THE SICK LADY AND THE ALMANAC.

BY PETER PINDAR, jun.

A POOR old woman with a diarrhœa,
Brought on by sipping tea and rotgut beer,
Went to Sangrado with a woful face;
And hawking twice or thrice to clear her throat,
She told him in a plaintive note her case.
Disease had brought her to a doleful state,
Her legs seem'd toit'ring with a lifeless weight,
Her bosom panted for the lack of breath,
Her voice seem'd echoing from the vale of death,
Her sunken orbs but dimly shone;
A ghastly spectre! hardly skin and bone!
The doctor being in a wond'rous hurry
To still a lady in a hysteric flurry,
Could hardly stop to hear pale mis'ry's moan;
So, jumping in his coach he hawi'd go on,
However, to keep the dame from kingdom come,
From the sharp gripe of grinning death so cruel,
He told her that fine need but hurry home,
And boil BOLE ARMONIAC in her gruel,
Then call upon him soon and let him know,
If things went better, or in statu quo.
The dame obedient to the doctor's order,
Came when the time prefixed was ended;
Health seem'd to triumph o'er the direful ether,
But still she seem'd a little broken winded.
Sangrado felt her pulse, and tongue inspected,
Then ask'd her if she'd done as he directed:
"Zook sir, for tho' I sent my godson Jack,
From house to house amongst my neighbours,
To buy a HOOK'S OLD ALMANAC,
And so I look and boil'd the BARAS I'THE WOOD;
And praise the Lord! it's done a mort of good."

ON A PROSECUTION FOR A LIBEL.

A LORD like the DEVIL was painted by BELL,
For which he was threaten'd with LAW and with HELL:
'Tis hard to conjecture how th' affair will be ended,
For the LORD and the DEVIL are both much offended.

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS.

THIS may perhaps, at first blush, appear somewhat paradoxical; but upon the smallest investigation the mystery all vanishes. Most men are rather dissatisfied at reading a Newspaper, unless it affords them some very interesting and important intelligence: But let us consider a moment; does not ninety-nine in an hundred of this kind of intelligence, consist in the calamities of our fellow creatures? And if so, then surely no-News is comparatively good News.

A sloop driving over the low lands with men and women, broke through, and all drowned:—a vessel foundered at sea, or bilged on the rocks; the men perished, or perhaps one or two saved, but suffered a amazing hardships;—men robbed or murdered;—a house burnt;—a town laid in ashes, destroyed by an earthquake, or a violent inundation; thousands perished, and thousands ruined;—an obstinate engagement between two ships—a battle between two armies; with great effusions of human blood; hundreds, nay thousands killed, wounded and taken prisoners.—What we call important, is most generally calamitous, attended with wounds, blood shed, misery and death; and when so, is bad news: I say, therefore, No News is good News.

How beautiful is the order of nature! The planets move on their own channels; and every good man in the way which nature and education have allotted him; No man is robbed; no house plundered; no town burnt; no sound of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood; no remarkable disaster befalls any one: But then there is a dearth of News, and people feel uneasy. Newspapers, say they are now adays hardly worth reading: But let us put a proper construction on all events, and we shall find no News is good news; because we are then to suppose that harmony and good fortune pervades the world.

When the printer finds none of these calamitous matters to fill his paper with, he graces it, if he be a judicious man, with extracts and pieces on politics, husbandry, business, trade, or morality; with now and then a sketch of wit or humor, which serve to exhilarate the spirits, inform the understanding, reform the manners or mend the heart; which though it be no News, is highly preferable to bad News.

A very remarkable instance among the INDIANS, of generosity in an adversary.

THE fact was related as a certain truth by a clergyman, who was chaplain of a regiment in America during the last war.

One Indian happened to kill another. The brother of the deceased called upon the murderer, and seeing a woman and child in his hut, asked whose they were? The murderer declared them to be his wife and children. The brother then said, that tho' his brother's blood called for revenge, yet as the children were young, and not able to provide for their mother and themselves, he would remain deaf to these calls for a while, and so left them. Belonging both to the same tribe, they continued to live sociably together, till the eldest son of the murderer killed a deer in hunting. So soon as the brother of the deceased was informed of it, he again called on the murderer, and told him, that his brother's blood now called so loud, that it must be obeyed, especially, as his son having killed a deer could support the family. The murderer said he was ready to die, and thanked the other for so long a delay: On which the wife and children broke into tears. The murderer reproved them for their weakness, and particularly his son, saying to him, did you shed tears when you killed the deer; & if you saw him die with dry eyes, why do you weep for me who am willing to suffer what the custom of our nation renders necessary? With an undaunted countenance he then called on the brother of the deceased to strike; and died without a groan.

THE WRETCHED TAILLAH:

An AFRICAN STORY.

ON the banks of the Cambia was born the beautiful Taillah. Her shape was tall, regular, and elegant. Her soul seemed formed for the highest state of refinement, and had she been born of a different complexion, in this, or any civilized country, she would have been esteemed, admired and caressed. But, alas! how different her destiny! Strange that those, who call themselves civilized, without one tear of pity, can wantonly involve in misery, souls of a more dignified nature than theirs!

Taillah was the only daughter of Tantee, prince of the fertile plains stretched along the south side of the river Gambia. Of a fierce and cruel disposition, war was his only delight and employment. The north side of the river was possessed by Fidlao, a prince less powerful, but in whose soul, although uncultivated by science, humanity and every social virtue flourished. With anguish of soul he beheld the fertile plains watered by the Gambia, still more fertilized by the heaps of his slaughtered countrymen. But overtures of peace to Tantee were in vain, while those Americans, whose traffick is the human species, gladly purchased the captives. Tantee conducted his wars with vigour, and frequently with success. To defend his subjects was Fidlao's only desire. However could think of treading any of Tantee's subjects to the Americans, whom he never considered as the prime cause of all their desolating wars, and as the scourges of the God of his ancestors on his species. In a battle, fought by the two princes, Fidlao was defeated and his son, Taillah, the inheritor of all his father's virtues, was taken and immediately bound hands and feet, and cast into a dungeon, hung around by the curtain of darkness and despair. Not a ray of light to cheer his body, not a faint glimmering of hope to support his drooping soul—Fidlao seeing that all was lost, in a fit of despair thrust a dagger into his breast, heaping curses on Tantee, and the inhuman purchasers of his friends and countrymen.

The next day was kept a festival by the subjects of Tantee: but to Taillah it was a day of sorrow. The generous supporters of humanity, and the defenders of liberty, were sunk into wretchedness, and oblivion; while cruel barbarity, oppression and tyranny reaped forth and reaped the rewards of virtue. The ghosts of her wantonly butchered countrymen haunted her imagination; the thoughts of her father's rending the unfortunate captives to the Americans, tortured her soul with anguish: The misfortunes of a young, brave, humane and virtuous prince wrought strongly on her feelings, that she determined to effect his escape or become a sacrifice for virtue in distress. She went immediately to the keeper of the dungeon, and by bribery, at last gained admission to the gloomy confinement of Tildah. The prince, perceiving a ray of light from her torch, and supposing the message was for his murder, cried out with joy—O God of the ancestors of Fidlao, I thank thee for this prospect of a speedy end to all my miseries. Death is all I desire; Tantee has seized my kingdom, and what have I left? Separate me not from my murdered friends, separate me not from the good Fidlao. Hear my prayers, O God of the ancestors of Fidlao, for I have served thee with a pure heart. I am wretched, but, not vicious. As he thus spoke, he heard these gentle accents—"Taillah, worthy Taillah, where art thou?" What was his astonishment, when he saw before him the beautiful Taillah melting into tears of pity! She gave him some refreshment, unbound him, and retired, promising to return in the evening, and effect his escape. She took the keeper of the dungeon, to her apartment, and showing him her treasures, offered them all, if he would permit the prince to depart, & report that he was dead, which was duly expected to happen. It was too tempting. He complied. She brought him from the dungeon, and they, with a trusty female servant, took a boat & fell down the river. In searching along the coast for a place of reception, they were driven to an uninhabited island. Here they resolved to fix their residence, free from the horrid scenes of war, cruelty and devastation. Their hearts beat in perfect concord, and all was harmony and love. Each revolving year was witness of their happiness. Four years had now elapsed, since Taillah had bid adieu to misery, when, walking on the shore after a violent storm, he perceived a white person on a piece of timber. He immediately took his boat and brought him on shore. He found that he was captain of a ship from an American port, for the express purpose of enslaving his fellow countrymen. He had never been accustomed to consider persons of this complexion, as monsters of inhumanity, whose happiness consisted in making others miserable. But, he was in distress, and the heart of Taillah melted into pity. He led him to his cottage and treated him as a brother. The American tarried with Tildah a year, and had a son by the female servant. At length, being anxious to revisit his native country, he prevailed on Tildah to convey him, in his boat, to the *embouchure* of the Gambia, hoping there to find some American vessel. He promised Tildah, in the most sacred manner, that he would never make known the place of his retirement. Tildah returned safe to his anxious Taillah. The captain found a vessel, almost ready to sail for the West-Indies, waiting to purchase only a few more slaves. This perjured villain, breaking through every bond of humanity and gratitude, informed the captain of Tildah's retirement. They sailed directly for the island, and seized the noble Tildah, and the beautiful Taillah with four small children, together with the female servant and her infant, and cast them into the hold of the ship. O God! why slept thy thunders and crushed not the execrated heads of such monsters of ingratitude and inhumanity!

ANECDOTE.

WHEN the English militia were first embodied towards the commencement of the late war, the Northamptonshire regiment was encamped at Warley; and, either from an importation of raw recruits, or from inattention to cleanliness, almost every man, from the colonel to the private, inclusive, was infected with a certain unfashionable disorder, vulgarly denominated the *itch*. As the consumption of *ointment* was consequently great, & there were no less than seven waiters at that time in the regiment, an officer in the camp beflowed on them the just and facetious appellation of *the Lord's anointed!*

A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF SPRING
GOODS,
TO BE SOLD BY
MATHER, HUTCHINS and MATHER,
at their store opposite the Meeting house,

VIZ:—

CALICOES, Chintzes,
Broadcloths, Cassimers,
Coatings, Forestcloths,
Flannels, Baizes,
Twill'd cotton and hemp Hose.
Shalloons, Moreens,
Durants, Lastings, Russels,
Wildbears, Calimancoes,
Plain and Sprig'd Muslin,
Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Muslinets,
Modes and Persians,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Muslin Aprons,
White, Green & Pink Sarcenet,
Irish Linen,
Brown Linen, and Russia Sheeting.
Vest Patterns,
Bandana, Barcelona and other Handkerchiefs.
Black and White Taffity.
Black Tiffany,
Umbrellas,
Silk and Twist,
Silk Mitts,
China Ribbons of all kinds
Plumes, Feathers & Roses,
Fans, Laces and Edgings
Long and short Gloves,
Velvet Ribbon,
Gold & Silver Coral and Toffels.
Women's Shoes,
Caip Hats,
Japann'd Tea Canisters,
Quills,
Nails and Glass,
Looking Glasses,
Plated and common Sugar Tongs,
Black Shoe Buckles,
Tobacco and Snuff boxes,
Knives and Forks,
Penknives, Scissors,
Razors, Hair Needles,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Green & Bohea Tea,
Rice, Coffee, Chocolate,
Indigo, Allspice, Pepper,
Ginger, Raisins, Hardwax,
Snuff by the Bladder.
ALSO—Rum, Brandy,
Oranges, Limes, Lemons,
&c. And a General assortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE,
and many other articles,

NEW GOODS JUST IMPORTED.
ROBERT BRECK *and* SON,
INFORM their Customers and others, 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 the Cash in hand. And therefore flatter themselves they shall be able to sell them on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. They Likewise have a quantity of GLASS and NAILS, of all kinds; and a good assortment of
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Which they will put at the lowest advance. All kinds of Produce received in pay as usual.
Northampton, June 6. 1792.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.
Daniel Butler,
HAS just opened a very General Assortment of almost every kind of valuable and fashionable
European and India Goods,
Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his Store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths,	§	India Nankeen,	
Fashionable Elastick cloth	§	English Strip'd do.	
Buff Cassimer,	§	Janes and Fustians,	
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, cheap.	§	Canabricks,	
	§	Irish Linen,	
	§	Sattin and Made,	
Chintz and Purple Shawls,	§	Fans,	
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.	§	Large and small Bibles,	
	§	Account Books of all sizes	
Muslin,	§	Window Glass, 6 by 8	
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.	§	7 by 9.	
	§	Cutlery, &c.	
Bandanna and other do.	§	Hyson and Bohea Tea,	
A large assortment Vest Shapes.	§	Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the hundred	
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose.	§	Bladder, or pound	
	§	cheap.	

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, and a generous price allowed.
NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

WANTED,
AS an apprentice to the BAKERS business, a likely active BOY, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of GEORGE BLACKMAN.
NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 6, 1792.

WANTED,
A QUANTITY of *OAK BARK*, for which prompt Cash will be paid, by WILLIAM EDWARDS.
Northampton, June 6. 1792.

Just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for Sale at the Store formerly occupied by Doctor Shepherd, a general assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
By SHERMAN & PECK, which they will sell lower as the cheapest, for CASH or PAY.
NORTHAMPTON, MAY 30, 1792.

The Stock in Trade of a Cooper is for Sale at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts:) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1792. [NUMB. 304.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, BOSTON, April 15, 1792.

FROM the various Returns and reports received, the Militia of this Commonwealth in general, appears in a very flourishing condition. It is with great pleasure, the Commander in Chief feels himself called upon to do justice to the merits of both Officers, and Men for the many proofs of zeal and public spirit, which have been almost unanimously exhibited by them, in a repeated display of Military Talents and Skill, the Year past; and they have his sincere Thanks for their patriotic Exertions.

The militia of Massachusetts has become no less respectable for its orderly government, than for its perfection in discipline; and while it continues to advance in Military Knowledge, the Arms and Equipments are continually improving in goodness; in general, they are kept bright, and in good order; the Men appear mostly uniform, subordination to command is esteemed honorable, and all the various duties of the Field are complied with adroitness and propriety.

To perpetuate to the militia of Massachusetts, if possible, this respectability in arms, is the most ardent wish of the Commander in chief; he flatters himself of having the concurrent wishes of every good Citizen in this laudable desire—and he hopes from them a continuation of their magnanimous efforts, which have already raised the Militia to its present exalted state of improvement.

It is the opinion of the commander in Chief, that the annual reviews by Regiments, have greatly contributed to produce this happy effect; he therefore expects that every Regiment and Corps, will be affembled and reviewed the present Season; and that an inspection will take place, under the direction of the Inspector General. The Major General will accordingly make timely arrangements for calling out the Militia of their respective Divisions for those purposes,—and they will report through the orderly Channel, such arrangements, at least one Month before the Musters shall take place.

The Commander in Chief approves the introduction of the epaulcon, by the Platoon Officers in the infantry, which is rapidly taking place in some of the Divisions; but he most express his entire disapprobation of the manner of arming the Serjeants in others; he expects the Serjeants will in all cases, be provided with a good musquet, and other Accoutrements comfortable thereto—and that they will in no instance appear on the Parade without them: It is however recommended to them to wear a mark of distinction, a Cutlas or Hanger, with a Belt passing over the shoulder.

The Powder and Laboratory Stores supplied by government to the companies of artillery, being designed for the sole purpose of practical discipline, the commander in chief expects they will not be expended at any time unnecessarily, or on trifling occasions—but in real experiment, and on days of General Muster; He expects also, that due care will be taken, to preserve from injury the various Apparatus of Artillery, which are a great expence to the public. Those Corps which have not been already supplied with Cannon, will be furnished as soon as suitable Pieces can be cast, mounted and equipped.

That discipline in the Cavalry may be more perfect, the officers commanding those corps, will see the propriety of enlisting only such Men as own the horses they ride; and that the cavalry may appear with due respectability, it is absolutely requisite in some of the Troops, that greater attention be paid to the size and quality of the Horses.

The Commanding Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Cadets, and Light-Infantry, will observe, that the law has regulated the numbers which compose those corps when complete; they will therefore consider the law as limiting them in this case—beyond which their companies cannot lawfully be increased; neither is it for the good of the Militia, that in any case they should be augmented above the numbers prescribed.

The Commander in Chief, is sorry to notice some delinquencies in the annual Returns—particularly of those Corps which ought to be an example of punctuality to others: He thinks however, he shall not have occasion again to remark it, either of the Battalions or Select Corps—but that in future, all the Returns will be made complete and in due season.

Henry Jackson, Esq. is elected Major General of the first Division of the Militia of this commonwealth, and he is commissioned accordingly.

By order of the Commander in chief,
WILLIAM DONNISON,
Adjutant General.

From a NEW YORK PAPER, of May 15.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN the Daily Advertiser of the 12th inst. there is a report of a Committee of Congress, on the failure of the late western expedition, in which I am held up in a conspicuous point of view, as a principal author of that calamitous event——I pledge myself to prove at a proper period, and before a proper tribunal, that the charges against me as Contractor are ill-founded.

In the mean while, I will exhibit to the public, in the Daily Advertiser of Thursday next, a few palpable errors in this report, in order that a proper judgement may be formed of this legislative mode of investigation.

Wm. DUER, *Late Contractor for the Troops on the Western Frontiers.*

N. York, May 15.

Strictures on the Report of a Committee of CONGRESS, ON THE Western Expedition.

IN my notification to the public of the 15th inst. I promised to expose some palpable errors in the report of the committee of Congress on the late western expedition, in order that a proper judgement might be formed of this legislative mode of investigation. But previous to my entering on the subject, it is proper to observe, that I was never, directly or indirectly called upon by the committee to furnish any explanations, or to obviate any of the charges or insinuations contained in this report; that the first notice I had of it was in Mr. Child's paper of the 12th inst. and that *unsuspecting, unheard and uncontracted*, I have been stretched on the rack of public investigation, as an object deserving popular resentment—though from circumstances arising from misfortune and indiscretion (not guilty) my person has been imprisoned, my mind preserves, in full vigour, its native freedom and independence; nor am I yet to debased, as tamely to crouch under the lash of injury whilst I am supported by the consciousness, not only of innocence, but of merit, in those particulars which are made the subject of accusation.

I shall now proceed to a consideration of some of the points, which the committee roundly asserts as facts; reserving to a future occasion such evidence and observations, as I shall judge necessary for a full refutation of every part of the report of the committee, so far as it relates to my conduct, as Contractor for the army.

In order to prove my inattention to the fulfilment of the duties of my station, it is asserted—That on the 9th of May, 1791, Mr. Smith of Carlisle, one of my agents, had not received any monies from me; that on the 8th of May, 1791, Mr. Kean, another commissary, was in the same situation; and that even so late as the 9th of June, of the same year, Gen. Nevill, my principal agent at Pittsburgh (which was the place of general rendezvous and deposit) had likewise received no monies.

These assertions I avow to be groundless, and in proof, I refer to the following copies of receipts, the original of which are deposited with Mr. Laban Bronson, at No. 57, in Maiden-Lane, formerly one of my agents under the contract, for inspection of those who may with explicit satisfaction on this head.

No. I.

Received, Carlisle, 2d, April, 1791, of Col. Wm. Duer, by the hands of Col. George Gibson, five hundred dollars, on account of provisions to be furnished by me to the army of the United States.

Signed JAMES SMITH.

500 Dolls.

No. II.

Received, Philadelphia, April 17th, 1791, of Wm. Duer, Esq. three hundred dollars, in post notes, which I promise to deliver to Mr. James Smith, near Carlisle, taking duplicate receipts therefor.

Signed HIPPOLITE MALARTIC.

N. B. The receipt of this account is acknowledged in Mr. Smith's account.

No. III.

Received, April 19th, 1791, of Col. Wm. Duer, four hundred and seven dollars forty-eight-ninetieths, on account of supplies, for the troops raising at Winchester in Virginia.

Signed JOHN KEAN

No. IV.

13th of April, 1791.

Received, of Wm. Duer, two thousand dollars, to be applied in purchasing supplies for the troops on the western frontiers, all for which I promise to account for.

Signed JOHN NEVILL.

2000 Dolls.

Exclusive of the above sums, I paid many of Mr. Nevill's draughts, previous to the time at which the committee stated he had received no money, as will appear by his account, deposited with Mr. Bronson, and made large advances to several other persons, for supplies, to be furnished at Pittsburgh and other places; the proofs of which are too voluminous to be inserted in this publication.

Here I might rest the defence on these points; but the following proofs of a more decisive nature, from No. 5, to No. 9, prove how much I had at heart an honourable fulfilment of my contract; and that the measures which I took for this purpose, were not only successful, but acknowledged by publick documents, lodged in the war office, which the committee might have seen, if an impartial investigation had been the object of their researches.

No. V.

Instructions to Mr. Laban Bronson.

SIR,

The confidence I have, from past experience in your activity, and regard for my interest, has induced me to appoint you my principal agent for managing all purchases, on my account in the western country, not only on account of the contract, but on account of the French emigrants.

In managing the former you will act according to your own discretion, and for my best interest; in the latter, you will from time to time, govern yourself by such special instructions as you shall receive from me.

Your principal and immediate attention must be devoted to supplying all the posts under the contract for the space of four months and procuring a complete supply of salted provisions, for the months of May and June next, preferring pork, if you can obtain it. To enable you to commence your operations, you have herewith in Philadelphia bank bills, fifteen hundred dollars, and a letter of credit on my agent Mr. Joseph Hardy, at Philadelphia, directing to pay your drafts on him, drawn at not less than ten days sight, for fifteen hundred dollars. You have likewise an order on Mr. Israel Ludlow, directing him to pay into your hands what monies he may have remitted of my last remittance, and all he shall receive from the French emigrants, who are under a convention to pay me for provisions supplied them. With these resources, and that of the merchandize in the care of Mr. Swan (and who must dispose of them under your directions solely) I have no doubt you will be able to execute the objects entrusted to you. If further means are necessary, inform me instantly, and you shall have them.

Immediately on your arrival at Buffaloe or Fort Pitt, you will give notice to general Harmar of your commission, the prospects you have, and the measures you propose adopting; and you will at the same time transmit to me the same intelligence.

From the funds entrusted to Mr. M'Farland, previous to his death, and those in the hands of Mr. Fowler, I am perfuaded considerable supplies must have been procured. Obtain, as soon as possible, for me, a state of all purchases or contracts made on my account, and of the deliveries in consequence, specifying the special nature of the deliveries, and the posts at which they have been received. This you will obtain thro' Mr. Israel Ludlow, who is appointed to superintend all the issues, and whose province it will be to visit the respective posts: Although from Capt. Mills's letter to me, it is the most probable that a sufficient supply had gone to Post Vincennes, yet it will be necessary to ascertain this circumstance with precision, and to supply any deficiency in such modes as you may think most advisable.

In short, sir, in executing the business intrusted to you, you will consider yourself unfettered by any other considerations than a regard to my interest *which is inseparately from an honorable fulfilment of my contract*; and you will use every exertion to retrieve any loss of credit, or reputation which I may have suffered from the fate of Mr. M'Farland, or from the scandalous insinuation of such persons as may with my contract to fail.

As the season of the year renders the execution of the office you have undertaken extremely fatiguing and detaches you from all private pursuits you had in contemplation, I will allow you for two months service which you have promised to devote to me one hundred dollars per month, exclusive of your reasonable travelling charges, and before the expiration of that time I will think of a proper character to succeed you. You have herewith a special commission for the purposes mentioned in those instructions, which you will communicate when circumstances may render necessary, and a general letter of credit to Mr. Willis at Buffaloe, who I doubt not will give you any aid in executing the trust reposed in you.

I am, &c.
Yours with esteem,
Wm. DUER.

Mr. Laban Bronson.

In order that some parts of this letter may be clearly understood, it is necessary to mention that it was written in consequence of a former agent's sudden death; and the effects which it was supposed it might have on the supplies of the army at a very critical period, the Ohio river was frozen that year much earlier than usual; a small part of the necessary supplies had been sent down previous to that event, and a clamorous representation had been made to the heads of the Trea-

keeps, for each offence; and no Retailer, holder or person licenced to keep a public | against him and | Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *carried.*