## THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,

WILL BE PRESENTED

Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of

# KING RICHARD THE THIRD.

King Henry the 6th, Mr. Tait,
Richmond, Cooper,
Duke of Richmond, Hollins, Jun.
Duke of Buckingham, Hallin,
Duke of Norfolk, Robinson,
Lord Stanley, Lee,
Ratcliffe, Hogg,
Catesby, Martin,
Lord Mayor, Jones,
Tyrrel, Martin,
Tyrrel, Lee,
Officers, Messengers, &c. &c. *by the Company.*
Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Melmoth,
Duchess of York, Hogg,
Lady Anne, Miss E. M. Wallraq,
Prince of Wales, Miss Hogg,
Duke of York, Master Stockwell,

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

The celebrated Comic Opera of

ROBINHOOD: OR, SHERWOOD FOREST.

Robinhood, Captain of Outlaws, Mr. Tabor,
Allan-a-dale, Robinson,
Will Scarlet, Hallin, jun.
Little John, Jefferson
Bow man, Hutchinson,
Outlaws, Archers and Forest Girls, *by Gentlemen and Ladies of the Company.*
Stella, Miss E. A. Wallraq.

VISITORS TO THE FOREST.

Rutteken, an itinerant Tinker, Mr. Hodgkinson,
B. Fitzhether disguised as Friar Tuck, Hogg,
Edwin, Heiress of the Dale, Miss Hogg,
Angelina, the Pilgrim, Miss Brett,
Annette, the Tiny Foutpage, Hawkins,
Clorinda, Huntress of Tinbury, Mrs. Hodgkinson,

☞ In consequence of Christmas coming on Friday next, there will be no performance that evening. The nights of performance in the week, will be Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

*The Doors will be open half an hour before, and the Curtain rise at half after six o'Clock.*

BOX 1 Dollar—PIT 75—GALLERY 1-2 Dollar

It is earnestly requested that no person will carry a lighted Segar into any part of the Theatre, or attempt to renew the dangerous practice of smoking, either in the Lobbies or in presence of the Audience.

*VIVAT REPUBLICA*

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Ann has eloped from my bed and board, without cause or provocation, and behaved herself in an unbecoming manner by taking a passage, without my consent, for London in the ship Juliana, with a young man by the name of Writer Scott, a native of Scotland, under the name of Mr. Hunter. This is, therefore, to forbid all persons crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Dec 9 JOHN KINGSLAND.

## PHL SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, who have so frequently patronized him in the line of his business—he offers to supply families, by private contract, with household or wine bottles called family bread, made of wheat and Indian Flour This bread will be made good, sweet and clean; it will be generally from six to eight ounces larger than the bread made for public sale, that is, a loaf of bread of Wheat and Indian at one shilling and six pence, will contain from four to six ounces more than a loaf and a half of bread made under the assize, or after a few days experience, it will be found practicable, that a household bread will be made much larger. Families who wish to contract for bread, may make previous trial. It cannot be offered but by private contract, as the late law to regulate bread prevents any person offering it in any other way.

Families who wish to contract, or make trial, will please to leave their names and place of residence, with Mr. Vandenhoff, Brewer, or Andrew Mercein, No 93 Gold-street. The subscriber proposes to begin on Wednesday next, the 16th, to furnish contracts.

HARD RUSK, superior to any made in this city, will be delivered by the 7 lb. or 3 1-2 lb to persons at their dwelling, by one or two days previous notice, after Monday next, at one shilling and six pence per pound.

JONAS HUMBERT.

*FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,*

For Flour, 120 barrels of Ship, Pilot and Middling bread, delivered free of cartage Dec 14 eod 2w

## FORTLK BRLWLRY.

JOHN NOBLE and Co, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the extensive Brewery lately occupied by Mr. A. Rhinelander, in Gouverneur-street, and have commenced brewing Porter for bottling They have at their power to supply the merchants and grocers with excellent flavored Porter, warranted to stand the warmest climates having been long accustomed to prepare it for the East and West-Indies. Having purchased a very large stock of Bottles, they are enabled to execute orders on the shortest notice. The article is well worth the attention of merchants and captains trading to the East and West-Indies, and to the southern and, as it meets with ready sale, and by filling up their casks with it, the expence and inconvenience of detention in port may be avoided—They will always keep a large stock of BOTTLED BEER of the first quality, fit for immediate use, for home consumption; and hope that this is being a *new-do. set* will be a strong recommendation to the inhabitants of New-York.

Dec 12. 1m

## DAVID F. LAUNY,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has recommenced the *Watch-making* business, No 9, Water-street, (until May next) after which he intends to open a watch and jewellery store for the convenience of his friends and former customers

The several thousands of Watches, sold and repaired by him in this city, to the satisfact on of his former employers, induces him to solicit and expect further favors.

NB A high finished clock which decorated the library of the late King of France, made by Charles Bernard, on the Royal Academy of Sciences, cost 2,000 livres, to be sold for 500 dollars. Enquire as above tf Nov. 17.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot No. 2 Stone-street, next to the corner of White-hall-street. The lot runs through to Bridge-street, and is twenty-six feet and a half front, and one hundred and twenty-six feet deep There is a stable upon it fronting Bridge-street. It is the most convenient and commodious and in good repair. An indisputable title and liberal credit Apply at the office of P. A. JAY,

Dec 12 tf No 29 Broad-Way.

## PROPOSALS

WILL be received on or before the 24 day of December, for Pulaski Square South-street, from Cambreleng-house to Old ship, and the Eastside of Cannon-st p ron Front-street to Sun-street (the lots to be filled up by each proprietor,) according to a survey made thereof, which may be seen at SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, No 21 South-street.

Nov. 28. tf

## WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business, at this Office Dec. 18.

## MR. L. DUPORT'S BALL,

IS fixed for Thursday evening the 23d inst. at the 013 Assembly Rooms, No 55 William-street, when a new set of Cotillions will be performed by his Scholars—The BALL will open at seven o'clock, with a *Fandango*, by a party of Mr. Duport Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at Mr. Duport's, no 79, Courtlandt-street, three doors from Greenwich-street, or at the Assembly-room

CAUTION.—Mr. Duport having received from Paris, a very extensive collection of Cotillions, proposes to give Lessons in private parties, for the improvement of such of his Pupils and Gentlemen of this city, as wish to be instructed; and will use his best endeavors to perfect them in those accomplishments. His terms will be reasonable—Apply as above. Dec 18

## MR. LALLILT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the inhabitants of New-York, that his DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. LAFAYETTE'S, Broad-street, will be opened every day after the first of November, for the convenience of young ladies who wish to learn dancing and other schoolwhoisfavour him—*terms as before.*

The School-hall will be held on every Tuesday night during the winter, and as an improved plan, to which any gentleman may subscribe.

Nov. 20 tf

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL Commence Business This Day, at their Office, No 59 Wall-Street, where application may be made on the usual form, from 10 to 2 o'Clock, and from 4 to 8 o'Clock in the Evening.

Nov. 19 tf MONSON HAYT, *Secretary.*

## MUTUAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.

No 23 Pine-street.

THE Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New-York, continue to insure Houses and other Buildings in the City and County of New-York from loss by fire, on the following terms —

*On every Hundred Pounds Insured for Seven Years :*

| | dls. cts | Premium dls. cts. | Deposit. | Premium & Deposit dls. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st year Building | 73 | 3 | | 3 73 |
| 1st Do. 1 | 871-2 | 3 50 | | 3 87 1-2 |
| 2d rate Do 1 | 47 | 4 | | 4 70 |
| 4th rate Do 1 | 121-2 | 4 50 | | 5 62 1-2 |
| 5th rate Do. 1 | 75 | 5 | | 6 25 |
| 6th rate Do. 1 | 50 | 6 | | 7 50 |
| 7th rate Do. 1 | 75 | 7 | | 8 75 |
| 8th rate Do. 2 | | 8 | | 10 |
| 9th rate Do. 2 | 25 | 9 | | 11 25 |
| 10th rate Do 2 | 50 | 10 | | 12 50 |

The DIRECTORS referring to themselves the right of demanding the Premium and Deposit of such Risks as they conceive to be extraordinary hazardous The amount of the premium and deposit, must be paid previous to the delivery of the Policy, before which the Company do not hold themselves responsible for a loss

The flourishing state of the Funds of this Institution do not will, in a complete security to those who are insured, but afford a reasonable prospect of their receiving at the termination of the risk, a return of the whole of the Premium paid.

Published by order of the Board of Directors,

Nov. 15 tf SAM L. BOYD, Secty

## *THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY*

INSURE Houses and other Buildings, in the City and County of New-York, against loss by fire for seven years, on the following terms—

| | Prem. | Depos. |
|---|---|---|
| First rate buildings, on every hundred dollars | 23 | 93 |
| Second rate buildings - - - - - - | 27 | 1 5 |
| Third rate buildings - - - - - - | 30 | 1 20 |
| Fourth rate buildings - - - - - - | 34 | 1 35 |
| Fifth rate buildings - - - - - - | 38 | 1 50 |
| Sixth rate buildings - - - - - - | 43 | 1 80 |
| Seventh rate buildings - - - - - - | 48 | 2 10 |
| Eighth rate buildings - - - - - - | 60 | 2 40 |
| Ninth rate buildings - - - - - - | 68 | 2 70 |
| Tenth rate buildings - - - - - - | 75 | 3 00 |

Insurances may be made with this society for any number of years, from one to seven; and they who will insure for two years, or more, may have the privilege of paying only one-fourth part of the deposit at the time of making the insurance, and the remainder three months from same instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

The Directors will increase the Terms of Insurance on all extra-hazardous buildings. Applications for insurance, (post paid) may be made at the office of the Secretary, No 28 Johnstreet, or to the surveyor, No. 10 John-street

LEBERT HERRING, Secretary.

Dec. 17. 1o1

LIVERPOOL SALT & EARTHEN WARE.

JUST received per the brig Isabella, Capt. Collins, from Liverpool,

6 400 bushels Liverpool Stone Salt,

83 crates well assorted Earthen Ware for sale by

MUNRO & GORDON,

Dec 9. tf *Corner of Pine and Front streets.*

## HYSON & SOUCHONG TEAS.

TWO Hundred chests Hyson Tea, 57 do Souchong do of superior quality, of the importation, and *only at the dock-head*, will be landed from the ship Orion, the sloop Atlas, Thorndike, and for sale by BLTHUNE & SMITH,

Murray-street

WHO HAVE ALSO IN STORE,

135 chests Souchong Tea Nov 26 tf

HYSON TEA & ST. CROIX SUGARS

100 chests Hyson Tea, of the Seizem's cargo—50 bbls prime St Croix Sugar—23,000 lb. Demerara Coffee, for sale. Apply to I RILEY,

Nov. 19. No 63, Pine-street

## SUGAR and MAHOGANY.

A PARCEL of Sugar from on board the brig Tiletis, from Charleston,

74 bls brown Havanna Sugar, and

44 logs Mahogany—For sale by

THOMAS NAPIER & Co.

Dec 15 tf No 137 Pearl-street.

## TO BE SOLD,

At private sale, the House and Lot, No. 44 Broad-street. The lot is 17 feet 4 inches on Broad-street, 59 feet 8 inches on Nassau-street, 162 feet on the north, and 175 feet on the south side, together with the two Livery stables, at present occupied by James Watson Inquire of

JOHN MURRAY & SON,

Nov 27 tf No 269 Pearl-street.

## HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE & STABLE,

☞ *WILL-STREET.*

THE large elegant New House, No. 17, for Sale; it is in the most pleasant part of the street; but is in the modern style, with two large room fronts and lofty ceilings, and finished in the most complete manner. The drawing-room is uncommonly large and highly ornamented with stucco work. The porch and window cills and arches, are of white marble, and the front of the best Philadelphia stock-bricks. The yard contains (besides the usual buildings) a brick smoke-house, pump and cistern, lattice-vault and tree-house. The whole of the buildings are replete with conveniences for a large genteel family. The terms of payment will be easy to the purchaser. Apply at the house.

THE COACH-HOUSE AND STABLE, in the rear of the lot, may be let with the house, or may be separated from those.

Dec 20

## FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST

(CONCLUDED.)

## TO THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ

*President of the United States.*

In every act of the administration of General Washington, he sought the happiness of his fellow citizens. His uniform system for the attainment of that object, was, to overlook all personal, local, and partial considerations; to contemplate the United States as one great whole; and to consult only the substantial and permanent interests of our country. In all his appointments to office he sought for the men in whom he hoped most likely to promote those interests; he disdained the idea of making that portion of his official authority subservient to personal views, to the provision of props for the continuance and support of his individual power, or for the promotion of the confined views of party. He was indeed sometimes disappointed in his expectations on behalf of the public: and, unworthily treated as the Federalists have been, can it be any harm to ask, of what political sect were those generally, who contributed to that disappointment?

Mr. Adams, previous to the late presidential election, and whilst he was marked by your adherents as the object of calumny unknown to every subject, has been heard to recount the various instances of dismissal, which had at that time taken place during his administration, and you, Sir, by whom his talents & integrity have been so long known and revered, by whom a cordial friendship have been so long entertained for him, will not surely vouchsafe to charge him with a wilful falsehood when he declared, that none of those dismissals had been made upon partial considerations,—You will not surely claim with insincerity, when he disclaimed a prejudiced every use of the presidential power, in relation to dismissal from office, for party purposes. In his selection of those, who were to supply the vacancies that occurred, it is probably true, that he generally, though not universally, preferred men of political sentiments different from those, whom he had most frequently seen to disappoint the expectations of his predecessor, and whom he had most frequently deceive himself Had you, Sir, in these respects, without aiming at the sublime model of Washington, even take the example of your immediate predecessor for your guidance, we should never have heard complaints, that officers of federal principles would *neither resign nor resign*; we should not have seen officers who had honorably and bravely served their country in the field, and who in remembrance of that service had been advanced to stations in the civil line, where an equally honorable fidelity and punctuality had marked their conduct, dismissed from those stations, to the infinite distress of themselves and their families, *from party considerations.* In relation to the heads of departments, who are considered as the immediate counsel and assistants of the President, whilst he himself remains responsible for the result of the measures of his administration, there can be no doubt but the President is and ought to be authorized, under his peculiar constitutional restriction, to seek the aid of those in whom he has the greatest confidence, and consequently to make dismissals from those stations, whenever he conceives he may derive more important aid by the substitution of others. Such dismissals therefore, if unaccompanied by any independent of other circumstances, ought not to cast a dishonorable imputation upon the dismissed, or to subject the President, to complaint or censure. Consistently with the example of Mr. Adams you might have supplied these patriots with those, whom you thought most capable of giving, and in the pursuit of the honor and interest of their country: in doing this, you would not have been blamed for dismissals; nor have incurred the dissatisfaction of any part of your countrymen in supplying vacancies, had you confined your selection to men of unsullied character, who share in the establishment of *the original independence* of our country. But can it be for the honor or interest of our country on such an occasion to have selected as one of your Chief Counsellors a foreign adventurer, whose restless disposition during his limited residence in our country had already compelled him to have recourse to prudential amnesty, after having been engaged in fomenting an insurrection against the government which cost our country in treasure alone upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars? The pilgrim patriotism of Mr. Adams was an effectual security against a degrading error of that sort.

In your diplomatic appointments you might, without objection, have sought for those, whom you considered as concurring with you in your ideas of our foreign relations; but in doing this you might have sought for those selected men, whose moral characters would have claimed discredit to their official stations. Charity leads to hope there would have been no difficulty in finding such.

In the inferior stations of office, a strict scrutiny might have been instituted, and wherever delinquency, incapacity, or mere depravity should be found, you would have incurred the dissatisfaction of no Federalist by exercising your power of dismissal and supplying the vacancies occasioned thereby, with whomsoever you pleased of *native or original* citizens of decent and honorable character. But where neither delinquency, incapacity, nor moral depravity could be found, you ought surely to have waited with patience yourself, and to have endeavored to incite one your greedy expectants, the necessity of that patience, for *death is a strange action* of those, who have lately performed their duties. Adopting the language of Governor Clinton in his better days, you might have said to them—

"The constitution implies that all offices, the duration of which is not particularly ascertained, shall be held during the pleasure of the President. By this provision of the "President, is intended, in my opinion, *not a capricious inherent power*, but *such a power as "may be necessary to enable him to execute the laws "with energy, to be responsible for the public "good: a contrary doctrine renders the constitution unsafe, and its administration unstable*, and whenever parties exist, there may be no deprive men of their offices, because they "have *too much independence of spirit to support measures* which they suppose *injurious "to the nation*, and may induce others, from an "undue attachment to office, to *sacrifice their "integrity to improper considerations.*" Are, Sir, you might have added in the same spirit, that such we would be the highest abuse of power, not only in relation to the justice due to individuals, but in relation to the purity and freedom of suffrage, the fundamental principle of republican government: that such abuse would be not only worthy of the general execration of your country, but that the man, who could whatever should be guilty of that abuse, for ever after to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under a government detesting the name of free or republican.

By adopting a course of this sort, you would have conciliated the affections of the respectable portion of your countrymen, who fear our country from the mischiefs that must flow from the course now pursued, as well as from the humiliating circumstance of beholding the government of New-York abandoning its former honourable principles, and justifying itself in that abandonment by your arguments and example.

Are you justified in this course by the declaration of your friends? Whilst your enunciation, Sir, was yet in *fieri*, and the contest between you and Col. Burr was undecided, there is good authority for asserting, that it was not unfrequently urged by some of those who stood first in the advancement of your election, to those who thought Col. Burr more worthy of the first station, that if the latter wished to see the government of the United States administered upon principles such as those, of which a specimen had been given in the state of Pennsylvania by Governor M'Kean, they ought to persist in the preference of Col. Burr, who a violence of character was represented as bearing a strong resemblance to that of Governor M'Kean. But if they wished to see the Government of the United States administered upon mild and conciliatory principles, free from every thing like a proscription of officers upon party principles, they ought to persist in the support of Col. Burr, and, accede to the preference of Mr. Jefferson, whose character was represented to be made up of moderation and kindness, precluding every idea of such proscription. These declarations are believed to have been sincerely made under an impression of the truth, they were so loved by their country, who wished to cherish its peace and harmony, and who had no idea of giving countenance to such a course of proscription. Many such there are without question, Sir, amongst those who were your friends and adherents; but who have felt with sorrow disappointment and chagrin in witnessing the course which you have taken, and deliberately avowed your determination to persist in? Is it in the nature of the old soldier, (and some of those you had among your friends,) whatever may be his particular sentiments in the mottled confusion of, and in defiance of, his country and its representation, to wish his fellow soldier, who asserted with him in the field the independence of his country, and whom he saw placed in a situation to exempt him from penury, whilst he still rendered valuable service to that country, to be without default, and turned at large with a wild application, could before the world? Would it be a justification in his judgement, if informed, that there are *unessential differences of opinion* grown up between them? Differences of opinion he would reply, it *unessential*, as you represent them to be, deserve to be essentially deprived of his office? Would it be an equivalent in satisfaction to him, to be informed, that the vacancy occasioned by the removal of one, was to be supplied by the substitution of another of his old comrade, in arms? The circumstance might possibly cause him to pause for a moment, if that the vacancy occurred in the natural course of mortality might have given him unalloyed joy; but reflecting, he would soon reply, in the simple honesty of his heart, without the aid of counsel, "*in equals pure, potior est conditio possidentis.*" The merits of the one cannot justify the infliction of substantial distress on the other. It be indicted a republican, when he shall discover that this infliction of distress is directly levelled against the fundamental principles of the government he loves, what must be his indignation?—Are you, Sir, justified in your political intercourse with the preponderance of the public sentiment in your favor? Public sentiment is the result of the combined sentiments of individuals. No individual surely can be found so vain as to claim such an infallibility. It each and every man be liable to deception and error, the public sentiment then, though it may be right, it is not high respectable even in its errors may nevertheless sometimes be wrong; and "how shall it be otherwise," (exclaimed the ever to be venerated Washington, at a former period in the depth of his solicitude for our welfare) when no stone has been left unturned to impress on the minds of the people the most sinister falsehoods? Are you, Sir, but not deceived: the public sentiment cannot long continue in error; the people of the United States love their country and government, and whatever may be the strength of the present delusion, with whatever art that delusion may be fostered, so soon as a tendency in the particulars and consequences, to impair, or now plume it themselves on the public favor, shall be clearly seen and practically evinced, as leading to the destruction of the energy of the government, and consequently to internal anarchy and confusion, or to the prostration of our national dignity and the sacrifice of our independency to the all dare-ing ambition of a foreign nation, the great body of the people will recollect the admonitions of their beloved WASHINGTON, that *the tools and dupes of foreign influence*, may sometimes *usurp their confidence and confidence in surrender their interests*, and they will return to *their own federal and republican principles*. Mistaken, it is hoped, will soon cease to gratulate as the great Lady of the people of the United States, that cherished the independence and self government of their country.

Thus pursuing a course of political prudence and intolerance inconsistent with your own principles and professions, as proclaimed in your inaugural address, in reconciliation with the honor and interest of our country, not justified by the examples of your predecessors, disproved of by the sure suppositions of your conscience and your *conversation* as President, not tempted to be screened only by a cloud of adulating delusion, is that public respect, which good men wish to see deserved by, and paid to those in authority, to be expected by you in return to such conduct? The Federalists have greatly and by them are insulted with the epithet of a *political Sect*, as if they were hereby asserting from the true faith, by the chief magistrate of the union in a public transaction? Those who think with you, Sir, or without knowing your real sentiments and principles, have been deluded into a support of you, are to be deeply hurt and insulted, by being taught to believe, that they are the only taught to yourself the great chief of political orthodoxy—Whatever might be the extent of factious error, did you even expect a silent submission to such indignity? The patience of Job was length tested into a reply, and that reply without tartness. Amid the distinctions of the old and benevolent author of the christian system of which it seems you have in these latter days become a great admirer, you might have found the following useful caution.

"Judge not, that ye be not judged; for "with what judgement ye judge, ye shall be "judged, and with what measure ye mete, it "shall be measured to you again.

"beholdest thou the mote in thy mother's eye? "Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me "pull out the mote out of thine eye? And behold! a beam is in thine own eye!—Should further instruction be desired, the original passage must be referred to.

After the political intolerance shewn by you, he not surprised, Sir, if in return you shall find your political principles brought to the standard of the constitution, and there tested by reason and resulting experience:—be not surprised if disappointed in your hopes of yourself and other with whom you have been intimately connected in opposition to the past administration of the government of our country, recalled to the public consideration and exposed, in new points of view:—be not surprised, if an enquiry shall be made, what would probably be our present condition, had the wishes of those, who now hail the public sentiment in their favor been consulted?—What would be that condition, had the counsels of those, who now assume to itself sovereigning political orthodoxy, been adopted in the different crises through which we have passed? That our government has proceeded in the full tide of success, experienced by our country has been that for kept free firm, in despite of a persecuting opposition, in despite of internal insurrection, and in despite of foreign hostility, encouraged, if not instigated from within, is the boast of Federalism, and is the malignity of the denunciation of political *sectarism* obliterated in facts, nor will the confession of these facts, extorted as it has been by their own notoriety, cease to be remembered by the virtuous citizens of the United States when the mists of present delusion shall have passed away. With the homage of all due respect, I am, Sir, your fellow citizen TACITUS.

## *SELECTIONS.*

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

We earnestly call the public attention to the instance of the fatal consequences resulting from the circulation of the contemptuous production of the infidel PAINE, by the seditious societies in this country, recorded in the following paragraph, which we have extracted from a country paper. A similar instance occurred at *Chelmsford* last year; and we should feel highly obliged to any of our correspondents who would send us a full account of the circumstances connected with the fate of the unfortunate man who was executed in Essex.

"On Saturday last, were executed at Lancaster, pursuant to their sentence at the late assizes, three persons, viz. Thomas Fairclough, Thomas Cook, John Moore, John Moore, J. Dixon Wilkinson, William Ryder, Charles Fowles, John Lee alias Thompson, Richard Brady and John M'Guinn—They all acknowledged the justice of their sentences, and *the last Moore owed his confession to the following circumstance*—on Saturday morning before the time when I became acquainted with him, *he was in the Debtor's Room*, and I asked the cause of mine and my Brother's untimely end; the infidel opinions of that book, I believe that various deceitful representations have brought numbers of ignorant persons to the gallows; *I am ready to believe strong influence on the whole set I and my Brother were connected with.*"

Sunday sennight a woman upwards of 80 years of age, at Bushton, Wilts, put an end to her existence by a halter; it is thought a recent disappointment of a *tender nature* was the cause of that rash act.

The wife of A. Gilmore, of Pill, in Gloucestershire, was brought to bed of a daughter on 28th of April, and on the 1st of May was delivered of two more daughters, all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well.

The Blackburn Mail of the 19th inst. asserts the following singular circumstance:—"A child who had been ill for some time, from a peculiar pain in the back, was last week brought to a surgeon in Huddersfield, who discovered that something had lodged in his shoulder, and actually extracted a *needle* from the part affected, which the child's mother recollects having swallowed during her pregnancy."

On a late review of the weights and measures in the Hundred of Rochford, in Essex, among other defaulters, the amount of whose convictions was above 170l. an old woman swept Liberty for the loss of a 14 lb. weight, which was deficient a pound, declaring she had it so many years, that she "set more store by it, than by any other weight in her shop."