are not the weaker upon that account. In short, our national debts and taxes have, in their natural consequences, thrown such a weight of power into the executive scale of government, as we cannot think was intended by our patriot ancestors, who gloriously struggled for the abolition of the then formidable parts of the prerogative, and by an unaccountable want of foresight established this system in their stead." Our general object is to recover and preserve the true balance of the constitution.

THESE ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR ASSOCIATION, and on our steady adherence to them, we look with a just confidence to the approbation and SUPPORT of the PEOPLE in the prosecution of our object. A measure so likely to be opposed by the united strength of various interests, can never succeed the declared and hearty concurrence of the nation.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT a motion be made in the House of Commons, at an early period in the next session of Parliament, for introducing a PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT CHARLES GREY, Esq. be requested to make, and the Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE, to second the above MOTION.

SIGNED by unanimous order of the MEETING.

W. H. LAMBTON, Chairman.

[*The above was signed by twenty-two members of parliament, and a great number of the most respectable names in the kingdom.*]

[FROM the spirit and tenor of the above address, it is most presumeable (as was a correspondent after the late proclamation of the British king, against what are termed *Seditious Publications* and associations, is not the less pointed at the friends of the people, and other societies now forming in England, for obtaining a reform in parliament, than the order of the king, in council, for an encampment on Bagshot-heath of an army of *seven or eight thousand men*, to commence on the first of July last, and terminate on the sixteenth of the same month; assuredly is, to oversee that rising spirit of revolution, which government thus obviously betrays its fears will manifest itself throughout England, on the commemoration of the anniversaries of the great and glorious revolutions of AMERICA and FRANCE on the 4th and 14th of that Month.]

From a late DUBLIN PAPER.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

(ON PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES.)

The following is an account of the Piece of Mechanism, which has so much excited public curiosity; the substance of which was received from the inventor.

THE POWER

Is at present applied to the machinery of a clock. This clock, unconnected with the power, is calculated to go for two years without winding up, by the weight of a single pound, that gives motion to a pendulum of 20 pounds, which moves through the space of 318,400 inches in 24 hours, while the small maintaining weight (a single pound) descends only 1-10th of an inch. The internal work of the clock consists of three wheels. In order that the superiority of this movement may be obvious to every understanding, as well as to those conversant with the more difficult parts of mechanics, it is necessary to mention, that the common eight-day clock requires a weight of 14 pounds, when this only requires a weight of one; is wound up once in 8 days, and moves a pendulum of three pounds and an half, where this moves one of twenty, & is wound up only once in two years.

In 24 hours, the maintaining weight of the common clock descends six inches—in this it descends only 1-10th of one inch.

The least weight which we at present recollect to have heard of being used by the first artist in London, is five or six pounds, where this requires only one, in consequence of the diminution of friction. So far it has been thought necessary to describe this clock, in comparison with the common one.

We now come to that part to which extraordinary merit is to be ascribed.—The faculty of winding itself up, without the intervention of human power. This faculty is derived from the weight of the atmosphere, can never cease (with the provisos after mentioned) while the machine lasts and while a column of air of either loffes, or gains one 1-10th part of its common weight, five times in the space of two years, the time which the clock goes without requiring assistance. Or in other words, as long as the change of the weight of the air, 5 times in the space of two years, shall be such as to cause the mercury either to ascend or fall 2-10th's of an inch in the Barometer, above or below its mean height.

The wearing out of wheels, or of any kind of machinery by friction, can never be prevented.—Accordingly, it has never been required in the discovery of a Perpetual Motion. It is therefore sufficient, on that subject to say, that the present machine, upon a fair comparison of its friction with that of the common clock, would probably move for five centuries—a period sufficient for any purpose that can be required.

CURIOUS FACT.

A few years since, while a petition against an undue return for a certain Western borough was pending in the house of Commons, a poor Barber, one of the Electors, strongly attached to the interest of the late Lord Egmount, undertook, in order to serve his patron, to walk up to town as an evidence on the business.

One evening, after a long march, the Barber's eye was attracted by the striking inscription of "Good home Brewed" on the sign of a country ale-house, that gently moved in the wind seemed to beckon to the thirsty traveller to stop there for comfortable refreshment.

The ale was good, and the Barber's clay wanted moistening; he drank freely—he intimated his with to sleep there—His host had no objection, and pointed to his room. But he had the brown jug filled again; and then with reluctance staggered upstairs. By an untoward stumble he put his candle out, missed the door of his intended apartment, and went into another room, where was the corpse of a man who died the day before of the small-pox, which was laid out on a bed, which our weary and tipsy traveller groped into.

Fatigue and Welt country ale are excellent opiates. The Barber slept soundly, and never dreamed of his bed-fellow. When he awoke in the morning, finding that he had a companion, he curiously had him good morrow—But receiving no answer from his *lifeless chum*, he stammered out in a passion, "If you wi—wi—will not sp—sp—speake, God da—da—damn you, put away your co—co—cold legs."

The Barber, finding that neither civil nor uncivil language produced any effect, was going to get up in a great dudgeon, when a carpenter, with a shell to put the corpse in, entered the room. If the sight of a coffin alarmed the Barber, the appearance of a man fitting up in the bed of death, made a more terrific impression on the carpenter. Like Milton's Devil, he "back recoiled," and made but one step down stairs; he and the coffin being precipitated together, with no small injury to both.

The whole house was soon in an uproar. The carpenter stunned by his fall, but still more stunned by the fancied resurrection of the dead, was absolutely incapable of giving any account of the matter; when the Barber, without stopping to shave, or even to dress himself, ran down, and with tremulous voice and a scared aspect, cleared up the mistery.

The poor Tonsor continues to this day the butt of ridicule in the town, where he lives, on the scene of this tragi-comic adventure in his political trip to the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 21—22.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

IN the year 1782, Mr. Pitt moved for a committee "to inquire into the present state of the representation in parliament, and to report to the house their observations thereon." In support of this motion, among other arguments, to prove the corrupted state of the representation, in describing the situation of the different boroughs in the kingdom, he said, "*the interests of the treasury are considered, as well as the interests of the great man, the lord, or the commoner, who has connexion with the borough*; but the interests of the people, the rights of the electors, are the only things that are never attended to, or taken into account." As a still stronger illustration of his argument he farther said, "*there are cities and boroughs more within the jurisdiction of the Carnatic than the limits of the empire of Great Britain; and it is a fact pretty well known, and generally understood, that* the nabob of Arcot has no less than seven or eight members in this house." Towards the close of his speech he cited the opinion of lord Chatham—"That person," he said, "*was not apt to indulge vague & chimerical speculations, inconsistent with practice and expediency.* I personally know *that it was the opinion of that person, that without recurring to first principles in this respect, and establishing a more solid and equal representation of the people, by which the proper constitutional connexion might be revived*, this nation, with the best capacities for grandeur and happiness of any on the face of the earth, must be confounded with the mass of those whose liberties are lost in the general corruption of the people."

It was in this manner that Mr. Pitt spoke in the year 1782, when he was an advocate for a reform of parliament.

He was answered by Mr. T. Pitt, (now lord Camelford) who said,—"*I disapprove of the proposition, because it leads to a principle I never can admit of—a principle of equal representation. I disapprove of the mode, because I consider a committee of the first proposed by my honorable friend*, confirming itself to no specific proposition, nay to no line or principle whatever, as tending to no purpose but to hold out visionary hopes to visionary men, *which it is utterly impossible to satisfy, and which, ending in disappointment to the expectation of the public, can produce* no consequence, but to inflame the passions, and disseminate discontent over the kingdom. *Now, Sir, as to the moment, allow me to say, that it appears to be ill chosen on many accounts.* There are at this time, wild and extravagant ideas in the public ear with regard to the representation, which I hope time and reflection will expose in their true light; but till that spirit shall have subsided, it is little likely that any sober, practical, judicious scheme of regulation in this particular can be attended with the consequences we might wish."—In the conclusion of his speech he adds "Gentlemen may flatter themselves they can set bounds to these enquiries as they please, and be masters of the torrent they are going to let in upon us; *that when they admit the principle of equal representation which they feel to be impracticable in its full force, they can restrain its operation to the degree they shall think proper. They are mistaken; the principle must be carried through, or it must be abandoned.*"

Such are the common-place topics with which those interested in viewing the present corrupt system have at all times combated proposals for reform. Such were the arguments opposed to Mr. Pitt in 1782; such, in the year 1792, are the very arguments he himself uses since his opinions are changed, and he is become a determined opposer of a reform of parliament. To this purpose the following stanzas are pertinent, supposed to be spoken by Mr. Pitt:

THE gentlemen say,
They remember the day,
When I was advocate warm;
For equalization
Of representation,
And cry'dout a loud for REFORM.

But indeed t'would be strange,
If my mind did not change,
As circumstances alters the case;
These short sighted men,
May remember 'twas when
Another man was in my place.

Majorities did
What the ministers bid,
And he was the nation's undoing!
I was thin as a flag,
And my empty green bag
Presented no picture but ruin.

No borough then rotten
By me was forgotten,
I brought them all into disgrace;
But their timbers were found
To be perfectly sound,
The moment I got to my place.

I admit there are blots,
And a few little spots,
Which stain the white robe of the nation;
But that is no cause
For mending bad laws,
And changing the representation.

At some other season
It might be a reason,
Though at present it is not the case;
I am minister prime,
And 'twill never be time
So long as I keep in my place.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 25.

"A robber and assassin was this day the first to experience the fatal effect of the new machine for the execution of criminals. He was securely bound to an upright pillar, which turning upon a hinge laid him on a horizontal position with his head in a kind of semilune like that of a pillory. The boards that confined his head were double to admit between them a blade of enormous weight, which rushing down upon an inclined plane, divided the neck with certain and instantaneous effect, and no doubt without much fensation of pain to the sufferer. A basket placed before him received the head; the bleeding trunk was again stretched, and both were immediately sent away. Though there is something awful in this awful punishment the populace, who coolly discussed its merits, said "they had relish it better than hanging." The honor of the invention being due to M. Guillotin, physician, political writer, and a distinguished member of the late assembly, it is universally called *Guillotine*. Could his modesty, however, have foreseen that he should gain this road to immortality, it is much to be doubted whether he would have availed himself of the restraints of his talents."

BRUSSELLS, May 6.

On the 3d of the present month were marched into this city a number of French prisoners, together with a long train of carriages, bringing in the first fruits of conquest over the French, among which are, one howitzer, two pieces of artillery, called la Modeste, la Fidèle, l'Ecorcheuse, (the hide-flayer) and la Martiale, with covered waggons, travelling forges, &c. &c. In regard to the attack upon Mons, the Austrian accounts are to follow: that besides five four-pound pieces of artillery, and a ten-pound howitz, with their carriages, &c. there were taken from the French several forges, for the purpose of heating their ball red hot, to be discharged against Mons; a large quantity of hay and oats, and warlike stores of every kind: the prisoners were one lieutenant-colonel, two others officers, and eighty-nine men. The whole loss of the French was estimated at four hundred men killed in the attack and pursuit.

MADRID, April 25.

"It may be set down as a certainty that Spain will not join the enemies of France in any warsgainst her. As to the Swiss regiments which were to have been taken into the pay of Spain, the new minister has declined them unnecessary, and has given orders to break off all negociation on this subject. It may be proper to remark that the court of Spain was in this respect previous to the news arriving of the assassination of the king of Sweden. This assassination, which is evidently the work of a Swedish aristocracy has confounded the French emigrants here who have for some days vented to ding in our ears, that "a nobility is the support of a throne," and that "without nobility there can be no monarchy," and a thousand other similar absurdities which modern history confutes in every page. We persuade ourselves here that if France is obliged to go to war, she will only have to oppose the Austro-Prussian league. In virtue of the family compact she can demand from Spain both troops and a marine force. The attachment of Spain to France may be confidently as firm as ever, now that they have a great and good character at the head of their government, while the plank are pacific. In short, the Count d'Aranda is now well informed of the actual state of France, and we know that the peace of Spain depends upon the acknowledgement of, and support to the new government of France."

RICHMOND, July 18.

A late southern paper mentions, that a violent fever rages in Charleston. It is said to be a kind which the physicians are, generally speaking, unacquainted with—and consequently in many instances, it baffles their endeavours to effect a cure. The mortality is very alarming, as the patient seldom lives more than three days from the first symptoms of the disease.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

The following little incident (from a late French paper) will give some idea of the character of Frederick, king of Hungary and Bohemia.

"This morning the king, wrapped in an old riding coat, and a mean looking hat, went *incog.* to the theatre, to hear with his own ears the complaints of his people, to observe the abuses of the government, and if possible, fall upon some method of remedying them. He was in the midst of the crowd, when he happened to direct his eye towards a crowd of people that were hurrying to a public house, at a small distance. "What is the matter?" said he to a person who stood near him. "Sir," answered the man, "I am a poor shoemaker, and have been robbed of my money by a set of villains, who have been admitted to dine with the king, and who, after having eaten and drunk at his majesty's expence, refused to pay me the trifle I demanded." "Follow me," said the king, "I will see you paid." The shoemaker followed him to the palace, and was astonished to find that the king was himself the person who had been condemned to receive three lashes each, for speaking disrespectfully of the memory of the late emperor Leopold. The king went directly to the publick house, and desired to be admitted. The command was instantly obeyed. The king then made himself known, and the doors were in a moment thrown open. One of the men had already received ten lashes; when he was then let down from the post to breathe a while, for another flogging. The king observing this ordered them to unbind the man that had been thus illegally flagellated, at the same time advising him, in future, to observe more discretion when the character of the late Emperor was the subject of his conversation. He then represented to the Colonel, who had arbitrarily inflicted this punishment, the impropriety of so severe a castigation for so trifling a fault. "I have need of men in my army (said he) and by your treatment you make my subjects invalids; you are dismissed therefore forever from my service."

A very considerable number of Irish emigrants have arrived in this and other states during the present month. Reports say that the spirit of emigration is so prevalent in Ireland, especially in the northern and eastern parts, that the lower and middling classes would universally remove to this side of the Atlantic, could they find ships to bring them off.

The Pittsburgh paper of the 21st instant, has the following paragraphs: "The Indians on Tuesday last, (July 10) killed two men and one woman, and stole seven horses between the flats of Grave-Creek and Col. Shepherd's in Ohio county, Virginia: Lt. Gray and Capt. Paul's men followed them over the Ohio, and form as the head of Sunfish, but the Indians being on foot back, they return'd without coming up with them.

On Saturday last at Dilly's station opposite the mouth of Grave-Creek, the Indians came into one of the houses and killed four and wounded one; the number of Indians were supposed to be 20. It is thought they will take this quarter." To-morrow morning we expect to start with a party to try to fall in with them."

Monday last arrived in this town from the eastward, Capt. Stake's troop of horse, under the command of Lieutenant Campbell.

And on Tuesday a detachment of between two and three hundred men, under the command of Major Alleton.

The same day Capt Faulkner's rifle company marched into town from Washington county.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

A letter from England says, "The assassination of the king of Sweden has struck an alarm into several European sovereigns, almost incredible"; and the sportive spirit of the times seems disposed to jest a good deal with royal credulity. The Empress of all the Russias has shut herself up in the interior of her palace—the king of Prussia has been nearly mad in consequence of a Reflection from Stockholm. The Stadtholder of Holland is oppofed by his own fon, and receives daily letters not to appear at fuch and fuch places, if he values his life; and even our own dear king, whom God long preserve with all his family, has received a letter warning him not to go to the Tottenham-street concert, *for there were Jacobites, even in England.*"

That France will maintain its conftitution we have not a doubt. They cannot make them unlearn their knowledge. The French may be beaten for want of difcipline; they may be made rash and intemperate by malignant fuggeftions; they may be driven to the laft ditch by force or treachery, but the laft man of twenty-four millions, who has tafted of the cup of liberty, will not return to his ancient portion."

Yefterday upwards of two hundred friends to liberty in this city, gave an elegant entertainment at the city tavern, to the hon. John Jay, chief juftice of the United States, at which feveral gentlemen, as well from the city as the country, who were particularly invited, were present.

It was the feaft of freedom and friendfhip—each eye fparkled with pleafure, in beholding the diftinguifhed patriot, whom a free people had lately honored with their fuffrages—while an honeft indignation rofe in every bofom, when the thought occurred, of the vile attempt to rob him of that honor to which thofe fuffrages entitled him.

A band of mufic played at intervals during the entertainment, and the following toafts were drank—orders for difcharge of cannon, accompanied by the fhouts and huzzas of the people.

(Here follows 15 Toasts.)

Mr. Jay then gave the following toaft.

May the people always refpect themfelves, and remember what they owe to poftcrity.

Mr. Jay then retired, faying, gentlemen, *"I wifh you all profperity and happinefs."*

He was efcorted to his houfe by a committee.

VOLUNTEERS.

After Mr. Jay had retired the company drank,

JOHN JAY, GOVERNOR BY THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE:—THREE CHEERS.

When the committe returned, the whole company broke up, and went in proceffion to Mr. Jay's houfe; and after giving him three cheers, they difperfed.

An extract of a letter from France, dated May 23, (by way of Bedford, Maffachufetts.)

"Announces, that the armies of France had not come to any engagement fince the battle of Tournay and Mons; the failure of which had prevented the army of M. de la Fayette from commencing its operations: they write that his army is under the beft difcipline, and regret that thofe who have aflaffinated General Dillon, may be brought to punifhment. Part of three regiments of cavalry have deferted. They put great confidence in the National Guards, and each corps are burning with defire to diftinguifh themfelves. They fay that Orleans is to be garrifoned by Dutch troops, and Anvers by Pruffians, and that the King of Pruffia had declared himfelf againft the French Navarre, had fent into Auftrian Flanders 42,000 men, & had let off for Corfica. Private perfons had demanded permiffion to fit out privateers from Oftend, which was refufed them; by which it appears that the merchant fhips would not be intercepted by either party. In confequence, the premium of infurance in France & in England, was the fame as before the commencement of the war.

JULY 28.

On Thurfday laft the brig American Hero, Capt. M'Dougall, arrived in this port, in 36 days from Havre de Grace. We can learn but few particulars by this veffel—a courier, however, had arrived from Brabant five days before the failed, viz. on the 20th of June, who only informed, that no action had happened fince thofe of Mons and Valenciennes; that the armies were not far from each other; that the army in general was deploring the delufion which occafioned Dillon's fate, and that difcipline was an object much fought after, and defired by the patriotic foldiery.

ALBANY, July 16.

The Directors of the Weftern and Northern Inland Lock-Navigation are fummoned to meet in this city on the 27th inft. for the purpofe of commencing their operations immediately.

As refpects the weftern, it is confidently expected fome important part of the Canals will be accomplifhed this feafon. The prevailing idea now is, that inftead of 10 years, this great and important work will be accomplifhed in three or four years. It is fuppofed by fkilled active operations, that the work will be better and cheaper done in 4 years than 10; and it certainly will be greatly to the benefit of the proprietors.

The legiflature have granted 3000l. to build a bridge over the Sprouts of the Mohawk river, whenever the fum of 1000l. fhould be fubfcribed and paid. A fubfcription for this purpofe is going forward with fpirit in this city——we are told Gen. Schuyler has fubfcribed 200l. This bridge will be one of the longeft in America, and will open a direct communication to a very extenfive country, progreffing faft into fettlements, in the North-Weft part of this ftate.

Albany being fortunately fituated at the head of the navigation of one of the fineft rivers in America—when this bridge and the canals are completed, it muft increafe with an unexampled rapidity.

The bank of Albany will commence its operations this week; there can be no doubt but it will tend to enliven and invigorate trade and manufactores and above all, to eftablifh a habit of punctuality.

BOSTON, Auguft 2.

Capt. *John Chriftie* arrived at Marblehead on Saturday laft, in the Schooner Hannah, from Lifbon. He informs, that the day before he failed (which was the 12 of June) a packet arrived there from England, in a fhort paffage, and brought accounts that there was a ftrong impreis of feamen there, and every other indication of that nation's engaging in a war; and the prevailing opinion there was, that her object was to act as a mediator between the new government of France and the powers at war with her. It was the opinion of the merchants and beft informed people at Lifbon, that a general war in Europe was not far diftant.

WORCESTER, Auguft 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hunterburgh in the State of Vermont, dated July 7.

"Our neighbours at the Bay of Miffifque are mourning in fackcloth and afhes, for the fore judgment of God, in vifiting them this feafon with hail and tempeft. On the 25th of laft month I was preſent there, and eye witneſs to the moſt deſtructive hail ſtorm ever heard of. At half paſt 12 o'clock, A. M. a cloud from the north-weſt formed a junction with one from the ſouth-weſt, which then proceeded to come directly over us, and appeared to be in great agitation, viſibly portending ſome fatal conſequences. It firſt began to rain moderately for about three minutes; after this ſucceeded ſome ſmall hail, which terrified the inhabitants, having never before ſeen any ſince the ſettlement. Immediately began a fall of hailſtones of an inch in diameter, and about one to a ſquare rod, hopping up four feet from the ground: They continued to fall faſter and larger, until we might ſee the lightning, but could not hear the thunder. This awful ſcene continued about twelve minutes, during which time I ſaw a flock of geeſe falling as though ſhot; many of them had their brains knocked out. Great numbers of partridges and pigeons were found killed and wounded: Old ones hovering their young, fat until the feathers from their wings, tails and bodies were torn out, and were then killed with their broods. The hail ſtones ſplit ſhingles on the houſes two feet in length, and ſome broke thro the roof. The improvements for four miles in length and three in breadth, are totally deſtroyed, and nothing remains for man or beaſt. The hailſtones were averaged from three to ſix inches in circumference, congealed extremely hard together, and were in form like an apple, flatted and a little hollowing at one end where the ſtem of an apple might be, and ſome what cragged at the other. During the ſtorm, people fled to their cellars for ſafety; but I placed myſelf in a ſituation to obſerve the clouds and the effects of the ſtorm."

NORTHAMPTON, AUGUST 8.

Some late accounts from Holland, ſay, that the Stadtholder and his wife are eager for a reconciliation with the Dutch patriots—that a general amnefty has been publiſhed—the prerogatives of the Stadtholder abridged; and the orange cockades, as well as all other marks of party, laid aſide.—But all this does not ſatisfy the patriots—Real Liberty is what they want, and not merely palliatives which do not go to the root of the diſeaſe—they refuſe the amnefty, as they ſay it implies criminality, with which they deny that they are chargeable.

A LION is exhibiting to the curious in Baltimore. He is upwards of 3 feet high; meaſures 7 feet from the noſtrils to the tail, and is of a beautiful dun colour. He was caught in the woods of Gotze in Africa, when a whelp, and is as tame as any domeſtic animal. The owner of this ſovereign of Animals intends to travel with him through the United States.

DIED]—At Weſthampton, on the 22d of laſt Month, Mrs. JOANNA BULLARD, wife of Mr. JOHN BULLARD in the 46th year of her age.

——At Lebanon, (Con.) Mr. JONATHAN LYMAN, aged 80.

Stage from Springfield to Dartmouth College.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has at a great expence erected a line of Stage from SPRINGFIELD in Maſſachuſetts, to DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE, in New Hampſhire.——It leaves Springfield every Monday, at one o'clock P. M.—The ſame day a Stage ſets off from Dartmouth College—meet at Brattleborough on Tueſday evening, exchanges paſſengers, and return to Springfield and Dartmouth College on Thurſday. The ſtage from Springfield ſtops at Northampton on Monday night, dines at Greenfield, and arrives at Brattleborough on Tueſday evening. The ſtage from Dartmouth dines at Windſor, and lodges at Charleſton, on Monday night; leaves Charleſton on Tueſday morning, and arrives at Brattleborough the ſame evening.——Genteel eaſy Carriages & careful drivers are provided, and the greateſt attention will be paid to the paſſengers, by the public's humble ſervant,

LEVI PEASE.

N. B. The Fare for Paſſengers, 3d per mile, fourteen pounds of baggage is allowed gratis for each paſſenger, and one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

AUGUST 6, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons indebted to him on Book, (of more than one year's ſtanding) to call and ſettle the ſame without delay.—He likewiſe informs all others indebted to him, that Beef, Pork, Flax, Flaxſeed, Butter, Cheeſe, Salts of Lye and Aſhes—will be received in payment for the above debts, if paid before the 25th of December next.——He therefore preſumes, that every Perſon indebted as above, will chuſe to diſcharge their debts on the above Eligible terms, in preference to paying CASH, after the above date. SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as uſual a general aſſortment of

Weſt-Indid and Engliſh Goods

on hand, which he is now ſelling on terms that cannot fail of being pleaſing to the Purchaſer.—Caſh paid for any quantity of Salts of Lye.

Worthington, Auguſt 8, 1792.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all perſons indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, of *Cummington*, that unleſs their Notes and accounts are ſettled by the 15th day of September next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney, to collect, without fail.

JOSEPH LAZELL.

N. B. ALL Perſons having any demands upon ſaid LAZELL, are requeſted to call and receive their due.—Alſo all perſons having any due Bills for goods, are requeſted to bring them in for payment, on or before the 15th of Auguſt.

Cummington, July 24, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of SAMUEL DANIELS, late of Conway, deceaſed, (reprefented inſolvent) eight months from the 3d of July laſt, being allowed the ſaid creditors, to bring in their claims—hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. ARAON BILLINGS, in Conway, on the firſt Monday of October and December next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each day.

ETHAN BILLINGS.
OLIVER ROOT.

Conway, Aug. 1, 1792.

STRAYED from the Paſture of the ſubſcriber in this town ſome time laſt week, a bright HORSE, three years old paſt, a little more than thirteen hands high, of a roan color, a little approaching to black, trots wonfully,—had no ſhoes on behind, was bred at Fowral, in the State of Vermont, of Dutch extract. Any Perſon therefore, who will take up ſaid Horſe, and give information, or return him to me, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and paid all reaſonable charges.

Wm. LYMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, AUGUST 8, 1792.

Within a few Months paſt, a Letter addreſſed to the ſubſcriber in this town, including ſome papers of no worth to any perſon but the owner, was tranſmitted from Boſton, and has failed of conveyance: If any perſon therefore will give any information in the premiſes, ſo that the papers may be recovered, he ſhall receive a generous Reward for his trouble, with the thanks of SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, Auguſt 8, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 2d inſt. a dark Sorrel MARE, 12 or 13 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, well ſpread, high in flech, a ſmall ſtreak in her face—hind feet white, ſhod all round. Whoever will return ſaid Mare, ſhall have a reaſonable reward and all neceſſary charges paid.

JOHN NORTON.

Worthington, Auguſt 6, 1792.

holder or perſon licenced to keep a public

learned.