pised and shunned by every man of sound understanding and manly good principles; and a very few pernicious examples and authorities would very soon render Duelling as approbious and blood thirsty, as it is now considered fashionable and courageous.

But then, say the advocates of Duelling, if you censure this practice as base, and wholly set it aside, you throw the doors wide open to perpetual insult, and take away all restraint on good decorum and manners; and as the preservation of honour is equally dear to a man as life itself, Duelling is the only redress when that is invaded: But if the preservation of this sort of honour, which neither law nor equity can relieve, be of such moment, surely the acquisition of it may be equally so; and where men have no real title to it besides, they may seek occasion to purchase it in this way.

But to ascertain, in some degree, how far honour is concerned in Duels, we must go back to the more frequent of their causes, and they will appear nine times out of ten, to originate either from jealousy, gambling, or intoxication! Honour is studded round with all the virtues of the human soul, and does not herd with the debauches of a brothel, or the plotters of female ruin—is not acquainted with the tricks of a gaming table, nor the squabbles of midnight revelling—is neither envious, injurious, cruel, nor defaming—but abhors them all, and will not have her name called in question by any of them; as she is of too high descent, too chaste, and too amiable to be related to the causes, so she disdains to acknowledge the consequences, and too proud to associate with their abettors; but the Duellist will go on to produce a case, where honour, and that only, is so aggrieved and so circumstanced, that no suitable redress can be had elsewhere, and therefore has recourse to the pistol for that satisfaction, which neither law nor equity have provided for. If even this were the fact, what satisfaction to a reasonable man does a duel afford?—Will it purify his character if contaminated before? And if it be only for the sake of punishing the transgressor, he cannot do that without involving himself in the same correction, (a fatal one perhaps too) and true honour does not allow such gross injustice, and unprovoked cruelty.

LONDON, February 6.

ON the fifth and last special jury that was tried before Lord KENYON, the single question was, whether Jesse Hull was an insurable life in the month of September, 1790. There was a great deal of evidence on both sides. He was described by Mr. Bearcroft who was Counsel for the Defendant, to have swallowed three glasses of gin every morning before breakfast, by way of foundation. After it, in order to prevent the tea from griping him, he drank 18 glasses of gin. He never eat any dinner, but had a brandy bottle on one side of him, and a bottle of wine on the other. He wore two under waistcoats, three pair of stockings, and four pair of breeches. The jury found that he was not a good life.

BIRMINGHAM, Monday Feb. 13.

Many of the inhabitants have been much alarmed for some days past for fear of another riot; for the workmen in several branches have turned out, in order to raise their wages, and have assembled in various parts of the town.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Information has just been given to the peace officers, that an attempt will be made this evening, by the men who have turned out to raise their wages, to destroy the brass-house.

Every precaution is taken to prevent a riot, and the Blues are ordered to keep within their quarters, and to be ready at a moment's notice.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

It does not appear that any attempts was made last night to break the peace. The men are not yet returned to their work; but the terror of the military will certainly prevent them from becoming riotous; and necessity must soon compel them to return to their business.

NORTHAMPTON, (ENGLAND) Feb. 17.

This morning, about one o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the Shoulder of Mutton Public house, on the Market hill, in this town, which in a short time entirely destroyed the same, together with all the furniture, &c. and what is more shocking to relate, out of nine people, who were in bed, only one (Henry Marriot, the landlord) escaped the fury of the flames. The family consisted of the said H. Marriot, his wife and five children, and a man and his wife (lodgers) who only came the proceeding evening. This fire began in the cellar, where they had been brewing yesterday; and had communicated to the rooms on the first story before it was discovered by the watch, who immediately gave the alarm, but too late to save the unhappy sufferers.

HALIFAX, January 5.

Extract of a letter from Gen. BOWLES, to a gentleman in this town, dated Nassau, New-Providence, August 31.

"This is the 3d letter I have directed to you since I left Halifax. By virtue of an act worthy of the British Parliament, I have this day hoisted the flag of the Creek nation, on board our new armed brig the Union, which flag received all the honours, by salutes, &c. that could be possibly given by the Governor, and who likewise gave a very sumptuous entertainment to a vast concourse of respectable characters, who attended upon the occasion. This evening or to-morrow morning we intend to sail for our nation, where I hope to see you shortly after my arrival.

"We still continue in the opinion, to build our new town, for the seat of Government, at the forks of the Apalachacola, where vessels of considerable burthen may come to, from the Bay of Mexico.

"From the goodness of the land, healthfulness of the climate, and the great emigrations that are taking place, I am in hopes our country will, in a few years, rise with, if not exceed, the progress and rapid strides of the States of America."

WILMINGTON, April 7.

On Sunday last the following melancholy accident happened a few miles from this town; a Mr. Crawly, in crossing Christiana creek opposite Mr. George King's with four young ladies, (misses Patterson, all sisters) the boat unfortunately filled with water, and were all drowned.

BOSTON, April 18.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR *versus* Ensign MORGAN.

[Ensign Morgan of the 38 United States regiment in attempting to justify the character of the late General Butler, has lately been arrested for mutiny by Gen. St. Clair. The following letters, and Ensign Morgan's concluding remarks give suspicion that the subject will not bear the scrutiny of an impartial public; but that the conduct of certain great men will receive an electrical shock in the investigation.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Philadelphia, 29th of March, 1792.

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 27th instant has been received.

There cannot be assembled at this place consistently with the public service, a competent number of officers, to constitute a court-martial for your trial, upon the charge exhibited against you, by Major General St. CLAIR.

It is therefore the orders of the President of the United States, that you repair to Head Quarters, at Fort-Washington, for the purpose of being tried at that Post.

A reasonable time will be allowed you, to collect such evidence as you may require; and you shall also be furnished with such copies of public papers, as are on the files of the War Office, and which may be essential in your trial.

I am, Sir,
your humble servant,
H. KNOX,
Secretary at War.

Ensign Morgan, 1st U. S. Reg.

Philadelphia, Walnut street, No 47.
March 30th, 1792.

SIR,

Last evening I had the honor, to receive your orders to repair to Fort Washington, which shall be obeyed without unnecessary delay—But, I take the liberty, Sir, to recommend to you, to re-consider that order; as, not only your private honor but your official character, is essentially involved in my undertaking to justify the character and conduct of Gen. Butler; and to account for the delay imputed to him at Pittsburgh; and other matters relating to the ill conduct of the campaign, which, few perhaps, are so well acquainted with as myself; nor without my presence, in behalf of Gen. Butler will the committee of Congress know on whom to call for information—that information the evidence can respectively give—without which, the investigation of the business may be rendered ineffectual, and we are not without a former example of such a consequence.

It is well known, Sir, that there are now, and have daily been in this city, a sufficient number of officers to constitute a court-martial—nay double the number necessary, ever since the day of my arrest, doing no duty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect, your
most obedient humble servant,
JOHN MORGAN, Ensign,
1st. U. S. Regiment.

To the honorable Major General H. KNOX,
Secretary at War.

Concluding REMARKS.

Major Gaither is now in this city; and to him I appeal for testimony, that he did report to his Excellency General St. Clair, in the night of the 3d of November, *the material intelligence* mentioned in his Excellency's P. S. to his letter to the Secretary at war, dated the 9th of November; which his Excellency in that P. S. declares was never imparted to him, and that he did not hear of it until his arrival at Fort-Washington.

Col. Butler's letter to me, from Pittsburgh, dated the 25th ult. and his testimony on oath, will disprove General St. Clair's explanation of that P. S. in the Gazette of the United States, February 4th.

Here, therefore, I close my undertaking; satisfied that the noble spirit of my deceased friend has accompanied me in this investigation, smiled on the success of it, and after dropping a tear over Gen. St. Clair, retired to the enjoyment of endless bliss. As to my own part, I have now only to repair to Fort Washington, for my trial, 900 miles from hence, to experience an honorable decree in my favor; and if I survive the next campaign, and am not ordered to some forlorn hope, I expect to return and experience that redress which a virtuous administration will owe to me, for the arbitrary treatment I am now made to suffer.

JOHN MORGAN Ensign
1st. U. S. R.

Observations on the above—
From one of our Correspondents.

WHETHER the conduct of Ensign Morgan, ought not to be severely censured for presuming to vindicate the honor and reputation of a deceased soldier, and daring to confront such exalted personages as appear against him, is a question on which some may probably hesitate to decide—but every independent American, who feels for the sufferings of a disconsolate widow, or who possesses one spark of benevolence, cannot but resent the arbitrary measure of ordering a man, who comes forward to vindicate the reputation of his friend, 900 miles, for the purpose of being tried; a distance so great, that in the nature of things, he must be ended of many essential matters relative to his trial—is this Indian business, which costs so many lives to the States, involved in such a cloud of mystery that when it is debated in Congress, the galleries cleared—and when a trial is to be had on the facts it is to be carried 900 miles into the desarts?—are St. Clair and the Secretary at War desirous of ordering Morgan at this distance?—If the charge against Butler is just, why should it not be publicly made?—Why is St. Clair, or his friends backward in the investigation?—On the other hand, is not the honor of Butler, as dear to his connections, as St. Clair's is to his? Is it not equally as dear to every American? Butler has given the most undeniable proof of his patriotism, having sealed his attachment to his country with his blood:—Why then should not the representatives of this Patriot and soldier, be publicly vindicated? The manes of Butler demand it! His family children and his grateful Country cannot deny this justice to his Memory: Though his Corpse lies buried in the Wilderness, yet his reputation is too dear to his countrymen, to suffer it to perish in like obscurity.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Yesterday, Mr. Seton, cashier of the bank of New York, came into market and purchased stock to a considerable amount (it is supposed for the secretary of the treasury of the United States) at the following prices: 6 per cents at 20s.—3 per cents at 12s and 6d red debt and 12s. 6d. It is said, private sales were made yesterday, prior to the above, at 19s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

The house of representatives of the United States on Monday last, passed a new representation bill, by which the ratio of one to every 33,000.

The president of the United States, by and with the advice of the senate, has appointed general ANTHONY WAYNE, commander in chief of the American army, vice, general St. Clair, who has resigned his command.

It is said, that the following gentlemen are candidates for brigadier generals, under major-general Wayne:——Morgan, Virginia; Brooks, Massachusetts; Wilkinson, Kentucky; and Willet, New York.

A letter from Philadelphia, says—"*The Bottle* (for great man would be) is not a little *bewitched* to and in the eyes of the discerning, falls lower and lower, every day, even *Cæsar's countenance* cannot support him. General *Arthur* too, has got himself troubled waters, and richly deserves it, for trusting a Scotch court (as he hath of late done) to *the bellows* bag of wind pomposity, whom in his heart, he must despise for his sullome *palaver*, and total want of honor and sincerity." ‡ ‡

The legislature of Pennsylvania have, by law, established a library in each of the counties of that state, to each of which the state is to contribute from 8 to 1200. By the same law a free school is established in each county, the teachers of which are paid 70 to 150l. per annum. This is an example highly worthy the serious consideration of the legislature of every free country—an example which, it is hoped, will be followed by this state in particular, that the lest of dissent, and even the poor, may enjoy an equal chance in acquiring literary knowledge, and eventually be eligible, in their turn, to places of honour and profit and become literary combatants, though Cicero should encounter.

We learn from George Town, on the Potomack, Maryland, that the commissioners have contracted with Mr. Harbaugh, the celebrated mechanic of Baltimore, to erect an elegant Stone Bridge over Rock Creek, on the spot where its waters are discharged into the Potomack, and at the west end of the street marked out in the plan of the city of Washington for the post road.

The Washington city commissioners have also offered 500 dollars, or a medal of that value, for the most approved plan of a President's house—And a lesser sum, or a medal of the value, for the plan of a Capitol; and 250 dollars, or a medal of the value, for the plan next in merit. This building of hewn stone is to consist of a conference room, & a room for representatives, sufficient to accommodate 3000 persons each; a lobby to the latter; a senate room of 1200 square feet area, with a lobby: all of full elevation; and twelve other rooms, of 600 square feet area each, for committee rooms, and clerks offices, of half elevation.

APRIL 17.

MARINE REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from on board the ship Sampson, Capt. Howell, of Philadelphia, dated Canton, Nov. 20, 1791.

"We arrived at Canton the 8th of September, after a disagreeable passage, accompanied with continual gales and head winds. We had the misfortune of losing our steward overboard in a gale; the ship at that time was under double reefed topsails, and going at the rate of 6 1-2 miles an hour; we did every thing in our power to save him, but he not knowing how to swim, our endeavours were in vain. We picked up a wreck in the China seas, on which were fourteen China men who had been cast away in a China Junk, which had 69 men on board, all of whom were lost, except those we picked up; thirty of them got on the wreck, fifteen of whom were washed off, and perished with hunger, those we picked up had been thirty days on the wreck without sustenance, except a few boobies that alighted on the wreck, which they devoured raw, and drank the blood instead of water; to have been here overjoyed these poor creatures were at their delivery would have done your heart good; they seemed to have forgot their troubles; their joy was so great that it overcame two, who died in a few hours after they were on board, the rest we landed safe at Macao.

"I will now relate a few circumstances that happened just before, and while we lay at the Mauritius—Politics run so high here, that they are cutting one another's heads off, as for instance, they cut Capt. M'Namara's head off in the street; he was commander of a forty-four gun ship here; since which, they cut the governor general, Conway, under the gallows, and there threatened to behead him if he did not side with the National Assembly.—The national standard arrived here from France: on its going ashore, it was accompanied by the first gentlemen and ladies in the place, in elegant barges, colours flying, and a grand band of music playing, with continual firing, from the shipping and forts, where it was received by the soldiers, and conducted through the town, with a grand procession of the people in general."

SPECULATION!

SPECULATORS stand a poor chance in the *moral world*, says a correspondent, for all classes of *moral foes* attack them. Yet, how can they expect other from this metropolis, which has long been suspended on a BUBBLE, that now has BURST and overwhelmed it, by its *inflammable* contents. A Connecticut writer computes them, among other things, to a *prostitute*: He says—"The girl who from 16 to 25, devotes herself to the acquisition of a good husband, with a fortune, and finally obtains him, *speculates* well, she is equal to stock at 6 per cent. If however, she overestimates too highly her qualities & rejects tolerable offers, under an idea of being able to captivate any body, until her bloom of youth decays, she is not a deep *speculator*—her situation is like three *per cents*. & after 25, she is *deferred stock*, and after 30, possessed of *irredeemable* qualities."

WINDSOR, (Ver) April 3.

Perfidy! Cruelty! Avarice!

We hear from Clinton country, in the state of New-York, that three Indians had been hunting the last season, and had procured a large quantity of fur; when two of the Indians agreed to take a tour of hunting for three days with two white men belonging to a town near Plattsborough, and left the third Indian at the old hunting camp, to guard their skins and fur; and at the end of the three days, when they returned to the camp, to their surprise, they found the Indian murdered, and the camp robbed and plundered of all its contents. Enraged as the horrid deed, they pursued their course to the nearest settlements, which was about seven miles, where they met a man, of whom they enquired if he had seen two men with large packs of furs? &c. The man gave them such an unsatisfactory answer, that they determined to turn about and follow him a little way, to see if he was not carrying provisions to the two men they were in pursuit of. They had not followed him far, when they came upon them, feeding upon the provisions which the man had just brought them. Here was a time for revenge—they immediately fired upon the three men, and killed one of them dead on the spot, named *Sampson Bean*, formerly of Stratford, in this state; the other two men made their escape, and have left the country. The Indians, in their return, loaded themselves with the peltry and departed, after cutting and hacking poor Bean to pieces in a most shocking manner.

The most probable conjecture is, that Bean and his partner, being determined to rob the Indians' camp, said, the plan to get them from it, in the manner heretofore related.

KEENE, March 22.

A singular fact.

We hear from Enfield, in the upper part of this country, that as two men were crossing a pond in pursuit of a moose, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink, but being possessed of a long nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made bold to snap at it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, drew out a Trout which weighed three pounds four ounces.

SALEM, April 24.

GLOUCESTER, April 17, 1792.

Mr. CUSHING,—By inserting the following facts you will oblige a number of your Customers.

THIS week arrived here two vessels from *Surrinam*; the captains of which inform, that on the eleventh of February, being the birth-day of our beloved PRESIDENT, the flags of every ship from AMERICA, in port, were hoisted (except those of eleven sail from *Rhode-Island*, who refused paying any attention to the day)—an elegant entertainment was given by the French AMERICANS to the governor of that place, and the officers of every other foreign ship in the harbour—thirteen patriotic toasts were drank—and the day concluded with that becoming mirth and conviviality which we hope will ever characterize AMERICANS. The inhabitants of the abovementioned state, however, peremptorily refused partaking in, or countenancing, a worthy an entertainment—but we can add, that there was a weak fet upon them by the governor and the principal merchants of the place, for their conduct, which will not be easily wiped off.

BOSTON, April 21.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The session of Congress is drawing near to a close, and they have, in the case of all Legislative Bodies, the most interesting business yet to finish. We were in hopes Congress would have proved an exception to the general rule.

The question for Assuming the Residue of the STATE DEBTS, once obtained, was afterwards by the accidental absence of some of its friends, negatived, in Committee of the whole; but the issue is very doubtful.

The subject of the Mint has occupied the attention of the citizens here considerably, and the majority dislike the figure of LIBERTY being struck on the coin, in preference to the Head of THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

The first words in the Constitution of the United States are, "WE THE PEOPLE, &c."—Now, sirs, if any, is the Representative of the Sovereignty of the people? Is Presidents chosen by them, most surely, is the person? If, therefore, the coinage is to bear the impress of the sovereignty of the People, his figure ought to be stamped.

The affair between St. CLAIR and MORGAN, is enveloped in uncertainty. The latter is very fond of seeing his name in the newspapers; and the former has, perhaps, been imprudent or negligent—There is, however, some information, which can be given by several brave officers, who served in the action, which will give the issue an aspect more favourable to St. Clair, than his conduct now wears. It is said, if all things come out, that officers who now are celebrated will appear at deep in "the mud as St. Clair is in the mire." It will be impossible, if an investigation of the conduct of the principal conductors of the campaign, is the object, to try Morgan in this city, as the evidence of a number of officers now at Fort Washington is indispensably necessary.—Those officers who have, on furlough (whose furloughs are nearly expired, will unanimously be ordered to that fort, to give their testimony there.—This, if I understand any thing of military etiquette, is the proper mode of doing business, though it gives opportunity for ignoramuses to cavil and roar.—But so used have we been to roarings of late, that the fable of the boy and the wolf experiences daily verification.

Bubbles of Speculation Broken.

Col Platt says in an advertisement of Monday last, that "owing to the many late failures in New-York, he thinks it his duty to stop payments, &c.

Col. Richard Platt, we learn, previous to his failure, remitted to Philadelphia, for the benefit of the company, all the monies in his hands as Treasurer of the Ohio Company; amounting to near half a million of dollars!

It is said, that a reward of 500l. has been offered for apprehending Mr. W. one of the arch speculators lately absconded from New-York.

A pilot boat, it is said, has been dispatched from New-York for Falmouth, to stop payment of certain bills drawn on England, by several of the Stockholders who have failed.

It is said, Mr. M——h of New-York, has failed for 1,500,000 dollars—900,000 on his own account—and 600,000 by endorsement.

April 26.

Extract of a from Wheling, dated March 27, 1792, to a Gentleman in Pittsburgh.

"*We have the following intelligence by a party of men from Muskingum, that at a small station between Belliprè and Belleville, on the west side of the Ohio, the Indians killed the wife and three children of one Deliverance Brown—who, being some distance from the house with his son, made their escape. The Indians only scalped the woman.*

"*The same accounts say, that a house occupied two or three days before by one Samuel M'Cullough, opposite the mouth of Pesson creek, thirty miles below this place, was burnt by the Indians. We have reason to believe from discoveries made by our scouts, that this will not be the only mischief our frontier inhabitants will sit.*

Extract of another letter to the same, dated Fort-Franklin March 26, 1792.

"*I this day returned from the Cornplanter's town, being ordered there on public business, and as a particular request of the Cornplanter you will please to publish the following, viz.*

"*My people having been charged with committing depredations on the frontier inhabitants near Pittsburgh, I hereby contradict the assertion, as it is entirely without foundation, and pledge myself to those inhabitants that they may rest perfectly secure from any danger from the Seneccas residing on the Allegheny counters, and that my people have been and still are friendly to the United States.*

CORNPLANTER."

WORCESTER, April 26.

Late accounts from England inform us that the demand for British manufactures, owing in a great measure to the extravagance of the Americans, is so great, that goods of most kinds will come charged much higher than usual. It is not to our credit to have all our solid circulating cash drained from us for foreign gewgaws. It seems that nothing but poverty will keep us in our senses. This is one of the effects of Speculation: It has introduced pride and foppery, and kicked industry and economy out of doors; but we shall soon find that a flood of paper money will not fill an hungry belly.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 2.

Net amount of Duties arising on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, commencing on the 1st October 1790, and ending the 30th Sept. 1791.

States.	*Dols.*	*Cents.*
New-Hampshire,	27,000	29
Massachusetts,	420,707	17 5-12
Rhode-Island,	107,102	35 1-4
Connecticut,	166,351	53 1-4
New-York,	619,534	16 1-2
New-Jersey,	6,590	68 1-2
Pennsylvania,	707,955	29
Delaware,	18,282	86
Maryland,	322,964	92 1-2
Virginia,	334,995	83 2-16
North-Carolina,	58,861	42 1-2
South-Carolina,	234,082	23
Georgia,	42,285	09 1-2
Total,	3,006,722	85 7-12

The legislature of the State of New-York, have passed "An Act to prevent the pernicious practice of stock-jobbing," &c.

MARRIED]—In Virginia, the Hon. PAUL CARRINGTON, Judge of the High Court of Appeals, in the 65th year of his age, to Miss STARKE, of Halifax county, aged 15; a lady of many amiable qualities, and a genteel fortune.

May he such praise, still find his days
Advance the common weal:
She find, each night, his JUDGMENT *right,*
And wish for no APPEAL.

DIED]—At Hatfield, on the 25th ult. Mr. JAMES PORTER, in the 78th year of his age.

——At Hadley, on Friday last, of a Cancer, Mr. Phinehas Lyman.

——At Southampton, on the 27th ult. Mr. PHINEHAS SEARL, aged 27 years.

——In this Town, on Saturday last, Widow ESTHER POMEROY, relict of the late Capt. Elisha Pomeroy, aged 71 years.

New Establishment *of the* American Army.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS, who served in the late war with reputation, and have an inclination to commence Soldiers again,—And all young MEN, whose spirit and ambition leads them to a more noble employment than supporting themselves by hard labour, are hereby informed, that an opportunity now offers them to engage in the military service of their country.—Those who have an inclination to engage, are directed to call on the subscriber, who will attend at the rendezvous, in Springfield, or on Lieutenant Cornelius Lyman, at Northampton, where they will receive every information necessary, respecting bounty, pay and cloathing.

THOMAS HUNT, Capt.
2nd United States Regiment.

Springfield, May 1, 1792.

WILL BE KEPT FOR COVERING,
AT THE STABLE OF
WILLIAM MOORE,
THE
ROE BUCK,

A HORSE of good size, and in every other respect extremely well calculated for this part of the country. He was bred in the State of New-York, and kept there as a *SIRE*, from whence his *abilities* come well recommended.

He will Cover at Nine Shillings the leap, Twelve Shillings the season, and four dollars to warrant a Foal; to be paid in CASH, or any kind of GRAIN, within four months from the time of service.

Greenfield, April 9, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC *VENDUE*,
(By Order of Lotts,)

ON THURSDAY the seventh day of June next, at the House of SETH WAIT, Innholder, in Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon—One half of four House Lots, in Ashfield; being Lots No, 25, in the second, third, fourth and fifth division, containing in all 150 acres, being the real estate of JAMES WOOD, of Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester, Gent.

HENRY WOOD.

N. B. The other half of the same lots may be purchased at the same time. May, 2, 1792.

FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, at the house of Capt. Bortwoon, Innholder, in Conway, or at a private sale before—

A GOOD FARM,

LYING in CONWAY, containing Two Hundred and Twenty ACRES, well watered, with a variety of Fruit Trees; a convenient Dwelling house and Barn, and other Buildings: lying a Mile West of the Meeting-house.

FOR further particulars, previous to, or at the time of sale, apply to the Subscribers.

AMZI CHILDS,
THOMAS W. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL CHILDS, 2d.

Deerfield, April 16th, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the pasture of *Oliver Wright*, in Westampton, on the 22d inst. a light forrel MARE COLT, about 14 hands high, coming two years old, natural trotter, with a white streak in her face, lately docked,—Whoever will take up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

THOS. BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, April 30, 1792.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Elizerer, Forster, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Jesse Reed, late of Charlemont, deceased: (represented insolvent) and one year being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the sixth day of March, 1792, to bring in their claims, hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business at the house of the Widow Ruth Reed, in Charlemont, on the first Monday of June, September and February next, from two to seven o'clock P. M. on each of said Days.

ARTEMAS RICE,
MOSES HEATEN, } Commissioners.
CALVIN RICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the abovementioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

RUTH REED, Administratrix.

Charlemont, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT Eighty acres of very good land, suitable for a settlement, or for a pasture, pleasantly situated in Windsor, Berkshire County, on the great road leading from Cummington through said Windsor,—will keep 15 head of Cattle, summer and winter. Further information may be had of Capt. Samuel Baldwin, or of Widow Harwood, adjacent to said land, or by the subscriber,

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Worcester, April 10, 1792.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

FOR Sale at the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT's, a little north of the burying ground, Northampton.

April 2, 1792.