The word "*September*" was struck out, leaving a blank, to be afterwards filled up.

Two other amendments were proposed, which were warmly debated until the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. L. Smith, from the committee of enrolled bills, reported that the committee had waited on the President of the United States, and presented to him, for his approbation, the "bill establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, reported a bill in conformity to the resolutions adopted on Monday last respecting the Ohio company.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *MARCH* 29.

Mr. Virgin from the committee to whom were referred sundry memorials of the Trustees of several seminaries of learning, praying compensation for losses and injuries sustained during the late war, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring sundry petitions, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the public debt.—a proposition which was debated yesterday being withdrawn.

Mr. Giles proposed a clause to be added to the first proposition offered by Mr. Fitzsimons, the object of which was to preclude the admission of the redeemable principal in the debt hereafter to be subscribed to the loan of the United States.

The motion, after a lengthy debate, was negatived—33 to 25.

The first and second propositions were then severally put and agreed to.

The third proposition being read, Mr. Key moved that it should be struck out; this was succeeded by a motion to amend it, by inserting *at their liquidated value*, after the words *United States*; this was agreed to. Another motion of amendment was made and negatived; and then a motion for the committee to rise and report progress, being carried, a decision on the proposition as amended, was prevented.

The committee on enrolled bills reported, as duly enrolled, a bill for finishing the light house on Baldhead, Cape fear River; and the Speaker signed the same.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *MARCH* 30.

Mr. Parker, from the committee to whom was referred the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying returns of the amount of duties arising on imports and tonnage, for the year, ending the 30th of September last, and a return of exports for the same period, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the Select Committee, to whom were referred the memorials of the Trustees of Wilmington Academy, &c. was adopted, so far as respects an indemnification to the said Academy; and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity thereto.

Pursuant to an order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the public debt.

The third of Mr. Fitzsimon's nine resolutions was, with the amendment made yesterday, adopted as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the holders of loan office certificates issued between the first day of September, 1777, and the first day of March, 1778, be entitled to receive interest thereon, according to the liquidated value, at the same rate, as other nonsubscribing creditors of the United States, without being obliged to exchange such certificates."

The fourth resolution was also agreed to, as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the terms for receiving on loan part of the debt of the individual states, assumed by the United States, yet unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of next, on the same terms as provided by the act making provision for the public debt."

The fifth resolution was under discussion, when the committee rose reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they had passed the militia Bill, with sundry amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the house.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, *APRIL* 2.

The report of a select committee on the "Abstract (received by the Secretary of the Treasury) of the returns of the duties on imports and tonnage, and the amount of the exports from the United States to foreign countries," being taken up—ordered that the said abstract be printed;—and also, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the house, during the course of the present session, the quantity and value of the exports from each state.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house that the President of the United States had this day signed an act "for finishing a light house on Baldhead, at the mouth of Capefear River, in the state of Northcarolina."

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the President had notified the Senate of his having approved and signed an "act to establish a MINT, and regulate the coins of the United States."

The house, pursuant to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt.—Mr. Seney in the chair.

The eighth of Mr. Fitzsimon's resolutions, was amended, and agreed to, as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the interest on so much of the domestic debt as has been or may be purchased for the United States, or as shall be paid into the Treasury, and so much of the sum appropriated for the payment of the interest on foreign and domestic debt, as shall be over and above what may be sufficient for the payment of such interest, shall be appropriated "for the payment of the public debt." The said funds to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, by the commissioners hereafter mentioned, under the approbation of the President of the United States."

The ninth and last of the resolutions was also agreed to as follows:—

RESOLVED, That be commissioners for the purposes aforesaid; and that a precise account of all the debts redeemed, and of all purchases by them made, be laid before the legislature within Months after its first meeting in every year.

The committee then rose, and reported the resolutions as amended; and the house immediately proceeded to consider the same.

The first resolution being read, as follows:—

"RESOLVED, That the term for receiving on loan, that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which yet remains unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of on the same terms as was provided by the act making provision for the public debt of the United States."

Mr. Giles renewed his motion for amending it, by the addition of the following:

"Except that condition in the act, which renders the debt so far subscribed, subject to redemption by payments not exceeding, in one year, on account of both principal and interest, a proportion of eight dollars upon the hundred, on any certificate which shall be issued according to the terms herein specified;—which condition, so far as it relates to any part of the debt which may be hereafter subscribed, shall be abolished."

The question being taken on this amendment, passed in the negative—yeas 27—Nays 30.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and passed in the affirmative.

The two following resolutions were also agreed to, viz.

RESOLVED, That provision ought to be made for payment of the interest on the unsubscribed part of the domestic debt of the United States, to the first day of 179, on like terms as was provided by the act aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the debt of the individual states, assumed by the United States, yet unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of next, on the same terms as is provided by the act making provision for the public debt.

The next of the resolutions, providing for a further assumption of the state debts, was under consideration when the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 3.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee on the memorial of the Illinois and Wabash land companies, made report, which was read a first time.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, accompanying the petitioners of sundry persons, whose claims are provided for by acts lately passed; which petitions, with the documents annexed, the secretary returned in obedience to a recent order of the house.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions, reported by the committee of the whole on the public debt.

The resolutions, providing for the further assumption of the state debts, being under consideration, as follows:—

RESOLVED, That a subscription for a further loan in the debts of the individual states, be opened and continued to the first day of next, not to exceed in the whole millions of dollars, in proportions following, that is to say—

In the debt of New-Hampshire,
Massachusetts,
Rhode-Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Northcarolina,
Southcarolina,
Georgia,

Provided, that the interest on such loan shall not be payable before the day of And provided, that when the sum to be assumed for any state shall not be subscribed by the holders of any of the evidences in which the same is made receivable, the state shall not be entitled to receive interest on the residue.....

A motion was brought forward by Messrs. Sheredine and Mercer, to amend it by adding, after the words "individual states," the followings, "whether discharged by said states respectively since the treaty of peace, or undischarged."

After a debate of considerable length, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 22—Nays 30.

The question being then taken on the resolution, passed also in the negative—Yeas 26—Nays 29.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

AT THE FIRST SESSION.

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for apportioning Representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from after the third day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the house of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution; that is to say: Within the State of New-Hampshire, four; within the State of Massachusetts, fourteen; within the State of Vermont, two; within the State of Rhode-Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, four; within the State of New-York, ten; within the State of New-Jersey, five; within the State of Pennsylvania, thirteen; within the state of Delaware, one; within the state of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, nineteen; within the State of Kentucky, two; within the State of North carolina, ten; within the State of Southcarolina, six; and within the State of Georgia, two Members.

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

Approved, April the 14th, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

PETER PINDAR and LORD LONDSDALE.

Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) is now under a prosecution for a libel upon Lord Lonsdale for the publication of his "Commiserating Epistle to his Lordship;" as is also a Mr. Stewart, for writing the following paragraph, which appeared in the Oracle:

"The painters are much perplexed about the *dress of the Devil.* To obviate this difficulty, concerning his Infernal Majesty, the humourous Peter Pindar has recommended to his friend OPIE the counterfeiting of Lord Lonsdale."

Mr. Erskine, in moving the Court of King's Bench on Monday, to allow Dr. Wolcot and Mr. Stewart, the next term to put in their defence, was extremely humourous on the subject.—He declared, that at first he was know Mr. Opie was employed in painting some of the most sublime scenes from our poets, it was a compliment to any person to recommend his face to appear in such masterly pictures. His Lordship was not recommended to be likened to the Painter's Dog, or any other fictitious Devil, but to the *great Archfiend*, that proudly eminent character, so well and horribly described by Milton. This was not a libel upon Lonsdale—it was a libel on the Devil! But the prosecution could not come there for redress, because it was a maxim in that court, that those who apply to it should come there "with clean hands." The countenance of Lord Londsdale, to be likened to the Devil, was a very high compliment. His Lordship fell very short of the Devil in appearance, and ought to think himself highly flattered by the comparison.—Mr. Erskine said, he was not fond of giving promissory notes, but so glad should he be to have his countenance handed down to posterity in a model of expressive grace and dignity, that he promised to give to Mr. Opie, Mr. Eufeli, or any other artist, one hundred guineas of his fol money of Great-Britain, if he should paint his countenance in a manner to give an idea, on seeing it, of the description of the poet, who, after describing his inferior attendants, said of his infernal Highness,

——He above the rest,
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower: his form had not yet lost
All her original brightness, nor appeared
Less than an archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured: as when the sun new risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air
Shorn of its beams, or from behind the moon
In dim eclipse disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 10.

ON Wednesday evening last we had a severe fit of thunder and lighting and rain. The following day we experienced the same kind of weather; and about 8 o'clock on Friday evening we had a smart shower of rain, but unaccompanied by thunder or lightning.

From the unfortunate consequences, however which have taken place, there is every reason to believe that very heavy rains have fallen in the upper parts of the country, and probably a considerable dissolution of snow has contributed to the consequences—which every feeling mind will contemplate with pain. On the afternoon of Wednesday the Congree river began to rise, and on the following day it swelled with unusual rapidity. On Friday it rose to a most extraordinary height, and on Saturday about noon it so far overflowed its banks, as to exceed by several feet in perpendicular height, the remarkable fresh of 1771, supposed at that time to be the greatest that had ever happened. About this time it began to fall.

The first misfortune that we have heard of, was the destruction of the new bridge erecting over the Congree. This structure was raised at a very considerable expence, and the conveniences which must have resulted to the publick at large, if the bridge had been completed, also the severe loss sustained by the proprietor (who met with a similar misfortune about two years ago) give us every reason to lament a circumstance so destructive in its consequences.

On Saturday morning Mr. Compty's bridge over Broad river gave way, and in a few hours scarce a vestige remained. At Mr. Lithgow's plantation a corn house with several hundred bushels of corn, and a boat erecting there, as well as a number of horses, were carried away by the flood; as were some negro huts belonging to the same gentleman. At the plantation of Mr. Finckney (the present governor) a negro house was destroyed, and a great part of the lands laid under water. A valuable negro belonging to Col. Taylor was drowned, as was also a negro belonging to Mr. Lacrum.

Several hogsheads of tobacco, parts of houses, fences, mills, &c. were seen floating down the river, and exhibited a melancholy spectacle of ruin and devastation.

There are only a few of the shocking effects of this tremendous inundation; but we have every reason to fear that when the waters subside, and a communication for intelligence is opened, the account will be received full from an extensive catalogue of circumstances big with distress to great part of our fellow citizens.

Monday the 23d inst. being the day appointed for holding the circuit court for Pinckney district, the judge and several attorneys assembled in order to proceed to business; but Broad river had risen to such a height at the place appointed by law for holding the court as many feet under water.

This unexpected circumstance obliged the judge to leave the city to pass to the spot in a canoe, where the court was formally opened, and adjourned from day to day. Of course no business could be done.

WINCHESTER, April 9.

Monday last three gentlemen arrived here from Kentucky—they inform, that the river Ohio is infested with Indians on the Kentucky side—that some gentlemen who came down the river, and arrived as the falls previous to their departure, acquainted them, that they scarcely ever saw Indians on shore during the passage, but they discovered some of the tawny race—that the inhabitants are in a precarious situation—that many of them have already moved off to avoid the impending danger, and several others are preparing to follow their example.

A letter from a gentleman in Woodford county, (Kentucky) to a gentleman in Frederick county, dated March 12, informs, that within a few days previous to the date of his letter, 15 persons had been killed by Indians on the frontier.

CARLISLE, April 11.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, on Tuesday last, at his farm near this town, of Major THOMAS BUTLER, of the 2d Regiment of Levies, who was badly wounded in the engagement on the 4th of November last, and it is with satisfaction we say, that he is in a fair way of recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10.

On the ninth of March a number of Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations arrived at Bethlehem on their way to this city, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, and on the 10th they were welcomed by the Brethren of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen: The ceremony was in the Church hall.

First was sung with full musick:

Thy thought of peace, O Lord fulfil,
Incline our hearts to do thy will;
The Gospel make more fully known:
May all the world thy goodness own.

The following address was then delivered:

"BROTHERS OF THE SIX NATIONS,

"YOU are heartily welcome at Bethlehem! We & our children are glad to see you!—Our chiefs and your chiefs, fifty years ago, entered into a sincere friendship, to love one another—We, the United Brethren (which is our proper name) are lovers and friends to all men; for we have all one Father in Heaven, we have all one Lord, Jesus Christ, who has redeemed us from all evil, by his own blood, which he shed for all men.

"We have long been waiting and waiting for the happiness of your nations, and all the Indian nations on this continent.—If we can contribute something to that happy event, that your nation may come out of darkness, and be converted to God, it will be a joy and pleasure to us.—Be assured we all love you, and wish you well in all respects."

To which was added,

"You see here a number of young ladies from the different parts of this country; they are here at school and have desired leave to see you, and to welcome you too, with a few words."

Here Miss H—y presented a written copy to the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, their Missionary, of the following address, which was delivered by Miss F—a and immediately interpreted by Mr. Kirkland:

"BRETHREN OF THE SIX NATIONS,

"WE bid you welcome to our town. We rejoice to see you! We see you without fear and trembling! We look upon you as friends and brothers! You are travelling a good way; you go to smoke the calumet of peace, with our Grand Sachem, George Washington, and his Council, to brighten the chain of friendship.—We wish you on a good journey.—

"We wish you success in your undertakings, and that you may return home with a glad heart to your wives, children and relations.

"We are here to be taught what is good!—Tell your children also to learn what is good;—tell them one and the same God has created us; that one Father nourishes and protects us; that one sun shines upon us; that one country has given us birth.

"May our children and their future generations always live in peace and friendship with your children and their future generations. May the song of the Heavenly Messenger be fulfilled in this country;

Glory to God in the highest,
Peace upon earth,
And good will towards men."

Which was sung with full musick.—Both addresses were answered by the chiefs.

To the first address from the Bishop, *Red Jacket*, (after a few moments conference with several of the Sachems) rose and made the following reply.

"FATHER, attend; while your brothers of the Five Nations speak a few words, by my mouth. With the approbation of a Father, we address you, as you are, by office, a servant of the Great Spirit above, and labour to promote righteousness and peace.

"Father, you have welcomed us to this place, which I am informed bears the same name with that town, which was honoured with the birth of *Jesus*—or where God became a man—and whom you say, is to be the Saviour of all nations.

"Father, we can make but a short reply to your congratulatory address;—with what we see, and what we hear with our ears, (meaning the musick) our minds are so agitated between surprise and joy, we cannot collect ourselves.—

"Father, both you and your children welcome us to your town (Bethlehem) where you say our ancestors, and yours met together, and talked of peace, fifty years ago.

"Father, we thank you and your children for the pure and undissembled good will with which you have welcomed our arrival here.

"Our meeting here, this day, in peace and friendship, is one evidence that the spirit of love which possessed the hearts of our forefathers, still exists in the breasts of their children, on both sides.—Father, never were your brothers and children of the Five Nations welcomed to any place with more pure love, than you have expressed towards us since our arrival at this place. Truly, it appears to us that you are a blessed and happy people.—Wherever we turn our eyes in this town, there are marks of the Great Spirit above smiling upon you. May your prayers to the Father of all, for bringing our nation out of darkness, be accomplished.

"Father, we return you great thanks, from our very hearts, for what you have said."

GOOD PETER, *engaged and venerable chief of the Oneida replied, as follows:*

"I RISE to reply to the tender address and affectionate welcome given us, by the young ladies here present, daughters of the chiefs from the various parts of this island.—What shall I say upon this occasion? It is a new thing to see such a number of young ladies collected together at one place, many of them no doubt the daughters of parents, high in rank, American Chiefs:—And I an aged councellor, have been desired, in behalf of the delegation from the Five Nations here present, to reply to their tender address.

"Shall I say young ladies, or sisters, or children? Listen to a few words from an aged councellor.

"You have bid us welcome to this town, where you reside, for the purpose of instruction.—You have told us that it has gladdened your hearts to see us—that you confider us as brethren and friends—that fear and trembling find no place in your tender minds on sight of us, Indians!

"You have wished us a good journey to Philadelphia, where we shall smoke the calumet of peace with Washington, the Grand Sachem and Father of this Island.

"We thank you, young ladies—I thank you, dear children, that you should find a place in your minds to welcome us to the place of your education,—How unexpected to us, your brothers of the Five Nations, that the tender young female mind should put on fortitude, with the wisdom of ripened years, and publickly address the sachems and warriors of the Five Nations, on their arrival here!—This is one evidence that your minds have improved by your instruction—we are fully satisfied that you are fent here to learn what is good! You all appear like one family, a family that live in love! Oh! how desirable! what a pleasant sight! Young ladies, sisters, and dear children, we shall tell it to our children and grand children, when we return; we shall publish it in every land; may we never forget what we have seen and heard this day. Who knows, but in a future day, some of our children or grand children may be privileged with a school in yonder dark wilderness, that shall bear some resemblance to this happy place, which seems to live in a singular manner the footsteps of the Great Spirit above? True, indeed, one God has created us all; but we have grown up (or been educated) in different paths; one sun shines upon us, and we may now say one country, or this island is our common birth place. Oh, say our Great father who is in the Heavens above, and loves peace, diffuse a spirit of love through his wide and extensive country. We again thank you for your affectionate address; we wish you to always walk & grow up in the path of love and virtue, and when you finish your education, and leave this happy place, blessed of the Great Spirit above, how much light will you diffuse in various parts of the land. This is all we have to say—Farewell."

The next day *Good Peter* was invited to visit the several apartments and various classes in the academy, where he received some presents as tokens of the good will of young ladies, and specimens of their ingenuity and improvement. To each of the five different grades or classes he made a short address according to the age and standing of the different classes, with eloquence and promptitude.

APRIL 26.

On Friday arrived at New York from *Portau Prince*, the Brig JULIA, Capt. Baily, with nine passengers, and the day before, the Brig Silas and Sally, Capt. Clapp, with five passengers; both of these vessels left Port-au-Prince on the night of the 18. inst.

It is said, that the passengers who have come in the above vessels, are chiefly rich planters from that distressed place, to seek an asylum in this country.

A gentleman who arrived in one of these vessels informs, that the Islands still in the utmost confusion; that the committee from France, has gone to the Cape, having had no power over, or influence upon the rebellious multitude; that the troops (about 800) are under no command, having broken and dismissed all their officers; that several skirmishes took place in the last week in March, at Croix de Bouquet, by soldiers and citizens, against the negroes, in which many fell. On the whole, that the Island is in the most undescribable misery; the town of Portau Prince being surrounded by the enemy, with little or no means of defence—hourly expected an attack from without.

A person in *Rhode-Island* has invented an *Air-Gun*, which can be discharged, to do execution, 20 times, each time it is loaded.—At nothing is *cheaper*, and easier to be *transported*, than the *ammunition* for the above pieces; and as *saving much expence*, they recommend themselves strongly to the *Secretary at War*, to be used in the approaching campaign against the Indians.

Baron Neptune arrived here, from Calcutta, brings intelligence down to the 21st of November last. The forces of the English and their Allies, it appears by these accounts, are again in motion—Seringapatam is still the object of their efforts. The Asiatic papers represent Tippoo as a monster of cruelty, and give numerous instances of his barbarity to prisoners. His force at Seringapatam is represented as considerably weakened by constitutional debilitating, and reduced so no more than 40,000 effective men. He is giving attention to make his capital impregnable.

APRIL 30.

The Senate have already rejected the bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers.

It is said that there is the greatest probability of a treaty being shortly concluded between the United States and the Spanish court, by which the navigation of the Mississippi will be free to all nations.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated April 20.

"Yesterday Lieut. Jeffers arrived in town from Fort Franklin, accompanied by 21 Indians of the Seneca nations, to which place he intends returning in the course of a few days, where he will be joined by 100 more, who are now out planting corn, for the support of their women until their return."

M'Gillivray, it is said, has given notice that he will be at the Rocklanding about the beginning of May, with 900 of the Creeks, in order to confirm the treaty and run the lines.

MAY 2.

London and Bristol newspapers, received by the Louis, Captain Graybell, advise——That, on the 4th of February, the Municipality at Bois, represented to the National Assembly of France, that, that port contained five-ninths of the French marine, and yet was almost wholy without officers—that, in consequence of this representation, an extraordinary sitting of that Assembly was ordered to be held on Monday following, to consider of the means of replacing the absent officers—that the commissioners for preparing decrees for the royal sanction had complained to the French national assembly of the improper manner in which they were usually received at the Kings palace—that this legislative body, wishing to pardon the errors of those officers and soldiers who had permitted themselves to be detached from the service of their country, had passed an act of indemnity in favor of those who should return to resume their respective regiments in the course of the year 1792,—that on the 17th of February a letter was read to the national assembly, stating that the king of Sardinia was making preparations to invade France—that complaint had been made in the same assembly that corn was transported from France into Switzerland, Savoy, Luxembourg, with the criminal intention of producing a famine—that the mob of Marseilles had run down the arms of Spain from the town house, and suspended them on the pillory—That the Jacobins of Paris: throughout the whole kingdom of France had become so alarming, disturbances were in consequence, and many quarrels carried to such a height, that it was expected (Feb. 15) the resignation of Mr. Claret de Gerville Minister of the home department, would be shortly followed by that of M. de Narbonne, the Minister at war, & that M. Bertrand, the navy minister, as soon as he had got rid of the charge, brought against him by the Assembly, met at all events retire—That many riots had taken place in Paris, in consequence of the high price of sugar, and that an alarming insurrection had been produced in the district of Noyon, in France, on account of the transportation of corn to a distant part of the kingdom—That the price of bread had risen to ten sous per pound in the department of the Higher Alps—That it having been insinuated to the fugitive Princes that their cause was abandoned by the Courts of Pittsburgh & Stockholm, the Minister of Gustavus had authorized the public use of his name to falsify such imputations—That it was confidently asserted (Feb. 16) that the emigrants had returned to Coblentz, and that the late Declaration of the Elector was nothing more than a feint, to suspend the resentment of the French nation—That the French emigrants had issued Assignats, for which they pledge as a security all the property of the members of the Jacobobine Clubs.

SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS this day come to hand, and now opening, a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Suited to the season, which will be sold much to the advantage of the purchaser for READY PAY.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL Cover this season at the stable of BENJAMIN SHAW in Cummington, at 15/. the season, 6/. the single leap, from 15 to 20/. to ensure a fold.—He covered last season above 90 Mares—very few of them failed of having colts, one of them had, twins.—ALL those indebted for the use of said Horse last season, and don't bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment——most kinds of produce will be taken in payment.

CUMMINGTON, MAY 15, 1792.

☞ TAKE NOTICE. ☜

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber the 3d of May last, a Beautiful lim'd MARE COLT, a light Chestnut, or a dark read, natural trotter, lately dock'd, her tail tied up, three years old in July next.—Whoever will take up said Mare, and give information, or return said Mare shall receive a handsome reward.

JOSIAH BOND.

CONWAY, May 14, 1792.

LOST,

A Plated front Bitt Bridle, with four small buckles to the head piece, and without Tips:—Any Person who will bring the same to the Printer, shall have a common work'd snaffle bitt bridle, and if offered, a generous reward.

May 16, 1792.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this act, which in any Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated *earned.*