

The Salem Mercury.

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From the Pennsylvania Gazette.
TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

BESIDES the reduction of labours, provisions, rents, fuel and raw materials, and the introduction of cotton machines—other circumstances have concurred to promote the scheme of manufactures. By the adoption of the federal constitution, the injudicious and unkind measure of laying duties on home manufactures has been done away, and a just and liberal policy has been adopted in its stead, whereby the produce of the agricultural states will be exchanged for the goods of the manufacturing states, free from impost. By this wise and brotherly provision, the American manufacturer may sell his commodities to the American agriculturist throughout the union; and the planters and farmers may sell their indigos, rice, tobacco, hides, cotton, flax, flour, and other articles of raw materials and provisions, to the American manufacturer; establishing thereby an honourable dependence of the United States upon one another, and not upon foreign nations.

The American manufacturer, during the time of unbounded adventure to this country, was often perplexed by injudicious importations of foreign goods; which, while they injured him, were attended with loss to the importer. We need only mention malt liquors, cordage, loaf sugar, steel, shoes, cabinet work, &c. This short-lived trade is, however, at an end; and we shall hereafter see our own manufactures less subjected to injury by the wild speculations of ignorant adventurers.

In the year 1787, a dangerous passion for European manufactures and luxuries had spread, like an epidemic distemper, thro' the United States—hostile at once to our happiness and to the manufacturer. Fortunately for us, we became sensible of our error. Ashamed of our folly, and alarmed at the danger we were in, a serious change was resolved on, and has really taken place, as beneficial to home manufactures as our former habits were injurious. Buckskin breeches and gloves, home-made jeans and cottons, home-spun stockings of thread, cotton & worsted, American porter, beer and cheese, and many other articles, have become fashionable in dress and familiar in diet; and, in general, a greater simplicity & frugality has been introduced into all our families.

The impost upon foreign goods having become general by the adoption of the federal constitution, those states which formerly paid no duties will now be induced, by the imposition of that charge, to prefer American manufactures, and to encourage factories within themselves.

Even the misfortunes and follies of our country have operated in favour of home manufactures. Deprived, for a season, of a great part of that credit which had unfortunately been given to us heretofore, our importations have decreased; whereby a demand has been, in many instances, exceedingly favourable to our manufactures.

The benefits of this scheme have become evident to the landed gentlemen throughout the union: They now see clearly, that it is their interest to purchase home-made articles at a given price, rather than imported; because the foreign manufacturer calls not for their produce either of provisions or raw materials, but the American manufacturers must necessarily require both. A weaver in Philadelphia must work our flax, wool and cotton—and must consume our beef, flour, rice & tobacco: The dyer requires our indigo, the brewer our hops and barley, and so of other branches.

The improvements making in our country have a favourable effect on this business. The Virginians, for example, are cutting a canal to communicate from their collieries to the usual anchoring place of sea vessels; by which our supplies of coal will become more abundant and cheap. The improvement of Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware, and joining the Swetara and Tulpehocken by a canal, would pour into the market of Philadelphia immense quantities of provisions & raw materials. The roads opening thro' several parts of this state will give us more farms, and a greater abundance of iron, flax and hemp, and of beef & flour. A canal at South Key, and another in the Delaware state, would have a capital effect. Whatever makes our country plentiful and

cheap, will induce the European manufacturers to emigrate, and will enable them and our own citizens to live in comfort, and increase in substance.

The total abolition of paper tenders by the general government, and many other excellent qualities of the federal constitution, banishing distrust from the minds of foreigners, and inspiring them with confidence in our country, will induce mea of capitals to come out, and establish among us new branches of manufacture, especially since they find an universal disposition to encourage them prevailing among us.

There is one manufacture of infinite consequence to Pennsylvania, which ought to be rendered immediately useful to the landed interest—the article of potash. This state has large quantities of unimproved land, vacant and useless, which might, by the introduction of that simple and profitable business, be disencumbered of their wood, & rendered immediately productive.

The importation of wool from foreign countries holds out to the manufacturer the means of carrying on his business to a greater extent, and with greater advantage. Nor is there any danger of its interfering with the profits of the farmer; for it is known, that there are but few countries in Europe which raise wool enough for their own consumption and trade; and if the Spanish wools were imported, it would introduce factories of cloth, which would create a new demand for our wool, to mix with the Spanish, and for provisions, fuel, &c. for the workmen.

Besides these encouragements to this plan, which were not in contemplation in 1787, and which now facilitate the practice, or increase the profit thereof, there are some consequences favourable to our other interests, which did not then present themselves. The coal trade (a branch of commerce of great importance, and out of the reach of foreign interference or restriction) will be greatly increased. New England, for example, sends linens, stuffs, shoes, rum, cheese, candles, soap, &c. to various parts of the union. From some they take iron and flour; from others, hemp, tobacco and naval stores; from others, rice, indigo and cotton. New York does the same, and Pennsylvania likewise. Coal is carried from Virginia to every part of the United States, and returns are made in the vessels that transport it. As our population and manufactures increase, this beneficial trade will be extended; and, if secured from foreigners, will form, with the fisheries, our principal nurseries for seamen.

Before the revolution, the cheapness of land held out great encouragement to farming emigrants; but it was the unvaried policy of G. Britain to discourage manufacturers. By the attention we have some time paid to home manufactures, and which I trust we shall ever pay to them, the door is opened wide, and the call is made in a loud and friendly voice, upon the whole body of European manufacturers, to come and sit down among us. The present circumstances of this country, and the universal disposition of the people of the United States, must strongly persuade and encourage them; and we can have no doubt, that very many of this new & valuable class of emigrants will every year repair to America, and make it their home.

The general discussion of this subject in 1787, and at many times since, has awakened the attention of private people to its great importance. An idea, of a very comfortable nature, has gone forth among the farmers, that it is in the power of every man, by due attention to domestic manufacturing, to save the amount of all his taxes. Of the truth of this opinion there can be no doubt, when we remember how much may be saved by home-made beer, cotton, linen and woollen articles, potash, soap, &c.

The demand for raw materials, in case this business succeeds, will enable the planter and farmer to vary his articles of produce exceedingly, which will prevent that reduction of prices that must follow the cultivation of a small number of articles. Were the citizens of South Carolina to employ all their rich uplands in raising indigo, the quantity could never be sold; but if they will make cotton, hemp, &c. besides, they will have a market for the whole. So, if the farmers in the middle states confine themselves to grain and cattle, they will be

injured by the abundance of them; but if they will cultivate hops, flax, hemp, &c. they may sell all their produce for better prices.

On a review of this subject, then, we find, that experience has realized, in a great degree, what our wishes had led us to believe—that the expenses of manufacturing are decreased—the means increased—the raw materials reduced in price—the passion for foreign goods converted into a well grounded preference for home manufactures, and that all circumstances concur to prove the plan highly beneficial to the United States. Let us then, one and all, resolutely and uniformly pursue the evident interests of our country, by uniformly and decidedly preferring every article, which can be made at home, to any rival article that is imported from abroad on the same terms—and where there is sufficient reason to believe that any new manufacture will finally succeed, let such of us, as can afford the expense, go beyond the price of the foreign commodity, as a premium for useful efforts, thereby convincing the world, that patriotism, so essentially necessary to the well being of republics, is not extinct in America.

An American Citizen, (No. 3.)

Foreign Intelligence.

S P A I N.

MADRID, June 5. THE name of Peter Anthony Gratarel, secretary to the Venetian Senate, is too famous in the political world not to mention his death, which we learnt from the Mauritius by the way of Cadiz. This person, after betraying and quitting his country, went through many adventures, and took refuge in the Island of Madagascar, where he joined his strange fortune to the less remarkable one of the famous General Bagnoud. They formed the project together of making conquests, and raising a sovereignty for themselves in those foreign countries. The cabinet of Versailles being informed of it, sent a body of troops to attack the rebel General immediately; who surprised him and surrounded his house. He defended himself a long time, selling his life dearly; but was at last shot in the breast, and died immediately. They took nine of his people, amongst whom was Gratarel, but they all died soon after, of an epidemical disorder, which raged there. Gratarel died the 12th of last October.

E N G L A N D.

LONDON, July 18. The Pelew Islands, for which the Ariel sloop is now fitting out at Portsmouth, are a chain of small islands situated in the 7th degree of North lat. and about the 35th degree of East long. from London. These islands were heretofore imperfectly noticed by some ships making the Eastern passage from China; but the first Europeans that ever landed there were doubtless the crew of the Antelope, Captain Wilton, a packet belonging to the East-India Company, which were wrecked here in August, 1783, on her passage from China. The Captain and Crew, consisting of about 30 English, got on shore upon a raft. They found the natives of a deep copper colour, with no kind of covering on their bodies whatever; yams, cocoa nuts and fish, almost their only food;—and water, sometimes sweetened with sugarcane, their only drink; but with dispositions so good and generous, as would adorn the human character in its most improved state.—They have a regular form of government, which was exerted in restoring to the unhappy sufferers whatever the canoes that went out to the wreck had bro't away. They furnished them with a constant supply of provisions as the island afforded, and treated them with every mark of courtesy and kindness.

A very singular circumstance much facilitated the intercourse between our countrymen and the natives; a Malay, who some time before was cast away upon this island, had acquired the language, and it happened that one of the Antelope's men was a native of Bengal and spoke the Malay tongue, by which means a ready communication was maintained on both sides; in the whole of which these untutored children of nature uniformly shewed themselves possessed of every virtue that could grace humanity; they were in their sentiments

just, generous and benevolent; in their habits, temperate, laborious, cheerful; cautious of intrusion, and courteous even to politeness. They appeared always void of suspicion; in moments of danger, firm and fearless; patient under misfortunes, and in death resigned.

After three months stay on this island, the carpenter having fortunately preserved his tools from the wreck, our countrymen were enabled by the most persevering toil, but still more by the beneficence, the forbearance, and the integrity of the natives, to build a vessel out of the fragments of the wreck, in which they sailed for China, and thence got a passage home. A short time before their departure, the King of Pelew requested Capt. Wilton to take with him his second son to England, expressing a patriotic hope, that he would acquire many things which at his return would greatly benefit his native country. This youth, who added to an active and penetrating mind, the most ingenious and endearing manners, fell a victim to the small pox at the age of 20 years, at the house of Capt. Wilton, a few months after they arrived at London. In the extremity of his last illness, he made use of these words to a person who came over with him—"When you go to Pelew, tell Abba Thulle that his son take much drink to make small pox go away, but he die;—that the Captain and mother (meaning Mrs. Wilton) very kind; all English very good men;—was much sorry I could not tell the king my father the number of fine things the English had got."

From an abridgement of the state of politics for the first week in September.

As we plead time for hearing the Turkish accounts of the war by sea and land, against the Russian and German accounts, which have the advantage of being first heard among us; so we plead the same indulgence for the Russian accounts to be stated against those of the Swedes, which have the same advantage on their side. We are invariable adherents to the maxim, *Audi alteram partem.*

If the Swedish fleet should get the better of the Russian Squadron now afloat in the Baltic and its vicinity, then stand by and clear the way at Petersburg for a double Swedish visit, by land and by water! The latter may be almost instantly after a complete sea victory. No time to be lost in preparation for their reception at Petersburg.

As to the poor Captain Pacha, they have made sad work with him, in the Russian, German, and even in the English newspapers. They have twice roasted him alive, by burning two of his ships, or burning one ship twice; and served his Vice-admiral neither better nor worse—and, to finish their catastrophe, the have delivered him up a captive (ship and all) solely wounded, into the hands of Viceadmiral Paul Jones, of famous American rebellious and freebooting memory!!! Could his inveterate enemies, the patriots of Constantinople (brethren of our pseudo patriots) have consigned him to a more ignominious, ragged fate, if let loose to the extent of their wishes? Surely, all this is enough to break the heart of a lion, or tame a tiger! We still reserve a corner in our mind, to receive his own account of all these matters, if they have left him alive to speak for himself. How many times has that poor man been beaten, cooped up, captivated, and all but killed, in Egypt, among the rebel Pachas! Rebels by instinct conceive a hatred to him.

Our Consuls abroad are more diligent to give information of the rupture with the Emperor of Morocco, the progress of the negotiation, & the conclusion of the peace, than our Ministers at home. Which of them act the most political and honest part, we leave the public to judge. But we apprehend the peace with that ferocious Prince would have been more beneficial and durable, if he had been made to smell the gunpowder he so much longed for. If war is ever justifiable, laudable and praiseworthy, it is, surely, when it is carried on with vigour and effect against nests of lawless, incorrigible robbers and pirates by profession—which is, however, the only war that is not waged with vigour or perseverance by Christian Princes, however furiously and pertinaciously they may fight among themselves.

O D E

On the breaking of a China Mug belonging to the Buttery of Lincoln-College, Oxford, in England.

WHENEVER the cruel hand of death Unimely stops a sav'rite's breath, Myself in plaintive numbers tell, How lov'd he liv'd, how mourn'd he fell. Catullus waiPd his sparrow's fate, And Gray immortaliz'd his cat.

Thrice tuneful bards, could I but chime so clever, My Quare, my honest Quare, should last forever.

How weak is all a mortal's pow'r I'aveert the death-devoted hour! Nor can a shape or beauty save From the sure conquest of the grave. In vain, the Butler's choicest care, The Master's wish, the Butcher's prayer! For when life's lengthen'd to its longest span, China itself must fall, as well as man.

Can I forget how oft my Quare Has sou'd my care, and warm'd my heart? When barley lent its balmy aid, And all its liquid charms display'd! When orange and the nut-brown roaft Swam mantling round the spicy coast! The pleasing depths I view'd with sparkling eyes, Nor envy'd for the nectar of the skies.

The fist-board, on that fatal day, When you in glittering ruins lay, Mour'd it at thy loss. In gurgling tone Decanters pour'd out their moan; A dimple hung on every glass; 'Tis wonder'd what the matter was, Corks self-contracted freed the frantic beer, And sympathizing tawards droop'd a tear.

Where are the show'ry wreaths that bound In rosy rings thy chaplet round? The azure stars whiff'd glittering rays, Prami'd a happier length of days? The trees that on thy herder grew, And blossom'd with eternal dew? Trees, stars, & show'rs are scatter'd on the floor, And all thy brittle beauties are no more.

Hadst thou been form'd of carver's earth, Had Nottingham but giv'n thee birth, Or had the variegated side Of Stafford's sible been thy dy'd, Thy stately fabrick had been found, Thy tables tumbled on the ground. The finest mould the fons't will decay; Hear this, ye Fair, for you yourselves are clay!

* The College Butler.

ANECDOTE of the late KING of PRUSSIA.

IT is one of the most agreeable amusements to an observer to follow the unobscured herein his domestic and private life, and there to trace his pliant heart, and all those little social inclinations which mark a tender soul. Among the latter, his fondness for dogs deserves to be mentioned, for he was very partial to these good-natured and faithful animals. He generally kept a number of small feather balls in his cabinet, which he suffered these faithful companions to play with. If they were ill, he ordered them to be carefully attended to. One of these favourites accompanied him every where in his first campaigns. At one time, when quite alone, having ventured himself too far, he unexpectedly discovered a troop of Pandours coming up the road, whom he could not avoid by any other means than by concealing himself under the arch of a bridge thrown over a pretty large ditch. In this disagreeable situation he was hid from every one, and had seemingly nothing to apprehend, except the barking of this little greyhound should betray him to the Pandour horsemen passing the bridge: But the animal, as if sensible of its master's danger, pressed herself close to his person, without making the least noise. Soon after, the King met Gen. Rothenburg, to whom he smilingly presented little Biche, as one of his most faithful friends.

Not long after this, in the battle near Soor, the poor dog fell into the hands of the Austrians, along with the King's baggage. The lady of Gen. Nadasti took it, and was, after many solicitations, with great difficulty prevailed upon to return the fame to its royal owner. The King fast writing full when Biche was brought back to the palace. Rothenburg opened the apartment, and Biche, entering unperceived, jumped upon the table, stood before the King, and laid her fore legs round his neck, which he much rejoiced her master, that the tears glistened in his eyes. A little monument has been erected in the palace of Sans Souci, to the memory of this faithful creature; and her progeny remained about the King's person till he died.

LADY Wortley Montague once asked a Turkish Nobleman, why Mahomet allowed a plurality of wives? I can give no reason so satisfactory to myself, replied the Nobleman, than that we might be able to find, in a number, the qualities which unite in your Ladyship.

THE PUBLICK

ARE cautioned to beware of counterfeit Spanish Milled Dollars of the year 1786. They are so well executed that it requires attention to distinguish them. On being thrown on a table they found rather sharper than the good ones—they have not the least appearance of being counterfeit, except you rub them on a smooth board, and then with a wet finger go over the place so rubbed, when they look a little bluish—on being cut with a knife, or engraver, they appear like silver, and will bear considerable hammering before they crack.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

POTATOES may be very easily raised from the seed of the balls, if secured in the fall in such manners as to be exposed to the frost in Winter, and planted in the Spring; and if properly cultivated will reward the labourer well for his trouble; for they will produce all kinds of Potatoes raised among us, and even the first year will come to great perfection.

The publick may be assured that the above experiment has been tried by their humble servant, JESSE BANISTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, August 16. A is engrasped by the accounts we almost daily receive of the unprecedented cruelties committed by that arch traitor Mahmud, the bloody, the remorseless, and unpincipled Pacha of Scutari. Certain it is, however, that this worse than savage, this monster in a human form, has not less than 20,000 men under his immediate command; and that amidst wonderful success, for the purpose of giving battle to the Pacha of Croatia. All the Turks of Albaia, whom he suspects to be favourites of the people, are massacred by him without mercy. Accustomed to wade in blood, no longer does he spare his friends; and it was but the other day, that, happening to sleep in his wife's chamber, while she was asleep, he called for a pistol, and without any previous provocation, shot her dead. With the greatest indifference turning then to his attendants, he ordered them to "bury the bitch where all bitches ought to be buried."—He is now over head and ears in love—if love it can be called—with a fair Georgian, to obtain whom, covetous as he is, he has not scrupled to disburse two thousand sequins. It is rather remarkable, that in all his past enterprises, this very Mahmud has had a monk for his chief counsellor and director, one Father Erasmus. This pious man of God, however, has at length left him, to follow his own councils, and secure his own head, by taking shelter in one of our christian ports.

Extra of a letter from Paris, Aug. 15.

"One instance of courage, exerted in the cause of humanity, is more interesting to me (and so I know it to be to you) than all the details of all the sieges and battles that ever happened since the creation of the world. The 8th of last month presented a memorable confirmation of this truth in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud, where, while a youth named Francis Potel, aged 22 years, was at work in the fields, with his father and brothers, a cart with six victims in it by accident overfet, and fell into the river. Melted by the cries of the seemingly devoted persons, he instantly plunged into the water, and being an excellent swimmer, brought one of them safely on shore. He then returned to save, if possible, the rest. In this attempt he was equally successful, though he experienced more danger; for on reaching two more of the party (a woman and a man) the former seized him by the hair, the latter by the arm, and with both, in their despairing struggles, he thus sunk to the bottom. At length, however, he rescued himself from their clutches, when, having again reached the shore, and perceiving the unhappy creatures again floating upon the surface of the water, he boldly plunged back to their relief, and brought them also on shore, though not without a perilous struggle, which lasted at least three quarters of an hour. Overcome with fatigue, he now found himself forced to desist from his godlike enterprise. On this, the father, though much advanced in years, resolutely plunged in, and had the good fortune to save another woman and boy. Of the whole number, only one little girl was drowned; and she, it is supposed, must have sunk under the horse, which, together with the cart, has never been seen since. An action like this requires no comment; for to a breast of sensibility like yours, amply does it illustrate its own glory."

A very singular cause is expected to come to a hearing, in a short time. The circumstances of the case are reported to be as follow: A young lady, about 22

years of age, who lived with her father, a man of considerable fortune, privately married a gentleman the day before he went abroad, but the marriage was not consummated. Some time after the husband left England, the lady, for some unknown cause, repented of her having married, and disclosed the affair to her father, who, very much irritated at the news, prevailed on his daughter to adopt the resolution never to see her husband again. The husband having lately returned to England, has made several applications, by letter, to the father, to be admitted to the society of his wife; but the letters have all been returned, and the father and daughter positively refuse to see him, or even consider him as the lady's husband. The gentleman has therefore applied to legal authority; and this extraordinary case is to be investigated and determined.

A very unwelcome piece of news has been received from Naples; some dispute having arisen between the King & Queen, relative to a demand the latter made of some troops and money for her brother the Emperor; she proceeded to some indiscreet violence, which has occasioned her to be shut up in a Convent.

Singular Customs of Shrewsbury, from Domesday Book.

"The inhabitants of Shrewsbury hope, that his Majesty before his return will pay them a visit. In Domesday book survey, taken in the year 1086, Shrewsbury is stiled a city, and it is enacted, that whenever the King chootheth to lay there, 12 of the best citizens shall sit up and guard him—and the like number shall attend him with horse and arms whenever he goeth a hunting.

"Every woman marrying is to pay, the King, if a widow, 20s. if a maid, 10s.—Every burges, whose house shall be burnt down, forfeits to the King 40s. and to his two next neighbours 10s. each.—Every burges dying, his executors were to pay 10s. to the King."

P A R I S, Sept. 26.

This day the King's declaration, Versailles the 23d instant, was published here, ordering the Assembly of the States General, in the month of January 1789; and that in consequence all the officers of the several Courts refuse immediately their different functions.

The preamble to this declaration contains nearly the same expressions of the King's good intentions towards his people, in proposing the new regulations on the 8th of May last, so much opposed since, as the former one convoking the States; after which, follow seven articles: First, Ordering the States General to be assembled in January 1789.

Second, In consequence of which, the officers of our Courts, without any exception, are to exercise, as before, the functions of their offices.

Third, No innovations are to be made in the order of their jurisdictions; but they are to remain as they were established in the month of May last.

Fourth, Prefcribing, nevertheless, that all the judgments, civil and criminal, which were entered in the tribunals at that epoch, may be executed according to their form and tenor.

Fifth, Not extending, however, to interdict the parties concerned, from their right of appealing against the said judgment.

Sixth, Imposing an absolute silence on our Attorney General, and all other Attornies, in that which concerns the execution of former edicts.

Seventh, Having abolished, and hereby abolishing all things, contrary to our present declaration, &c.

NEWYORK, November 13.

The situation of Mr. James Hunt, a respectable citizen, is so aggravated distressing, that the publick seem to claim some account of it; we, however, shall not presume to describe the humane sensations even of the most obdurate, on hearing of this heart-rending catastrophe.—About three weeks ago the daughter of Mr. Hunt was taken ill; it was soon discovered that she had the measles, and she was treated in consequence, by skillful physicians, but the distemper grew so virulent, that the utmost skill of several gentlemen of the faculty was baffled, and the amiable patient expired in agonies. Mrs. Hunt, and two other of her children, were soon after seized with the same disorder, and in a day or two another child, which comprised the whole family, the afflicted husband and father only excepted. The utmost attention was paid to them by four or five doctors, whose joint prescriptions did not in the least abate the fury of the distemper; and in the course of 18 days Mr. Hunt was bereft of his wife and all his children, being one daughter and three sons. Mr. Hunt bears these inexplicable afflictions with a truly Christian temper.

Just imported from Malaga. AND TO BE SOLD BY Brown & Thorndike, AT THEIR STORE IN BEVERLY. NEW RAISINS, Old Malaga WINE, Fresh LEMONS.

They have also for Sale, A Fishing Schooner, of about 60 Tons, if applied for immediately. Beverly, Nov. 17, 1788. (115)

To be SOLD, (Just imported from London) A very elegant Sextant and Nautical Almanack, For the years 1789, 1790, 1791 and 1792. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Essex, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of JOSEPH PERRY, late of Salem, in said county, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, and a further time of six months, from the 4th day of this instant November, being allowed, said creditors to bring in and support their claims—hereby give notice, that we will attend said business, at the house of Stephen Goodhue, in said Salem, the last Wednesday day of this and the 5 following months, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Stephen Goodhue, Commissioner; Ebenezer Prater, Commissioner; Salem, Nov. 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. Benj. Greenleaf, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Essex, has allowed a further time of six months, from the first day of October last, to the creditors of the estate of JOHN SPARHAWK, late of Marblehead, merchant, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims—and that the commissioners will attend that business at the house of Capt. Thomas Grant, innholder in said Marblehead, on the last Monday of this and the four following months, from 5 to 9 o'clock, afternoon. RICHARD HARRIS, } commrs. JOSHUA PRENTISS, } BURRILL DEVEREUX, } Marblehead, Nov. 10, 1788.

A Writing School.

A SCHOOL will be opened, next Thursday morning, in the Store belonging to Capt. George Orborn, opposite the dwellinghouse of the late Mr. Turner; where youth of both sexes will be taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, at the low price of Nine Shillings per Quarter—by SAMUEL BINGHAM: Who flatters himself, that he shall instruct the school to the satisfaction of those who shall favour him with scholars. Salem, Dec. 1, 1788.

CANDLES. THE best of dipped tall low CANDLES made and sold by ISAAC WHITE, jun.

at his Store near the Long Wharf, and at his Dwelling House a little to the eastward of the Sun Tavern, Salem.

Mould and wax Candles, Crown, Hard and Soft Soap, on the most reasonable terms. N. B. TALLOW by the barrel or smaller quantity. (116)

ASSIZE of BREAD.

SALEM, December, 1788. At a Meeting of the Selectmen, agreed and ordered, that the Assize of Bread be as follows: Avoir du pois. A two-penny white loaf 1 lb. 13 oz. odr. A four-penny ditto 1 10 0 A eight-penny ditto 3 4 0 Flour calculated at 30s. the barrel. And no other white loaves shall be made and expsed to sale, of prices and weights different from the foregoing, except such as are under the price of one penny. By order of the Selectmen, E. NORRIS, T. Clerk.