a woman was killed and scalped near Mr. Brice's meeting house, within two hundred yards of the great road leading from Washington to Wheelen, and fifteen miles within the settlement. In consequence of the above information, Absalom Baird, Esq. Lieutenant of Washington, county, has ordered out a party of militia.

A man whose name I do not recollect being on Thursf. the 5th inst. at the house of a family of the name of Edgar, they were talking of removing to another house of the name of Humphreys ; going back to Edgar's on Friday about noon, he found the family gone, and supposing they had gone to Humphrey's, went over there, and when within some small distance of the house, saw a number of mangled carcasses, instantly made his retreat, and brought in the intelligence—These families consisted of upwards of 20 persons, young and old. This settlement is under a general alarm, and Wolf's old fort is talked of as the place of stand. This is within five miles of the town of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

We hem that *David Rittenhouse* Esq. is appointed Director of the MINT of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Muncungahela, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, dated April 9.

" We are all in tolerable peace and quiet here, altho' there are some rumours of disturbance in the wilderness, a women and several children killed, down the Ohio, some scattered houses burnt by straggling Indians, &c. On the 28 day of this month some Indians made their appearance near Wheeling, and took a woman and two boys prisoners. They were pursued, but to no purpose : it is feared they killed the woman and one of the boys. The other has since returned to the settlement, with the loss of his scalp, and a bad cut on the throat, which however missed the windpipe.—The Indian war has much injured the boat building business at present, but am in hopes the army will make up, in some measure, that loss.—This goes by Mr. ——, who came about year ago to this country to settle. Unhappily, he some time since met a certain person named Hardwork, with whom he has had a falling out ; and in consequence thereof, returns rather in disgust."

It is a truth beyond contradiction, that the manufacture of paper must soon decline in this state, unless the generality of people can be induced by some means or other, to preserve their rags. The great complaint at all the paper mills is want of rags ; the failure of the necessary supply of which must soon raise the price of home-manufactured printing paper so much as to cause a renewal of the importation of this very necessary article from France, Holland, and Great Britain.

Gen. William Hull, an officer of the Massachusetts line of the late army, now in this city, has been commissioned by the officers of that line, to present their memorial to Congress on the subject of a further compensation for themselves and the soldiers who served during the late war. Finding this memorial cannot be attended to by Congress during the present session, he has addressed, a circular letter to the officers of the lines of other states, urging the necessity of their coming forward at the beginning of the next session and petitioning for the payment of that debt from the public to them, which *actually existed at the time when the funding system was adopted*—This demand, however, is confined, in the memorial mentioned, to those who enlisted in the year 1777 for three years, or during the war ; other classes of the army being considered as already compensated.—This class, officers and soldiers, received certificates in payment, and returned home in an embarrassed situation, being soon after obliged, thro' necessity, to part with their certificates for the price that was going.—From the provision made by the present government, the purchasers received an immense advantage—part of the debt, however, originally due, was saved by the public, the two per cent for ten years on the principal of the whole debt, and half the interest which had accumulated ; which remnant is still in the hands of the public, and will no more than discharge the original debt.

We hear from Ireland, that the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics in that island, lately presented to the Irish House of Commons, has been thrown out by by a great majority.

Accounts from New-York say, that the failures in that city may be fairly stated at *three millions of dollars.* —The city is in a languishing condition—vessels laying at the wharves without any one to receive their cargoes—the speculators either in jail, terminating over bushels of loose papers, locked up in garrets, or fled into remote and desolate parts of Jersey ! *—Verily, brethern, ye ought to have foreseen these things, and avoided them.*

Late letters from the westward inform that the Kentucky side of the Ohio river in those parts, is infested with multitudes of Indians—this greatly alarmed the inhabitants, many of whom had moved off, and others were preparing to follow ; the beginning of March, 14 persons were killed by the Indians on that part of the frontier. Maj. Butler had arrived at Winchester from Fort Washington is a weak and decripid state, owing to the wounds he received on the 4th of November.—This gallant officer has since arrived at his farm, near Carlisle.

Thomas Sim Lee, Esq. is appointed Governor of the state of Maryland, in the room of Governor Plater, deceased.

All the late accounts from India agree that the utmost vigour of the British force in India was to be exerted the next campaign against Tippo Saib. It is reduced to a certainty that the views of the English are to extirpate this prince, and rid themselves of an enemy who is the main obstacle to their complete conquest of that part of India. Persons of cool judgment, however, in India, have given it as their opinion that this tyrant (as he is called by the British) will not be an easy conquest. He is at the head of an immense army, is a great general and politician, bred to war from the cradle, and perfectly acquainted with European military discipline ; and is besides as brave, fighting for life and empire.

The King of Sweden, after receiving the King of France's notification of his acceptance of the constitution, was so dilatory in making a reply, that the French envoy, tired out with the tedious procedure of his Swedish Majesty, departed without it. On the 19th of December, however, a Courier was dispatched with the answer, and certain other communications to be made to the European courts, as well as to the French Princes. It is certain that Russia acts, in the matter in concert with Sweden, their being a constant correspondence kept up, and messengers continually on the road between Stockholm and St. Petersburgh.

The regency of Algiers have fixed their price of peace with Sweden at forty thousand ducats—Mr. Stalebrand, intended Swedish consul for that state, is now about setting out to negociate a peace with those Barbarians. (*Lond. Gaz.*)

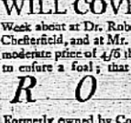
Letters from Mayence, inform that the elector has notified the Prince of Conde in the most positive manner to quit his dominions within the empire.—The vigorous proceedings of the National Assembly and the declaration of the King of France have reduced the French Princes to so very critical a situation, that they have sent to ask the answers of the different courts on what they may expect. (*Lond. Gaz.*)

Petitions have been handed in to the house of Commons, from almost every county in England, for the abolition of the African slave trade.

NORTHAMPTON, May 9.

On Tuesday the 1st. inst. the Supreme Judicial Court opened in this town and proceded to business, and on Saturday following finished their session.—During their sitting, several persons were convicted of theft, forgery, &c. and received sentence accordingly—one, by the name of *Trask*, after sitting on the Gallows one hour, and receiving the discipline of the whip, goes to the Castle for ten years.

WILL COVER, At the Stable of ASAHEL POMEROY,



THE LARK,

A noted English Horse of good size, bred in Virginia ; whose credit is equal to any in this part of the County.

Also,—To be Sold or Let, a young covering Horse, four years old, very likely, sired by the LARK.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May 9, 1792.

WILL COVER, This season,

Week about at Dr. Robert Starkweather's stable, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. Tinney's in Goshen, at the moderate price of 4/6 the leap, 9/. the Season, and 18/. to ensure a foal ; that beautiful Horse called the

R O V E R,

Formerly owned by Col. BENJ. BOSWORTH, of Chesterfield, seven years old, bright chestnut colour. As for his Pedigreeit is needless to descend in to it, as he is an immediate descendant from the OLD ROYAL BAY, of Connecticut ; his beauty, activity and elegance, together with his notedness for good Colts, the owner flatters himself will be a sufficient indorsement for gentlemen to put their breeding mares to him——All favours gratefully acknowledged.

WILL COVER,

THE present season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, the Horse called the

BRIGHT BAY,

Four years old, rising of fifteen hands high, was sired by that elegant horse called the CHANDLER HORSE, and by good judges is allowed to be equal to his Sire, in any respect, was the foal of one of the best mares in the County of Worcester ; terms of covering are only 3/. the leap, 12/. the season, and 24/. to warrant a foal.

Also, For covering at the same stable, a likely JACK, of a large size. Four pounds for each Male will be given in cash or neat stock, at four or five month old, and the use of the Jack gratis. J. WARE.

N. B. The public are informed that the small JACK, I kept for covering the last season did very well as far as I can learn.

Norwich, May 7, 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a white MARE, one black ear, shod all round, natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. ELIHU STRONG.

Southampton, April 29, 1792.

lings, for each offence ; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public | against this act, unless in the judgment of the Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned.*