

ving the utmost impatience, and endeavouring to break the rack with his forehead. He has been known to leap out of a stable window, after company is and yet in other respects is remarkably quiet. Owing to the fact that he is not recommended by society. It would be needless to inflate in there, which constantly flock together.

But this propensity seems not to be confined to animals of the same species; for I know a dog, still alive, that was brought up from a little fawn, with a dairy of cows—with them it goes to the fields, and with them it returns to the yard. The dog of the house take no notice of this deer, being used to her; but if strange dogs come by, a chase ensues; while the master smiles to see his favourite security leading her past his over hedge, or gate, or fence, until the return to the cows, who with their lowing and menacing horns drive the assailants quite out of the pasture.

Even great disparity of kind and size does not always prevent social advances and mutual fellowship. For a very intelligent and obedient person has assured me, that in the former part of his life, keeping but one horse, he happened also to have but one solitary hen. These two incongruous animals spent much of their time together in a lonely orchard, where they saw no creature but each other. By degrees an apparent regard began to take place between these two frequented individuals. The fowl would approach the quadruped with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gently against his legs; while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection, lest he should trample on his diminutive companion. Thus, by mutual good offices, each seemed to console the vacant hours of the other.

#### USEFUL INFORMATION.

A Correspondent remarks that he has been told by philosophers upon the principle of which smoke rises, and in chimneys, and many others who professed for the construction of chimneys, that the present smoking rooms. There is however no difficulty in discovering the cause or preventing the evil. The first is to be effected by creating a sufficient draft of air from the room into the chimney, and opening of the chimney into a small flue. In general it is sufficient to contract the chimney, by the breadth within a few inches of the mantle piece; and it is worthy of remark that most chimneys are made too deep. Chimneys keep the heat from the room—It depends almost double the quantity of wood to warm a room with our common deep chimneys, which would be necessary in a shallow chimney.

If every other remedy for smoking rooms should fail, there is one that is infallible; which is to contract the mouth of the chimney by lowering the breast. If in chimneys already built, the mantle piece is too high, a plate of sheet iron or tin may be placed below it, so as to lessen the mouth of the chimney, and increase the draft. This will be effectual, if placed so as to be tight on the top and at the ends. In some instances, where the whole construction of the chimney is bad, it would be necessary to bring the plate very low, in order to create a draft sufficient to prevent the smoke from coming into the room; and in these cases, the plate should be movable, so as to be raised and lowered at pleasure. When the fire is brisk, the plate may be raised, the draft of almost any chimney being then sufficient to convey all the smoke. When the fire is dull or wood newly laid on the plate chimney is a small size.

In contemplating this subject, I am led to wonder that the building of houses is not been wrought into a fix a plate of sheet iron in front of the breast of the chimney between the chimney and the wall, so as to be raised out of sight, or be let down 12 or 18 inches, by means of notches in a bar of iron or piece of wood at each end. The expense is trifling, if the chimney should not smoke, a trifle is lost; if it should, the remedy is certain.

Stoves have been much sought after of late; but the fire in a stove is much less agreeable, than the fire in a grate. It is therefore necessary to perfect the construction of stoves, in which perfection, the certain prevention of smoke is a capital article. The modern size and shape of chimneys are impracticable; but a front plate should be added; and for saving wood, the back of the chimney should be brought much nearer to the breast. Half the heat of fire, in many of our deep chimneys is lost; which in a shallow chimney, would be thrown into the room. The danger of fire need not be increased, for it would be necessary and easy to enlarge the hearth in proportion.

#### A HINT.

Hartford, Nov. 20th, 1790.

#### LONDON, September 21.

Accounts from Brussels as late as Sept. 18, mention an engagement between the Austrian army and the Austrians, in which the Austrian general Biecken had been killed, besides 150 of their men, and 54 taken prisoners. The Austrians, however, in their reports, taken a whole battery at Andonner from the patriotic troops. Other accounts say that in this engagement the Austrians lost 500 men.

Brussels, Sept. 8th. Notwithstanding the general despondency and distress which impends over our political affairs, Congress has resolved to use the desperate means best suited to the case. In short it was determined on the 25th inst. after a full meeting, and an adjourned debate of fifteen hours, to defend the United Belgic provinces against any attempt of the House of Austria to reconquer them.

It was then decided that the first measures to be taken toward this object, should be to assemble all the forces in the service of the States, and endeavor to reconquer the country of Luxemburg. General Vander Noot is appointed to head the corps of volunteers, and the country people attached to the States, who are to serve in this important expedition; this resolution is considered as the last effort of an expiring cause.

The King of Hungary has determined to negotiate with his Belgic provinces hand in hand, and has accordingly dispatched 39,417 men from the grand army in Moravia, who began their march about the 17th of August. These troops are expected from Luxemburg about the 20th of September, and towards the middle of October it is thought that the whole force to be sent against the Netherlands will be united.

Liverpool, September 26. The following extraordinary circumstance is a fact, the truth of which any person may know who will take the trouble of enquiring at the house in question. The mistress of the public house in St. George's fields, known by the name of the Three Stars, some few evenings since fell into a sort of slumber or reverie, as she was sitting in the bar. Her friends and others observed her as she fell her head upon her arm, and apparently in a sound sleep. In about an hour she awoke, and communicated to her friends a dream or vision which she had, so extraordinary effect: "That she had herself once a room where she was sitting; that she got up from her seat and spoke to her second self, at the same time taking the figure by the hand, which resembled her, in every particular as perfectly as she had ever beheld her own person in a mirror." The impression which this made upon her mind was so strong, that her friends could not convince her that it was nothing more than a vision or phantasm of the mind. Whether it was her

body image, or not, we shall not attempt to say; but certain it is that the next morning after eating her breakfast, she was taken ill and expired in a quarter of an hour. It appears this woman was a real philosopher—the knew herself.—[An excellent story found some.]

Two lieutenants—one in the army, the other in the navy met a few weeks ago at a tavern in Portsmouth. After some familiar conversation on their respective professions, each relating, or perhaps boasting of what he had seen; the red-coated hero put his hand in his pocket, and taking out his pocket-book, said, I will now show you what you have not seen force the conclusion of the last war, and immediately produced a bank note for twenty pounds. Very good, says the other; here is a fishy fight as you never saw in your life (taking a piece of paper from his side pocket) here is a tailor's bill with a receipt to it.

#### PARIS, September 24. FUNERAL CEREMONY.

We have already mentioned the funeral ceremonies at Strasbourg, and in other towns, in memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives at Nancy, in support of the Revolution. Singular ceremonies have taken place at Bugeacry, Vienna, at Grenoble, at Rouen, &c. in honour of those departed patriots.

On the 10th instant, this last day was discharged by the citizens of Paris, on the Champ de la Federation. All the battalions, the Parisian Cavalry, the Corps of Veterans Troops, the Dauphin's Company and the National Guards of the municipalities in the vicinity of Paris, met at 11 o'clock, on the Champ de la Federation, with colours flying and drums beating.

The drums were muffled with white cloths, and the standards were surmounted with cypresses, and trimmed with the laurel of the Republic. The Municipality, with the Mayor at the head of it, escorted by the Guard of the Hotel de Ville, also assisted at the ceremony. A number from the National Assembly was also present, at the joint invitation of the regular troops, and of the National Guards, and occupied the first rows of seats under the gallery, opposite to the Military School.

Three hundred thousand persons witnessed the solemn ceremony, in awful silence. Mass was celebrated by M. St. Armand, assisted by the deputies of the National Assembly, and the young men of the National Guards. They walked round the altar, which was placed at the foot of the Bastille, surrounded with cypresses, funeral torches, and the young men of the National Guards. They walked round the altar, and sprinkled the tomb with holy water.

The following inscriptions were engraved on the four sides of the tomb.

On the first.—To the Maces of those brave Warriors, who died at Nancy, on the 31st of August, 1790.—In Defence of the Constitution.

On the second.—Tremble ye enemies of your Country, their example is all powerful.

On the third.—Marble and Brass shall perish, but their Glory, and the Empire of Liberty are eternal.

On the fourth.—Here they had their sepulchre, the Nation, to the Nation, to the Law, and to the King. The immortal multitude, penetrated with the most heartfelt grief—quitted the mournful scene in solemn order—impressed with an indelible remembrance of the awful ceremony.

#### PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

On Saturday last, at eleven o'clock, A. M. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United American States, with his Lady and Family, arrived in this city.

The second of French affairs, which have been recently laid before the public, are so vague, so extravagant, and so contradictory, that it is very difficult to form any definite ideas of their real situation. The English statements of the excesses which may have taken place, from former examples, we may suppose are exaggerated. On the other hand, the enthusiastic admirers of the proceedings of the National Assembly, as is very natural, may think too lightly of the necessities which prevail, and may attempt to diminish the real magnitude of the outrage committed in the provinces.

The friends of the French Revolution, and such as every patriot and citizen must however feel alarmed for the cloud which is impending at the present moment, in the form of paper money.

Translated extract of a letter from one of the French Emigrants to Sciota, dated Crique des Buffaloes on the Ohio, October 20.

An accident having happened to one of our boats, we have put into a small creek on the east side of this great river, to repair the damage. I am now writing you the stump of a tree we have just cut down, so that you will not look for elegance or fine sentiments in this short letter, which I send you by a young man, a native of Pennsylvania, who is going into New-Jersey.

We travelled by four days journey to the place of embarkation, and cannot say much in favour of the manners of the inhabitants on the road by which we passed, very few, excepted, who paid little attention to us, and fold the productions of their farms at a reasonable rate; so to others, they took every advantage, and frequently imposed upon us in the most shameful manner, demanding three or four prices for the casual refreshments of which we used our little ones had occasion. We hope soon to traverse our new territory, where we shall find things in their original face, such as God made them, and not perverted by the hands of ungrateful man.

To me, the future of our country might appear doubtful; but to me they are the paradise of nature, waiting to be cultivated by the hand of industry and civilization, not by mere savages of the earth, whose manners and manners are, if possible more wild and uncultivated than the bears and wolves that roam and wander through the mountains and hillsides. What happens in I anticipate in those feverish follies to which I am hastening—there are no beds of greedy priests, to devour the savings of the needy; no feet of

blood to wade through; no orders to receive; but the earth, there all is quiet, and the fargestheggers shall be taught the art of cultivating the earth, refinement of manners, and the dainties of genuine devotion. Under this free and enlightened dominion the unfortunate and oppressed of our nation shall ever find an asylum; their languid and worn frames will here be revived by their original purity for ages to come, and France shall find herself renovated in the western world, without being disgraced by the frills of kings, or seeing her best blood washed in gratifying the ambition of knaves and tyrants. The weather is already cold, my hand is benumbed, and our little temporary cabin is full of smoke, that I dare not venture in—So I bid you adieu; tomorrow we pursue our route, and hope to be fixed in comfortable houses before the 25th of December.

It seems almost useless (says a French paper) to go about to prove what is in itself an incontrovertible truth, that the earth, however barren the soil, always becomes fruitful under the hands of free labourers, but is as constantly enfeebled with sterility, or at least degenerates in fertility, if cultivated by those who are bound to it by the chain of slavery. Let us take a view of the most famous regions of our globe, &c. &c. We shall constantly see that fertility and abundance increases and decreases with the degree of liberty. Egypt, that source of arts, which even to this day grows beneath the weight of those oppressive monuments, that prove beyond a doubt, its former incredible population—the country where Herodotus, in his time reckoned up no less than twenty thousand cities—is not this fine country becomes a hideous desert; face desolation has limited upon it with her sceptre of iron! Greece, whose smiling valleys and golden plains were so charmingly described by her poets; this fertile mother of so many powerful republics, in its present state of full slavery, presents to the view of the disappointed traveller, but a heap of ruins, solitary plains over-run with hordes of misfortunate slaves, and a few wretched hamlets. What has become of Italy, that queen of the universe, since her dastardly race of priests have subjected the soil to their reign of superstition and cruelty—Italy, of which it was said by Pliny, that she was proved to her lands cultivated by the hands of those very men, that had merited the honours of triumph; and which, being of inconceivable fertility, yielded the fruits of the earth in a magnificent abundance! But—was it not the hands of freedom that have changed the meadows of Holland into fertile meadows and flourishing towns—that have covered the rocks and frozen mountains of Switzerland with pastures, fields and orchards!—And does not America, also, peopled by Europeans, afford us a view of fertility and riches, in an exact proportion as her cultivators are more or less subjected to arbitrary or superstitious laws! And is it possible that those colonies which produce sugar and coffee are the only ones which refuse to be fertilized, except by the sweat of unfortunate slaves? If nature does in no instance permit us to cultivate his fellow creatures, it must follow, that when her laws are transgressed in this respect, the revenge she inflicts, by yielding her riches in abundance only to those, who know how to respect, the sacred rights of man.

NORTH HAMPTON, December 15. DIED.—On Saturday last, Mrs. Rachel Barnard, wife of Mr. Abner Barnard of this town, in the 61st year of her age. In Mrs. Barnard were concentrated the various virtues of a loving and obliging wife, of a kind and tender parent, and of a sincere and faithful friend; she was ever ready to help the poor, and the afflicted; and to her neighbours she was ever generous and benevolent to relieve their wants through life she sustained the character of a good Christian, and at her death exhibited a rational hope of receiving the rewards of a virtuous and well spent life.

The Members of the Society in Northampton, for detecting Thieves and bringing them to Punishment, are requested to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. BISHA LYMAN, on Tuesday evening of the 21st of December current, at six of the clock.

Levi Shephard, Has just received a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.

He usually has for sale.—He continues the DUCK MANUFACTORY, and is enlarging his works, he is therefore desirous that every person who wishes well to the manufacturers of their country, (and all those likewise who have made contracts for flax) would direct their flax in the best manner, and give said Shephard the offer of what they have to part with, who will give them such pay as will be to their satisfaction.

CASH given for BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS, by said Shephard.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun. Has just received a large and general assortment of GOODS.

He is willing to sell.—He continues the DUCK MANUFACTORY, and is enlarging his works, he is therefore desirous that every person who wishes well to the manufacturers of their country, (and all those likewise who have made contracts for flax) would direct their flax in the best manner, and give said Shephard the offer of what they have to part with, who will give them such pay as will be to their satisfaction.

CASH given for BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS, by said Shephard.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun. Has just received a large and general assortment of GOODS.

He is willing to sell.—He continues the DUCK MANUFACTORY, and is enlarging his works, he is therefore desirous that every person who wishes well to the manufacturers of their country, (and all those likewise who have made contracts for flax) would direct their flax in the best manner, and give said Shephard the offer of what they have to part with, who will give them such pay as will be to their satisfaction.

CASH given for BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS, by said Shephard.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun. Has just received a large and general assortment of GOODS.

He is willing to sell.—He continues the DUCK MANUFACTORY, and is enlarging his works, he is therefore desirous that every person who wishes well to the manufacturers of their country, (and all those likewise who have made contracts for flax) would direct their flax in the best manner, and give said Shephard the offer of what they have to part with, who will give them such pay as will be to their satisfaction.

#### FRESH GOODS.

#### Spencer Whiting,

Has just received, and now opening for Sale, at his Store in Worthington, an extensive assortment of GOODS, which he is determined to dispose of on the most liberal terms.—Among which are the following articles, viz.

- LONDON Drow, and blue, drab, green, & scarlet Broad Cloths.
- Velvets.
- Thickets.
- Conduys.
- Royal Rib.
- Sainets.
- Laiting.
- Fur and Jean.
- Shallots.
- Tamours.
- Durants.
- Antelons.
- Tabborens.
- Morrens.
- Cambles.
- Wildbore.
- Crotings.
- Ratzeens.
- Bazees.
- An assortment of Laidens.
- Chinzes and Callicoes.
- A great variety of Shawls.
- Laws.
- Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs.
- Mullins.
- Figur'd and plain Gauzes.
- Black and white Milliners.
- Black Lace.
- Dutch do.
- Single and double Satins.
- Moines.
- Sarfaes.
- Tiffany.
- Royal and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs.
- Cotton and linen do.
- Black Ruffes.
- Callimaine.
- Silk Crape.
- GRAIN of all kinds, Flax, Tow Cloth, old Pewter, Bees-Wax, Furs, Pork, Butter, and almost any kind of Country Produce, received in payment for any of the above articles.
- N. B. Cash paid for SALTS of LYE.
- Worthington, Dec. 10, 1790.

Wanted, A Few Cords of White Oak and Hemlock BARK, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given. Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in the town of Conway, in the County of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in tax No. 1. and No. 2. and also town & Minister taxes for 1782, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779, 10 State, Town and Minister, as follows:

- Lot No. 25 laid to Noah Baker, 1 s. d. q.
- Lot No. 91 laid to Col. Hincks, 1 s. 3 d.
- Lot No. 83 laid to J. Atherton's heirs, 1 s. 4 d.
- Non-resident land formerly belonging to Sheehane, 5 s. 0 d.
- Lot No. 45 & 75 owned by J. Barnard, 7 s. 1 d.
- Lot No. 70 owned by Nathan Catlin, 0 s. 8 d.
- Lot No. 65 owned by Col. E. Hinckley, 0 s. 16 s. 1 d.
- Lot No. 1 laid to Nathaniel Hawks, 0 s. 2 s.
- Lot No. 3 laid to Thomas Childs, 0 s. 2 s.
- Lot No. 6 laid to Thomas Wells' 2d heirs, 0 s. 8 s.
- Lot No. 17 laid to Samuel Belding, 0 s. 8 s.
- Lot No. 8 laid to J. Atherton's heirs, 0 s. 8 s.
- Lot No. 10 laid to Samuel Dwoley, 0 s. 8 s.
- Lot No. 20 laid to Capt. E. French, 0 s. 11 s.
- Lot No. 21 laid to Samuel Allen's heirs, 0 s. 4 s.
- Lot No. 22 laid to Joseph & Seth Cadlin, 0 s. 7 s.
- Lot No. 23 laid to Oliver Root, 0 s. 7 s.
- Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nims' heirs, 0 s. 9 s.
- Lot No. 25 laid to D. & A. Childs' heirs, 0 s. 9 s.

The following are taxes that were assessed in the years 1778 & 1779, State, Town and Minister, consolidated into 61 s. 2 s. follows, viz:

- Lot No. 35 laid to Samuel Hinckley, 1 s. 6 s.
- Lot No. 31 laid to Samuel Barnard Esq., 0 s. 4 s.
- Lot No. 28 laid to Mary Wells, 0 s. 13 s.
- Lot No. 24 laid to J. Cadlin, own'd by Seth, 0 s. 2 s.

That unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 25th day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS in Conway, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector. Conway December 11, 1790.

STRAYED away from the Sobit-river, sometime last Summer, a red heifer two years old, with a white mark on her left side, and a white spot on her neck; if any person has seen her, or has information thereof, the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

BENJAMIN CLARK. Northampton, December 10, 1790.

#### SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to WILLIAM

SHEPHERD, and DAVID SEXTON, Esq's. to enumerate—1790

Towns.	Families.	Free white Males of 16 yrs. & upw.	Ditto males under 16 yrs.	Free white Females.	Other free Persons.	Total inhabitants.
Northampton.	259	498	341	769	18	1626
Eastampton.	77	127	108	221	1	457
Southampton.	135	226	178	418	7	829
Westampton.	102	163	85	333	2	683
West-Springfield.	384	630	525	1150	52	2367
Hatfield.	110	199	147	343	14	703
Greenfield.	240	391	390	714	3	1498
Westfield.	348	546	565	1055	58	2224
Whately.	130	184	199	352	1	736
Williamburgh.	173	258	261	520	10	1039
Granville.	334	496	501	969	13	1979
Colrain.	245	348	371	689	11	1417
Worthington.	188	287	277	550	5	1114
Golchen.	103	161	185	327	8	673
Shelbourne.	184	300	273	598	12	1183
Conway.	321	500	558	1019	13	2090
Blanford.	239	345	370	703	8	1426
Bernardston.	108	176	172	343	0	691
Leyden.	155	208	301	480	2	991
Charlemont.	110	166	173	326	0	666
Chester.	187	285	300	524	7	1116
Chesterfield.	190	283	317	581	2	1183
Ashfield.	261	354	309	735	1	1483
Southwick.	148	216	217	375	12	843
Norwich.	129	187	199	352	4	738
Montgomery.	74	110	116	221	2	449
Cumington.	148	237	212	419	5	883
Plainfield.	85	109	120	224	5	458
Middlefield.	161	155	173	280	0	508
Buckland.	124	165	191	363	0	719
Rowe.	79	119	122	202	0	443
Heath.	58	86	105	188	0	379
Plantation, No. 7.	90	134	156	249	0	583
Amherst.	183	335	287	609	2	1233
Belchertown.	240	370	396	713	6	1485
Brimfield.	178	318	309	582	2	1211
Deerfield.	191	354	306	646	24	1330
Greenwich.	174	271	265	504	5	1045
Granby.	100	164	154	276	2	593
Hadley.	143	240	187	436	19	882
Holland.	66	115	97	204	12	428
Leveret.	87	126	129	268	1	524
Longmeadow.	126	200	182	365	6	744
Ludlow.	94	134	158	266	2	560
Montague.	154	230	217	451	2	906
Monson.	194	336	324	653	18	1331
Northfield.	122	224	224	415	5	968
Newfalem.	261	390	387	765	1	1543
Orange.	122	186	263	395	0	784
Pelham.	159	246	277	517	0	1040
Palmer.	125	215	186	396	12	809
Sunderland.	74	123	101	237	1	462
Shutesbury.	117	160	196	315	3	674
South Hadley.	118	209	181	359	10	759
Springfield.	266	415	359	787	13	1574
Southbrimfield.	99	144	171	291	0	606
Warwick.	179	279	308	657	2	1246
Wendell.	80	130	147	242	0	519
Ware.	116	189	205	378	1	773
Wilbraham.	230	382	393	755	25	1555
Total.	9017	15140	15026	29905	450	59711

There is, in the above Division, 9181 Dwelling-Houses.—The Males of 16 Years and upwards, exceed those under 16, 141—and the whole number of Males, exceed the Females 1071.