

for them to ascertain the number of the enemy in action; there were various conjectures as to the number, from different persons from five hundred the lowest, to one thousand or twelve hundred the highest.

Mr. Barron, a witness examined by the committee, conveyed with a chief at Niagara, who was in the action, and was by him informed that the number of the enemy in action was one thousand and forty, and that six hundred more had convened, but were engaged in hunting, at the time of the action. He was also informed that the enemy had not collected in any considerable numbers until a few days before the action; this information appears to be corroborated by some other circumstances sufficient to induce a belief of the fact in the committee.

The contractors for supplies agreeably to the terms of contracts were to furnish horses, &c. for the transportation of the troops; in this condition of the contract, there was a total failure, which compelled the commander in chief to direct between six and seven hundred horses to be purchased by Israel Laddow, one of the contractor's agents, to draw bills on Mr. Duer, the acting contractor for payment, which bills were endorsed by the commander in chief, to the amount of about seventeen thousand dollars, were procured by the contractor, and paid at the Treasury; the persons employed by the agents of the contractor to drive the horses appear to have been totally unacquainted with those duties, that from the want of bells, hoppers, and other necessities of that kind, as well as of good management, many of the horses were lost and others rendered unfit for service; from which causes there were not made horses sufficient to transport the necessary quantity of flour from Fort Washington for the use of the army on their march: This circumstance retarded the execution of the expedition.

The officers agreeably to the terms of contract had an election, of drawing the whole of the rations, to which their rank entitled them; or of receiving the contracted price of them in cash, the contractor's agent not being furnished with money for this purpose: given to a general order, by which the officers were directed to receive a certificate from the contractor's agent, called a doc bill, one of which bills the following is a copy:

"Due Maj. H. Gathier one hundred and seventy-three complete rations on the route to Miami Village, as appears by Mr. Wilson's certificate."
(Signed) MATT. EARNEST, for Wm. DUER.

Fort Washington, Nov. 27, 1799.
This doc bill issued upon the officer's signing some acknowledgment of satisfaction for his whole retained rations, which acknowledgment of satisfaction forms a voucher for settlement to the contractor, with the Treasury department; and the officer is refused payment for these doc bills at the pay office; all casualties by which the deficiencies of the debt become lost or destroyed are the gain of the contractor and the loss of the officer.

It is suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, that with positive certainty, that a sufficient sum will be found due from the Treasury to the contractor upon a final settlement, to cover all these debts to the officers: The general order which had the operation before stated, continued in force about five or six weeks and was abolished about the 9th of October. The private of the levies received but three dollars pay each, from the time of their respective enlistments to the time of their discharges, and were actually discharged without further pay or settlement; notes of discharge were given them, specifying the time of their service, and bearing indorsements that some advancement had been made without stating the amount; the object of which is suggested to have been to prevent transfers, the intended effect was not produced by the measure; the notes were given in various forms, from ten to twenty dollars, and they were frequently sold for five dollars, or one gallon of whiskey: The monies for the pay of the levies, did not leave Philadelphia till the first of December, nor arrive at Fort Washington, till the third of January 1799, some time after the last enlisted levies were known, to be entitled to their discharges: Two reasons have been assigned by the Secretary at War for this delay of payment, the one, because there was no regular pay-master to the army, and the difficulties of transmitting monies at so great a distance to the army, in consequence of the want of such an officer: The other, because it was supposed the money would be at that time at the Miami village, so far distant in the wilderness, as not to admit of the practicability of discharging the levies, but only of defeat of the army not having been previously counted upon.

The clothing for the levies appears to have been of a very inferior quality, particularly coats, hats, and shoes, the last of which in many cases lasted not more than four days, and better clothing was furnished them upon their enlisting into regular service, which was for a time countenanced by the commander in chief.

Various modes appear to have been pursued by the officers in filing the levies, which occasioned great uneasiness and some confusion; a considerable part of the Virginia battalion was so afflicted, that the terms of their enlistment appear to have expired the 18th of November; the orders to the recruiting officers appear not to have been sufficiently explicit upon this point, whether the terms of enlistment were to commence at the time of enlistment, or at the arrival at the place of rendezvous. The militia appear to have been composed principally of substitutes, and totally unmanageable, and regardless of military duty or subordination. It appears that the commander in chief had it in contemplation to commence the expedition at least one month earlier than it was commenced, with the force then had, which was not very different from that which was in action; but was prevented by the want of a quartermaster and contractor, and in consequence of the various deficiencies and derangements of the business of those departments, the person sent forward by

the quartermaster being totally incompetent for the business and the contractor's agents not being sufficiently supplied with money to enable them to execute their duties.

It appears to the committee, that in the wilderness where vegetables are not to be had, and the duties of the soldier uncommonly hard, the rations allowed by law, if completely supplied, are insufficient. This circumstance, with others, produced discontent and desertion among the soldiers.

It appears to the committee that there were appropriated for the use of the war department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the sum of six hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars, and sixty-one cents, and there have been advanced by the treasury to the war department, upon that appropriation, five hundred and seventy-five thousand, nine hundred and six dollars, and fifty-seven cents, to wit:—

	dollars	cents
1791 February advanced	15,000	
March do.	45,000	20
April do.	100,100	20
May do.	80,100	80
June do.	55,375	44
July do.	14,100	59
August do.	14,750	13
September do.	184	31
October do.	107	28
1792 January do.	35,753	61
February do.	43,502	61
March do.	1,741	16

Amounting to 419,311 1
To which add monies borrowed from the bank of North-America on loan without interest, 156,595 56
575,906 57

And that the treasurer has always been in readiness to make the several advances upon the request of the Secretary at War. It does not appear to the committee in what manner, and to what amount these advancements have been disbursed, the account not having been yet settled at treasury; nor was it possible, from the nature of the case, that they could at this time have received any conclusive or satisfactory information on that point.

From the foregoing state of facts, the committee suggest the following as the principal causes, in their opinion, of the failure of the late expedition, under Major-General St. Clair.

The delay in furnishing the materials and estimates for, and the passing of the act for the procurement of the frontiers, the time after the passing of which was hardly sufficient to complete and discipline an army for such an expedition, during the summer months of the same year.

The delays consequent upon gross and various mismanagement and neglects in the quartermaster's and contractor's departments: The late loss of the season at which the expedition was undertaken, the green forage having been previously destroyed by the frost, so that sufficiency of substitutes for the horses necessary for the army, could not be procured.

The want of discipline and experience in the troops.

The committee conceive it but justice to the commander in chief to say, that in their opinion, the failure of the late expedition can in no respect be imputed to his conduct, either at any time before, or during the action; but that as his conduct in all the preparatory arrangements was marked with peculiar ability and zeal, for his conduct during the action furnished strong testimony of his coolness and intrepidity.

The committee suggest as reasons for leaving the number of the troops at particular periods, and the dates of some facts, blank, the want of sufficient time to complete the report with minuteness, and in some instances, the want of the necessary evidence.

The said report being read, Resolved, That this house will, early in the next session, proceed to take the same into consideration.
Extra from the Journal.
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Proceedings of Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.
MONDAY, APRIL 23.
On motion of Mr. Dayton, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to authorize the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to John Cleves Symmes.

The bill for compensating the services of the late Col. George Gibson, and the bill for authorizing the grant and conveyance of a tract of land to John Cleves Symmes, were read twice and committed for to-morrow.

The message of the Senate proposing a conference on the militia bill, was read and laid on the table. The committee on Mr. Gerry's motion to refer to a select committee, reported a resolution on the subject, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Vining's motion respecting the time of adjournment, and the time to which Congress should adjourn, was taken up—confidential debate ensued respecting the time to which Congress should be adjourned—the first Monday in November, and the first Monday in December were proposed; a motion to commit the resolution being made, was debated and rejected.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out that part of the resolution which relates to the next meeting of Congress—this was rejected. The motion to insert the first Monday in December being put and lost, and the resolution being amended after further debate, was agreed to in the following words:—

Resolved, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective houses on the fifth of May next, to the next session, to meet again on that day at any day by law be determined on.

A committee was then appointed to report a bill altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress to the first Monday in November next.

A bill making certain appropriations therein mentioned—A bill providing for the termination of certain duties, and a bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress, were severally twice read, and the two last committed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for calling forth the militia, &c. The committee finished the discussion of the bill; they agreed to fundry amendments—among others, the eighth section was expanded, a substitute adopted, vesting the marshals of the several districts and their deputies with similar powers to those which the sheriffs of the several states and their deputies may exercise in executing the laws; they then rose and reported the bill with the amendments which were read on the table.

The bill in alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress, was read the third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.
A motion by Mr. Gerry, that the house should meet at ten o'clock, A.M. was agreed to.

The report of the committee on the petition of Charles Caldwell and Willis Robertson, was read and laid on the table; the report was in favour of the petition.

The house took into consideration the amendment proposed by the committee of the whole to the bill providing for calling forth the militia, to execute its duties in the union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions: The house agreed to some and disagreed to others of the amendments—A vote was taken on the bill as amended, and it was agreed to, and the bill was then committed to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Bourne of the committee on enrolled bills reported, that the bill entitled an act to indemnify the estate of the late Major-general Greene, for a bond entered into by him during the late war, was examined and found faulty and rejected.

The message of the Senate proposing a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses respecting the militia bill was taken into consideration—and a committee of conference appointed, consisting of Mr. Clark, Mr. White and Mr. Murray.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis informed the house that the first consent in the resolution for adjourning to the fifth of May next.

In committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to John C. Symmes, and his associates. Mr. B. Bourne moved to amend the bill, so that it should be in the affirmative, which being taken into consideration, was agreed to, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Gerry moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating the rates of postage on newspapers—this was agreed to, and the question being decided by a yeas and nays—yeas 29 to 20.

The house took into consideration the report of a select committee on the petition of C. and J. Sands—this committee reports that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to confirm the award or settlement of certain lands between the United States and certain members and others. After some debate, the Committee on length adopted, and Messrs. Benson, J. Gerry and Gerry appointed the committee to prepare a bill.

In committee of the whole on the bill concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels. Mr. Hamilton in the chair. The committee made some progress in discussing the bill; they then rose and reported.

In committee of the whole on the bill for regulating the rates of postage on newspapers—the committee made some amendments to the bill which being reported to the house was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

By the bill the postage is reduced to one half the sum imposed in the post office law. Adjo. read.

ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.
STOCKHOLM, March 18.
An atrocious attempt was made on the life of his Majesty the King and Queen at the Opera house, on Friday last the King and Queen were seated in the box, and discharged the contents of a pistol into his body, and a little above the hip. The charge appears to have penetrated to a considerable depth; and the surgeons have been hindered also to extract but a very small part of it. His Majesty kept little notice of the attack until he awoke, which he began yesterday, entered this evening, in that serious apprehensions are entertained for his Majesty's life. The assassin was arrested early in the morning.

HAGUE, April 3.
You must already have been informed of the dreadful event that has occurred in Sweden. The first news of the event was brought to the court by the courier dispatched by LISTON, the British Ambassador at Stockholm. The news, as it is accomplished accounts nearly so. But what is most important, there is a talk of a Revolution which is on the point of breaking out in the Kingdom; the major part of the orders of the States have, it is said, already been gained over. The King had alienated almost all his subjects by the manner in which he had held and conducted the Diet. In the mean time we are assured that not the smallest degree of credit due to the accounts of the pretended tranquillity which the Diet is terminated. On the contrary, it is certain these never prevailed a greater ferment in Sweden.

Some of the persons taken into custody relationally to the King had merited his fate, and that there were an hundred eager to contend for the honor of giving him the mortal blow, for the welfare of Mankind.

This action certainly cannot be justified, but it is, at the same time, a striking and dreadful lesson to Sovereigns, who think to sanction tyranny by law, and regard the rest of men as a vile herd, whom they may dispose of at their pleasure.

LONDON, April 9.
Tuesday evening an express arrived at the Secretary of State's office, from Robert Liston, Esq. on long at the Swedish Court, which brought the extraordinary intelligence, that on the 16th of March his Majesty gave a grand masquerade, to which all persons of distinction were invited—and that during the time of a large party, a gentleman of considerable rank fired a few pistol at the King, and lodged five grains his groin and the bottom part of his belly.

The perpetrator of this horrid act was instantly seized; the account does not say whether or not he attempted to escape, but adds that he refused to assign any reason for what he had done.

The exertions were sent off a few hours after the event, but the time the King was alive, but it had been proved impracticable for him to recover.

Information of so wonderful a circumstance instantly spread over Sweden, for there were many hundreds present when the fact was committed. All ranks were in the greatest consternation; some ascribing the assassination to French Politics, and others to the malcontents of the Diet, at the late proceedings; and at the general conduct and designs of the King; but from no authority we can declare that neither of these is the cause. The Author of this remarkable event is a native of Sweden, and it is supposed he was stimulated to this a disposition, having served long in the army without being rewarded as liberally as he conceived his merits deserved.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) May 17.
SEVERAL alarming accounts have been received in town, of a very dangerous insurrection among the negroes on the Eastern Shore of Virginia; the particulars of which we have not been able to obtain: It reports are, that about two weeks ago, the negroes in that part of the state to the amount of about nine hundred, assembled in different parties, armed with muskets, spears, clubs, &c. and committed several

atrocities upon the inhabitants. A favourite servant of Col. Savage, who had joined them, set his master on the road, took his horse and some money from him, & treated him in an insolent manner. Caleb, a negro, the property of Mr. Simpkins, was to command this banditti; he was also a favourite servant of his master, and had long lived with him in the capacity of an overseer. A barrel of muller balls, about three hundred spears, fowling guns, powder, provisions, &c. have already been discovered and taken; the spears it is said were made by a negro blacksmith on the Eastern Shore. A considerable number of the negroes have been taken, and it is expected will be brought. The militia have turned out by a letter which has been lately discovered in Norfolk, from one of the negroes on the Eastern Shore, that they had concerted a plan with the negroes about Norfolk and Portsmouth, to commit some violent outrages in and about those two towns.

The late States, that 600 of them were to cross over the bay, at a certain time in the night, and when they arrived at these towns, they were to be joined by the negroes in that neighbourhood—They then meant to blow up the magazine in Norfolk, and massacre the inhabitants. Since the discovery of this letter, a guard of fifty men in each of the towns of Norfolk & Portsmouth has been regularly kept up, and several negroes have been taken on suspicion and lodged in jail, a number of good men have been placed, all loaded, most of which were English muskets with fixed bayonets. It is hoped that a strict check will be given to this alarming outrage.

The present dangerous state of our country, renders the above circumstances more particularly interesting—and it is hoped will be a means of urging our rulers to make for us speedy and effectual provision for arming and organizing the militia, which for three years past has been most shamefully neglected, and has left us almost destitute of every means of defence.

NEW-YORK, May 25.
By a gentleman arrived at Warren, (Rhode-Island) from the Massachusetts, the following advices are received:—That just before he sailed, Mr. Bowles, the pretended Indian chief, was brought a prisoner into that port, whom the Spaniards had at once recognized. He is accused by them of having been the author of a war with them, if they do not resign to him some of their territories, which the Spaniards hold as their lawful right, saying that he (Bowles) has a commission from the King of Great Britain, his master, that authorized him to conduct as he had. Being accompanied by the Governor of that place, accompanied by the town Major, he refused to accept of his hat, on which he to create a frigate with his cane;—Bowles immediately collapsed in saying that if he was in a convenient place he would have satisfaction. The Governor immediately ordered him to the Moro Calle, there to be confined until a proper opportunity offered to send him to Spain for trial. He holds defiance to the Spaniards, and dares them to have a hair of his head.

WARREN, May 25.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Haverhill, in his friend in Newport, dated April 15th, 1799.
"The former Mr. Bowles and three of the principal of the Creek nation were brought in here a few days since. Mr. Bowles was conducted to the State, where he was committed on the Spanish settlement will cost him his life. It is reported that he was in the prison against Geo. St. Clair."

BOSTON, June 2.
MASSACHUSETTS'S LEGISLATURE.
The Legislature of this Commonwealth for the twelfth year met at the State House in this town, on Wednesday last. The two branches are thus organized: The Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. President, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. Clerk of the Senate, and HENRY WARREN, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Tappan, was from LXXXIth Psalm, 2nd verse, "Thou leest it they people like a flock by the hands of Moles and Aaron,"—and was an elegant and well-versed discourse.

The Independent Fulfillment of the military duties of the day—and partook at the Coffee House of an elegant repast, provided at his Excellency's expense.

THE SENATE.
Suffolk. Hon. Stephen Metcalf, Thomas Davoll, Wm. Heath, Oliver, Wendell, Brer. Austin Jans. Ebenezer Fayer jnr. Esq. wright.
Essex. Hon. Samuel Elliot, Asar Orne, Samuel Phillips, Stephen Choate, Theophilus Brashear, Peter Coffin, Esq. wright.
Middlesex. Hon. Ebenezer Brooks, Ebenezer Bridge, Joseph Hayner, Joseph B. Varum, Samuel Dexter, jnr. Esq. wright.
Hampshire. Hon. John Hastings, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Fowler, Simon Swang, Esq. wright.
Plymouth. Hon. Daniel Howard, Isaac Thomsen, Thomas Davoll, Esq. wright.
Dorchester. Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esq. wright.
Bristol. Hon. J. Thomas Duffee, Elyah May, Walter Spooner, Esq. wright.
Duke's County and Nantucket. Hon. Peleg Coffin, jnr. Esq. wright.
Worcester. Hon. Moses Gill, Samuel Baber, Jonathan Warner, Abel Wilder, Timothy Newell, Esq. wright.
Berksire. Hon. Elijah Dwight, Thomas J. Skinner, Esq. wright.
Weymouth. Hon. Nathaniel Wells, Simon Fry, Esq. wright.
Cambridge. Hon. Peleg Wadsworth, Esq. wright.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE.
GOVERNOR—His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.
LT. GOVERNOR—His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.
COUNCILLORS—Hon. EDWARD CUTTS, SAMUEL HEATON, MOSES GILL, JOZ ORNE, THOMAS WELLS, OLIVER WENDELL, THOMAS DUFFEE, ELIAH MAY, WILLIAM SHEPARD, Esq. wright.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, JUNE 1.
On motion of Dr. J. W. a Committee was raised to consider and report on the laws respecting the maintenance of public prisons.

The Doctor observed, that although the custom of maintaining prisoners at their expense of the several Counties, had been formerly by antiquity, yet he never heard of an argument advanced in support of it; that the object of the motion was to effect an alteration of this mode of maintenance, and that the expense should proceed from the public treasury.

At eleven o'clock, agreeable to assignment, the two Branches met in Convention in the Representatives Chamber; when his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. His Honor the LT. GOVERNOR SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. and the two Houses, in a joint session, proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the petition of His Honor the LT. GOVERNOR SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor SAUL ADAMS, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor WILLIAM SHEPARD, Esq. 110

Messengers were received from the Senate, conveying Letters from the Hon. Walter Sargent, Thomas Davenport, William Heath, and Nathaniel Wells, Esq. declining accepting seats as Councillors, to which they had been elected; a time being assigned for filling the vacancies thus occasioned—the two houses met in Convention, and appointed a committee to collect, for & count the votes, who reported the whole number to be 201—101 making a choice, that

Hon. Edward Cutts, Esq. 179
Hon. Thomas Wendell, Esq. 111
Hon. Oliver Wadell, Esq. 102
Hon. William Shepard, Esq. 110
and were chosen.
Several private petitions, &c. were read, and committed.

On motion of Mr. Henshaw a committee was raised to report on the law respecting the election of Representatives to the Congress of the United States.
On motion of Mr. Stoughton, a Committee was raised to report on the Continuance or expiration of the Executive law of this Commonwealth.

Lincoln, Hancock and Wallington. Hon. David Crary, Esq. wright.

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NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 6.
ASCRAP ON KINGS.
KINGS family "hand on happy places."
The Prince Consort of Hannover, in Exeter, has lately suffered a rapid fall. English Lights France is significant. The Emperor's reward—Sweden's self-justified "Paragon of a crown" in Russia (Speranzin)—Denmark's crown—Prussia's mad—Poland's happy—DIED! At Southampton, on the 31st ult. Mrs. HANNAH FURT, wife of Mr. SAMUEL FURT, in the 75th year of her age.

THOSE Gentlemen who have had subscription Papers lodged in their hands, for Mr. DAVIDS SERMONS, are requested to return them to the Printer thereof.

NEW GOODS, JUST IMPORTED.
ROBERT BRECK and SON,
INFORM their Customers and others, that they are now opening at their Store, a Large and Elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, which they either Imported or purchased with their own hands. And therefore rather than sell them at a loss, they are willing to sell them on the most reasonable terms. N. B. They likewise have a quantity of GLASS & TABLES, of all kinds, and a good assortment of Crockery & Glass Ware, which they will put at the lowest advance. Most kinds of Produce received in pay as usual. Northampton, June 6, 1799.

WANTED.
A S apprentice to the BARBER business, a steady active BOY, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of GEORGE BLACKMAN. Northampton, June 6, 1799.

WANTED.
A QUANTITY of OAK BARK, for which part Cash will be paid, by WILLIAM EDWARDS. Northampton, June 6, 1799.

TAKEN up by the Subscribers, a flock of SHEEP, on the 10th inst.—marked with a tall crop the under side of the left ear. NOAH COOK.

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A quantity of OAK BARK, for which part Cash will be paid, by WILLIAM EDWARDS. Northampton, June 6, 1799.

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