he following extealls are copied from a pamphlet lately published at Philadelphia, by Absaloss Jones and Richard Allen, saus Black Men. The pamphlet is enti tled, "A Narative of the proceeding of the Black people, during the late aroful calamity in Philadelphia."

WHEN the mortality came to its greatest stage, it was impossible to procure sufficient attitudes, therefore many whose friends and relations had left them died unfeen and unaffifted. We have found diedonices and machined. We have tound them in various finations, some laying on the floor, as bloody as if they had been dipt in it, without any appearance of their having had, even a drink of water for their relief; blother laying on a bed with their clothes on, as if they had come in faringed, and lay done to the floor appearance with and lay down to reft; some appeared as if. they had fallen dead on the floor, from the polition we found them in.

Several affecting inflances occurred

when we are engaged in burying the dead.
We have been called to bury fome, who,
when we came, we found alive; at other
places we found a parent dead, and none but little babes to be feep, whose ignorance led them to think their parent was afleen; on account of their fituation, and their little prattle, we have been fo wounded and our feelings to hart, that we almost concluded to withdraw from our undertaking, but feeing others to backward, we ill went on.

An affecting inflance.—A woman died,

we were fent to bury ber-on our enter-ing the house and taking the coffin in, dear little innocent accorded us, with, "mamma is a fleep, don't wake her;" but when the faw os put her into the coffin, the diffress of the child was so great, that it almost overcome as, when the dem we put her mamma in the box ? We did not know how to answer her, but committed her to the care of a neighbour, and left her with heavy hearts. In other places where we have been to take the corp of a parent, and have found a groupe of little over alone, fome of them in a meaf-me capable of knowing their fination, their cries and the innocent confution of the little ones, feemed almost too much for human nature to bear. We have picked up children that were wandering, they know pot where, (whose parents were cut off) and taken them to the orphanhonse, for at this time, the dread that prevailed over the people's minds, was to general, that it was a rare inflance to fee one neighbour vifit snother, and even friends, when they walke fireers, were afraid of each other much lefs would admit into their houses, the diffressed orphan that had been when the fickness was ; this extreme feemed in fome inflances, to have the appearance of basbarity; with reluciance we call to mind opportunities there were in the power of yet through the torror of the times was o

mitted.

A Black man riding through the firest, faw a man push a woman out of the houle, the woman staggered and fell on her face the woman taggered and relied for the fer fice in the gutter, and was not able to turn ber-felf, the black man thought the was dronk, but observing the was in danger of fofficeation alighted, and taking the woman up found her perfectly fober, but for far gone with the difforder that the was not able to help herself; the hard, hearted man that there her down that is done and later than the state of the sta thew her down, that the door and left ber—in loch a fination, the might have perified in a few minutes: we heard of it, and took her to Buthill. Many of the and 100k ner to spinings. Many of the white people, who ought to be patterns for ms to follow after, have affed in a manner that would make humanity funder. We remember an inflance of cruelry, which, we truft no black man would be guilty of two fifters, orderly, decent white were fick with the fever, one of them r covered to far as to come to the door; reighbouring white man faw her and in a angy tone sked her if her fifter was dead or not? She answered no, upon which he replied, damn her, if the don't die before morning I will make her die.

The poor woman, thocked at fuch an expression from this munifer of a man, made a modelt reply upon which he fuarched at a tub of water, and would have dashed it a tub of water, and would have dashed it wore het, if he had not been prevented by a black man; he then went and took a couple of fowls out of a coop (which had been given them for courillment) and three them into an open alley; he had his with; the poor woman that he would make die, died that night. A white man threatened to shoot us, if we passed by his house with corpse—we buried him three days after.

SEIN TWINE, made of the bell American Hemp, and CORDAGE for filb ing may be had of ZEBINA & THOMAS STEBINS,

Who make all kinds of tared and ontared Cordage, Lines, Twine, &c. and any particular kind made at a thorn actice.

Alia A few Bushels good HEMP.

SEED, for fale.

Springfield, April 3, 1794

THAT noted and elegant Horfe Pilgrim,

Will cover this featon, at the Stable of the Subferiber, at the lower and of the Locks and Canala, South Hadley-faid Horfe is eight years old this Spring, for beauty, eleganer, and activity, yeis with and perhaps exceeds any horie in the county—as the Horie and his fame are of confiderable flanding, the candid inquirers will obtain better flatification in that respect, by viewing him, than from any encomiums in the public papers. Said horse will cover at 10/the leap or 18/the and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble fervant.

JOHN HILLMAN. April 18, 1794

April 18, 1794WILL cover this fraction, at the fishle of Landlord Froft's, in Williamsburgh, a few ruds north of the Meesing-Hoafe, from the first of May, to the last of June, the well known full blooded horse Jude, the well known to to plooded norm
WILDAIR, though known to fome by the
name of the RUSSELL HORSE—faid
horfe is of a besutiful bright bay colour,
black maneand rail, fifteen hands and 3 inches high, and completely made, and is faid by candid judges to exceed any borfe in the fiste of Maffachoferts—at the moderate price of sof the feafon, and 12f the ALSO.

THE CINCINNATUS, from the old CINCINNATUS, owned by Gen. Stoben, fold to Stephen Van Ranfalese, in Sriben, fold to Stephen Van Kantster, to Albany, which is of a beautiful bright bay colour, if hands bigh, black mace and tail, well made and lofty catriage, and are efficiented at the wilders of the coloured of borfes—at the moderate price of 15/the feafon, and 19/the leap. The are borfes were both formerly from Will

Good pastures will be previded for Mare by the publick's most humble fervant.

DAVID PHINNEY.

William borgh, April 17, 1794.
THE tamons bright bay Dutch Horfs

Bold American,

WILL cover at the fiables of the Sub-feribers, in Gofhen, and Chefferfield. at 12 shillings the featon, 6 shillings the lesp, 18 shillings to infant a foal. Said Horse is rising of 15 hands high—and is lately from Montgomery in the State of New-York

CYRUS LYON, JOHN KITTRIDGE

April, 23, 1794.
TAKE YOUR Choice, GENTLEMEN

Will fand at Capt. Norton's flable in Afhfield, near the Meeting Hoofe, until the first day of July next, and ar Capt. Stocking's Stable, three quarters of a mile well of the Meeting-House, the re-mainder of the feafon—Two Seed Horses, and a large sprightly Jack—The full blood ed Horse called

Traveller,

Is a blood bay, 15 hands high, moves light and eafy, in his prime for covering, and is very fure Horfe—be was fired by the famous Old TRAVELLER, imposted from Iteland, his Dru was Col. Delacy, imported Rucer, his color are mostly Bay's, large, beautiful and active, fine both for Saddle and Harnels, £. to has been offered one of them at ten days old.

The other Horfe, called the

Young Dread, Was fired by the famous OLD DREAD, and his Dam by the Sovereign, be is 17 1-2 hands high, dark Bay, is beautiful, firong and active, covered at Conway last feafon, and for a motive to make good pay, and in order that all may have an opportunity to at 15/. Cash or produce if paid by the 1st day of October next, and 18/. afterwards, be paid to Capt. Nerton, at his ftore in

Sancho,

Will cover at 12 f. the featon, pay down, or the Mules will be contracted for. Good Paffuring for Mares.
Albifield, April 15, 1794.

Take Notice.

THOSE who contracted to pay the Sub-feriber laft Fall and Winter, are called upon in earneft the left time in this way, to fettle immediately both Note and Book, fave coff and oblige their humble fervant, SELAH NORTON,

Afhfield April 16, 1794.

THE Subscriber is in immediate want of a smart active BOY, about fifteen or fixteen years of age, as an apprendice to the the JOINER's bofines.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Chefterfield, April 14, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son, SETH WRIGHT. HAVE jeft received a fresh sopply of HAS for Sale, a large supply of value ENGLISH and INDIA

O O D S, With a good affortment of CONSISTING OF ROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS DIVINITY. WARE, GARDEN SEEDS, And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.

20d. 10d. 25d 4d. Nath. Which they are determined to fell on a which they are untermined in the County, good terms us at any Store in the County.

They want to purchase Shingles, Roards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALL Ferfons indebted to them

over a year, are once more, and for the laft time, in this way, called upon to make im-mediate payment.

apton, April 23. 1794 Areafury of the Commonwealth of Maffachafetts, March 14, 1794.

THE COLLECTORS of TAX No. X are reminded that by Lan AAN No. A are received a that by Low they are discreted to pay the amount of that Taxinto the Treefury, on or before the 1st day of distribuses, and they are unified that the demands on the Treefury are such as to re-quire a punchual compliance with that di-

THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer. STOP THIEF!

STOP THIEF!

CTOLEN from the fubferiber, in Tauaton, on the night preceding the solo of March Infl. at HORSE, four years and this Spring, about fiftee hands high, between a red and a chefinst colour, with a white floot in his forehead, and a small white thirpe

extending towards his notirils; mane, and ail of a darker colour than the reft of his body; the hair worn off his fales; has familieg; has been lately conted in his off fore foot; is a natural totter; carries his head and rail ap. Whoever will take up. faid Horde and return him to the fabferiber; and fecure the Thief, fo that he may be found to jointies, thall receive F.FT-E.D. DOLLARS revard, & all necessary charges paid; or TEN DOLLARS for the Horde only.

DANIEL BRIDGES and. dy : the hair worm off his fides has forell

DANIEL BRIDGES, 3d.

Teneton, March 20, 1794

To be Sold, or Let—A valuable piece of LAND, lying in the town of Norwich, containing 44 acres, mostly under improvement—Terms of fale, (if fold) made only in the purchaser. For further particulars, enguire of TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Gothen, April 10, 1794.

WANTED an ingenious Man, to ferre a thort term of time, for the ert of making Windfor Chairs and Paint

ing. Enquire of Wm. SHIPMAN. Hadley, April 14, 7794.
WHLL fland for COVERING.

At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jon PAYMASTER,

A MOST clegant foll-blooded Race-Horfe, eight years old, of a brautiful bay colour, and fine coar, riling fiften hands and so half high, doly made for beasty, fireogrhand freed, has rou three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three puries, he was imported to the year 1702, and covered two featons at Annapo his, at two guiness each Mare, was got by old Paymatter, his Dam, by Truncheon old Paymatter, his Dam, by Truncheon, his grand Dambthy Regulas, his great grand Dam by Eathy's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Paroner, his great great great great grand Dam by Croft's Egyptino, his great great great grand Dam by Victat's Tork, out of Trumpit's Dan, to fuch highly diffinguithed blood, he gives full credit. He will correct at four dollars the leap, and fix dollars the feafon-to be paid in cath, or any kind of grain, by the first day of Nov. paxt,

F O X,

A N Excellent Saddle-Horfe: He is A cight yearhold this Spring, of a Sorrell or chefunt colour, between 14 and 15 hands high; remarkshy frong beilt, clean limbed, and well gaited; and the peculiarly adapted to the faddle, is perhaps not excelled in the barroll by any borfej of his fize. He was bred in Rhode-Hand, and shid to be (in part) of the Narizander. excellen in the carroes or any first, He was bred in Rhode-Iffinal, and is faid to be (in part) of the Naraganfet brend, has been kept fome years for covering in the South part of this Country, where his columbase given him greatered.

it, and are highly efficemed.

N. B. He will cover the featon at 15 nd 9s. the fingle Irap.
Deerfield. April 9, 1794

A LL Perions that have Book Accounts unfettled with the fubferiber, will have them put in fuir, unlefs a foeedy fer-

NATHAN BLISS. Harfeld, April 21, 1794.

BOOKS

TRAVELS GEOGRAPHY ANTIQUITIES PHILOSOPHY LAW PHYSICK, SURGERY ANATOMY ARCHITECT MATHEMATIC POETRY, PLAYS MISCELLAMES NOVELS, HUSBANDRY, HISTORY, VOYAGES Alfo, the following o ollections of Many

Holden's in 3 Books-Wortefler Cd. ection-Hans Gram's Thankfelving as-them-an Anthem Sacred to the Memor viz: of the late Governor Hancock, by D. Rogerson-Kimball's and Hillings Ker Works, never before published.

Vorks, never before published.
School Books by the doz. as ofcel.
Those of his Customers that are inded to him and the time of payment it is pired by contract, are requested to call to cttle the fame. Northempton, April 9th, 1794-

Garden Seeds,

FOR fale, by ESTHER WRIGHT, a most kinds commonly enquired for few rods North of the burying goes Vorthampton.

April 23. 1794.

THE Subscriber having by the His THE Subfetible having by the dia Judge of Probate, &c. for the comp of Hamphire, been appointed and bring accepted the truth of Administrate as the efface of BARN-BAS SAER, late of Amnersh, in faid county, &c. casted—Hereby calls upon all personate have any demands upon faid chare use, bibit the same for fettlement, and after the induced of the same induced to faid. are indebted to faid effate, to mate is mediate payment, to

JOSEPH CHURCK

Amberd, April 1, 1794.

STRAYED from the fabicities, if Sunday evening, a dark bay MARE three years old, a white fireak in brife about 14 hands high, natural pacet, had before.—Whuever will take up fail Mic and return her to the fubleriber, or rite formation where the may be had, half andfomely rewarded, by
ABIATHER FRENCH

Westampton, April 21, 1794_ NULTHAMPTON, APRIL 1, 110 PROPOSALS

PROPRETIC CONJECTURES ONTHE FRENCH REPOLUTION Andother Recent and Shortly Expediction

Extra8ed from ARCHBP, BROWN, REV. J. KNOX, DR. T. GOODWIN, REV. CHR. LOVE. ARCHBP. USHER, DR. H. MORE, REV. P. JURIEU, REV. R. FLEMING, REV. J. WILLISON, DR. GILL.

DR. GILL.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Papped
1747, with an Introduction, Reside
and two Appendixes,

Surely the Lord God will do sathing eth bis fecrets unto bis feron probbett. Antos.

[These Conjectures are not the profes tion of Faunticus, but a rational illenta-of feveral parts of the Sacred Voles-which points out those Revolutions whi-thould take place in the world. These feet accomplishment of such predictions a recent evidence of the divine subsidof Scripture Prophecy; and the sides tions, the published above 200 years for the event, and corresponding with facts themselves, are new motives to fem

CONDITIONS

I. The above work shall be printed a good paper and a handsome type, and recontain about 100 pages.

II. The price to fabferibers, will in 16-the money to be paid on delirate he books.

II. These who subscribe for nine hord

hall have a tenth gratin.

are received at this office, and by a me ber of gentlemen, in whole hands Subject tion papers are lodged.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COT-TON AND LINEN RAGS



NORTHAMPTON, (Maffachriens) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1794.

NUMB. 401.

June, 1793. Total CORRESPONDING SECRETARY & WASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SIR. THE fillowing observation were drawn es at the request of a gentleman for his own for if the Agricultural Society should think that the contents afford one wife to the into the contests afford any useful bines, I ball be gratified with bawing contributed furthing securates the improvement of one fruit of that art, subtich is the mass indeand one of the most becomeable pur ide of war. I is not fend it to you from an opinion that

on the hell information upon the fuhite. that, by a communication of each ones ex-tent, improvement goes forward swith

I am Sir. am, Sir, Year most obedient fermant. ALEXIS.

To Mr. -GREEABLE to your request. I have F1 toffeded the following observations age the method or making curries of but the multitude during an experience of but the years. The intention was to have re-duced this ofeful part of tural economy to regular felters, which in this country is shintle operation of chance. This facet entitle operation of chance: I mis theer centies but little originality in the princi-anof this art; they were taken from trea-ifs written in England. If any merit is its, its for the attention with which thefe

in, its for the stration with which thefe-blettion with pursued, to ascernain the client parts of these treatifes. This are spirals followly, that every country wa-man would be pricated as being thought sports of its, yet a few rules may be edified that respire to be obstreed with anothely micel exactlers. They know its patter will make a cord: A piece is the spiral with the property of the limit. If too small a piece is put in-levished the every imperfectly; produc-rantic context were imperfectly; producircuit comes very imperfectly, producig whit called filp cottd. Ann is very fit, and the cond that made, is what is red frequently fold for exam cheefe. In radia por the cord, or prefiting, this is childy showered out. That which remains near table of eyes in cheefe. The fatter profit made is most difficult to cong. alm, and it is found, that adding more times will not perfect the cord, when in this hie; the cheele is of course impover. minist the cheefe is of courfe imporer, lad, when the cord comes imperfectly, and small frequent errors is puriog too and remost, which inevitably gives the hills afterne program tafter and finell. It respons that youing it is cheefe which is all of the cheefe, and being priced with it follows the cheefe, and being priced with the cheefe. It is always to be a support of the cheefe can prove the condition to talk the cheefe can prove the condition. didner that the cheefe can never be good, this investible full of ever. Another ed is invariably full of eyes. Another melof bad cheefe is bad rannet; and whomat has feen many of your country kitches, all wonder that they ever have good ns, vil wonder that they ever have good nick, swing to the very filthy manner of sixty the filter, being either impregnated with finest, or tainted with files, and expor-it it erroy differentile efforts in that may find and it. To obviate these difficulties, mund it. To obviate these difficulties, is following is the manner that the manner that the manner that prepared in my dairy. Take the skin, a more tag, as shoon as the calf is killed; it the carefully cleaned by hand with at moething water; let it then be put into bine to fitney that it will diffore no man skin; of this brine there pious will me lett : of this brine three pints men or thereabouts; it may then be taken at of the liquor, put into clean bottles & mid-li killed, put into clean bottles & mid-li killed; it will kike pay year, periapa loogger; it firm may then be drawn over a bow, and and dired as ufual; in two or three mails, if your liquor thould tail you, it was befored again. It is faid to acquire we trugth, but not fo much as at full; then it may be fored to gain. It is found as at full; then it will not you have it will not you have it will not for thereabouts ; it may then be taken chapthe virue is not sholly extracted that the first he virue is not sholly extracted the find fleeping, and then it will not said it all to three pints of water. This said sparpole as the fift, using two or her first indeed of one. Lectone generally extracted the said of the control of the first indeed of one for the first indeed on the first indeed on the first indeed of one for the first indeed on the first indeed o

tion med be paid to

of one meat, the mine mone or separatives as possible to its natural heat, till the monet is put in. I find there temporare fulf to a gailon of milk to be the average quantity trequired to congulate it; but this light should always be tried, to alcertain int drangth. The object is to find the smallest quantity that will being the curd property, a more than that will injure the cheefe. You will perceive that it is convenient to You will perceive that it is convenient to mediately laid upon them, about two hun-make a large quantity of this liquer at a dired weight. The cheefe when taken from the first, when you begin to make cheefe, which is child. it is illustrated in each of this legal to the first in the cheefe, of this fecond brench, and remained in each of the fecond brench, and remained in each of this fecond brench, and remained in each of the fecond brench and remai ng, when you begin to make cheefe, ch is feldom till all the celves are killed, let it be mixed and then tried, afrer which iet it be mixed and their trieft, afrer which there is no trouble with the runner; and you may be certain that whatever other de-fect the cheefe may have, it will not be frong, or hove; this is for ly owing to the too great quantity or bad quality of the runnet. My cheefe tab being made of the fame diametre at the top & bottom, I found fame diametre at the top or bottom, a tout-its contents in gallons, and made a goag-ing red, marking on the depth of the tub, ing rod, marking on the depth of the tub, and then subdividing that depth by the number of gallons the the contained. By number or garons on the contained. By potting the rod into the tab, was readily feen the gallons of milk in it. The tab it felf might be thus graduated; when you would make fervants follow rules, it is neceffary that they should be attended with a ceiary mat they thould be attended with a little trooble as possible. Having put in the romet, the milt fould not be fuffired to cod to foot, as the card fould be furfilly anamamable barke ap and put into a bound, otherwise the checke will be in flates when we have a constituted in the checke will be in flates when we have a constituted in the checke will be in flates when cur, the card not uniting when cold. The card maft not be diffurbed in the tub, till it card may not be differed in the tab, till it cleaves from the fitter and begins to fende. It may then be cut through chroquerwife and foffered to fertile till more; with 2 proper temperature of air it will begin to feutle in half as flour from the time of feitling, the milt yould may have assent in mild on the half an hour trom the time of letting, the milk; cold wrather retards it and may de-feat it; if he card ittoo long is coming the cream begins to rife& is loft to the cheefe; it should therefore be goarded against. There rifes upon the whey; when the card fettler, a thin fkim, which thould be carefully removed before the card is taken out. left it thould mix with the card. As it is of a more fixed nature than the whey, it will not all fiqueeze out, nor will it blend with the cord, and where a particle remains there the card, and where a particle reasons there will be an eye. The cered, being well drained of the whey, by breaking it do fine by hand, is to be failted. This is an important part, and of which I am not fowell informed as I will to be. The faccers of well informed as I will to be. periments with falt can only be determined by the rafte, & this cannot always be done. ben the cheefe is fold. Salt diffets great when the cheeters fold. Salt differs great-ly in fittergift and quality, as is well known to fiftermen and packers of beef. In Irc-land the heaf is full fittergy robbed with bloud fair, which is mild and penetrating, it is then packed to another hand, who ales a mixture of bloud and bay fair, which is harft and drying, hardening the provisions from this confideration of the different of From this confideration of the different ef-icits of falt, it may be concluded that bay falt is not adapted to cheefe. I also took bay falt and diffolted it, not then boiled it down; the bojectionable parts by off; and the more violent the ebullition, the nor-will be the grain, which indicates its firength, the large grain being the fronged. I liked the falt thus obtained; the grain be-ing as fire a well erabad meal. Some of I liked the falt that obtained, the grain being as face as well ground meal. Some of my brit cheefes were made with this falt, and the quantity afed was one tea cup heaped, to fix gallons of mills. This proportion is hisble to errour, as milt will yield more or left cord according to the feation or quality of the graft; & let it be remembered that cows thould never be drove hand, effectially just before milking. If the common blood falt is afed it fhould be reduced fines by common the property of the graft of the face milking. If the common blood falt is afed it fhould be reduced fines by considerable. make a cheefe of one meal, the old milk foodld be very well mixed with the cream that has riferij and then put into a large bra's kettle to warm over coals free from Inoke, the milk being frequently flirred to prekent the hottom of the, milk becoming too hot before the top is fulficiently warmwhich will be the case without atten-be. It smold be brought as nerr as pos-sible to in natural hear. To fave trumble reduced finer by pounding, that it may more justimately blend with the card. The card being prepared for the prefs, It apcan ocing prepared for the prefs, it sp-pears to me proper this every heteregen-coss fubliance thould immediately be pref-fed out. For this propose my first prefs was powerful, being a lever eight feet long, one and fixed by a pin between two finning fir in a bench; near these shomes, was placed the cheese; the other end of the

dairy toom; and in force influees it may weight of floors; at the other end of the not be unnecessary to recommend it to the dairy woman in her own person. In cheef does not may seed, the milk should be kept as mean inches higher conder the lever than the weight of thous, at the other can or the beach were fixed two finings higher than those first mentioned, which are about fix inches higher nother the lever than the others hoops; the other shumps have a quots piece on the top to rest another lever; which is booked to the end of the first to exist it. The check that is readed as a fort The cheefe being tended as usual a this prefs, where it remained twent four hours, was moved to another brach containing four divisions, being each separate prefers of no more weight than was intwenty four boors, moving along every day till arrived at the other end. I suppose till arrived at the other end. I fuppole three days prefing on this fectord beach, fufficient for a cheefe of twenty fivepond. It was then carried to the cheefe room. Screw prefits are objectionable, as the prefit are does not follow the cheefe as it fo My farm boule was fortunately the trees; but the better to guard against the windows, of elsphoards painted green, which were cheap and bandfome. I also had made flender frames, over which cargot was firetened of a texture fine enough to drevent the entrance of fice. When the windows were opened these frames were put in. The cheese room should be exposof on every fide except the fouth, or more windows in each fide. A or more windows in each fide. Attention is much required to regulate the temperature of the sir; if trong wind admitted will day the cheefe roo fieft, and make it crack; to prevent this; it is cufformary with mi; or not the cheefe with butter; in England they with it with the new whey, and no butter is useful; this further that it is not follow whether cheefe will force. This should be prevented by bandages of fow cloth, or the until the first days of the cheefe will force the control of the cont dages of tow cloth, or by putting them in.
to bleefe hoops. The expense of this extraordinary number of hoops is not great:
One cheefe faved, will pay for ten hoops. One cacere uses, with pay for ten nouns, and they left many years. They will fell adm forcad after they have been made a mouth. In wet weather it is advifeable to burn a fittle charcosl in the chimney of the cheeferoom. The quantity of green cheefe obtained from milk was from twenthree pounds to twenty fire pounds, from twenty fire pounds to twenty fire pounds, from twenty fire pounds, from twenty gallons. I have got twenty form and three quarters from eighteen gallons. They feldom loft in drying more than two and ahalf pounds, in a cheefe of twenty five pounds weighed green from the prefa-fit is required to have the chrefe of a Glauceder colonr, take Spanish anatto, rob a lump in a funcer with milk; a little experience will teach the quantity necessary for a cheese; then mix it with the rest of the milk, when it is set for cheese. One owner will colour four or five hundred pounds will calour four or fire hundred pounds, and it is bought of the apothecaries. It is perfectly innocent, and I thought that the cheefe caloured with ir, was higher flavoured. This might have been owing to other cases. To have a good dairy, it must be a particular boulets, and not attended only at convenient intervals from tended only at convenient intervals from other work, as fecondary object, nor flouid a drop of cream be taken from milk appropriated for cheefer. This most be inviolably observed. I think that large cheefer generally prove better than fmall ones; and for this reason thould not wish to make a cheefe lefs than twenty five pounds. But if the number of cours is not fufficient to

our women heat a part very hot, then mix it with the cold; but I have no doubt that this injures the cheefe. Patting the milk-into deep-veffels; and covering them in a damp fitastion, will prevent the cream from rifing to much as it otherwise would. In youth we rub our eyes, in manhood was placed the cheefe ; the other end of the we sweke, in old age we begin toned, and beres was lasted with about two founded in death we lie down to reft.

From the (Phil.) General Advertifer.

Mr. BACHE THE question of f-questration feems to occupy the public mind, and as engaged the attention of fome of your

has engaged the attention of fome of your correspondents. It has been confidered as m unjust measure because it applies to inan unjult measure because it applies to in-dividuals and not to the government. It has been viewed as an attack upon credit, and heresofore as a measure highly injust-ous to this country. In both there views the finish has been millaken. Individual als and nations have different relations, de all and nations have different relations, he is notified either! in comparation or infer-ence to suppose them the fame. When an individual transpective, its is menable to the laws of that country is which the of-fence is committeed, and a passiblinean is a-warded recording a passiblinean is afence is commutated, and a paramataneau, as warded according to the nature and degree of the offence; but when a mation frangreffer who is to lit in judgment upon her?. A national doel is generally the confinence of the confinen A national duel is generally the conte-quence of the aggrefilm, and the innocen-are involved in differs for the guilty. Is an appeal of this kind defirable, when lefs than blood on make stoomenst When go-vernments offend each other, for wars are venment outed each other, for wars are to often the collequence of government—al punchilio, is it this government or the people that folksins the burthes of the mitieries of a war? Dues the government fight the battles; dess'it pay the taxes, or does it expose its property to expure. What king or minister, of Great-Beitsin. ever felt the oppressions and distresses of those wars that have been the play and those wars that have been one pay and passime of that government for ages? In certainly will not be desired that the people ceitainly-will not be desired that the people are the only fufferens when governments make war. If the people and those too who are innocent, are to be subject to the people adject of life and property in a fixer of achial war, and if there is no way, of bringing a government to reason but by weakening, not impore ribling the people win are its support, are the United States to refine justice to their citizens, became the people of Graza-Brittin will be the sufferent As an individual always prefer hinsies to his Grazz-Britzin will be the fufficress? As an individual always purfers blundelf to his peigbbour, in does a nation prefer its own interest and happinest to that of another, if the people of Grazz-Britzin do not make indemnification to the inferers among us flow whather it he done by that government to the contract the contract of the indennification to the fufferers among us-(fir whether it be done by that govern-ment or our own the people will make the indensity) who is to compend make the Arathe innocent people of this country to give a portion of their property on make a-mends for the robberizor of Great-Britain? Or an they to add their lives to their pro-perty, and capage in a war to obtain what-they already posifish, the means of indensi-ting already posifish, the means of indensi-tation increases as the foljed is confider-ed, for it is more just to make an offender-ed, for its innore just to make an offendertrains increases as me teoret is considered of it is more just to make an official than an issuected pay, and it is more just to repay property with property, than to repay property with blood. An appeal to the found thould be the altimatem of all nations and more officer. rous, and more especially of nations who have a republican form of government. To them the absorbing to each other, her it is only be confidered that for an individual to take a man's life is confidered as murder, but for nations to rate the lives of thunfinds is confidered as benourable and glorious, and the men who wades through-few of blood to riffory, adorm the hilboric page, and is crowed with an importative of fame. If a war upon property is using the case is affelds individuals, how unjust would it be in the United States to great committees to the transfer of a war is for orivaterious is a war upon property. but for nations to take the lives of thunfands commissions to privateers in cale or a way p for privateering is a war upon property &-may shock the innocent equally with the guilty. But if private contrasts are held as faced, which are limited in their plains of intervention of the private of the plain of intervention of the plain of the private of the plain of intervention of the plain of injury, how much more thould public engagements have the character of fanchity imprefied upon them; and yet we fee mainspection upon term ; and yet we tree ma-tions making treaties and breaking them according to their interest. We have feen a treaty made between France and this country, at the most critical period, when our policiel estikence depended upon it, and yet this treaty has been made to bend more interest, and has received the country of the country and the country are considered and the country and the country and the country and the country are considered and the country and the country are considered and the country are c to our interest, and has received the in-terpretation which inverest and lophistry could give it. If we are to be fo ferupulous about our.private faith, it would cer-