tions decisive; the fate of the enemy was good. We taken in this part of the frontiers, 600 deserters from the imperial standards, and we may join to these, the garrison of Charleroy, which surrendered at discretion 3000 brave:—total 3l 600."

These are but preludes to future successes, and the conquest of Liege, fort Lillo, Isle, Cadzand, Anvers, Landrecies, Quesnoy, Valenciennes, the important post of Sluys, on the frontiers of Holland, Conde, Bois-le-Duc, Worms, Frankental, fort St. Andrews, Benheim, Coblentz, Cleves, and Venloo, by the Northern armies; and Belgrade, and St. Sebastiany, by the Southern, followed in quick succession—and the Spaniards were driven on the one side, and the combined armies on the other, from every part of the Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

Resignation of GEN. KNOX.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.

Sir,

In pursuance of the verbal communication heretofore submitted, it is with the utmost respect, that I beg leave officially to request, you will please to consider that after the last day of the present month, and year, my services as the Secretary for the Department of War will cease.

I have endeavoured to place the business of the Department in such a train, that my successor may, without much difficulty commence the duties of his station. Any explanations, or assistance, which he may require, shall be cordially afforded by me.

After having served my country nearly twenty years, the greatest portion of which under your immediate auspices; it is with extreme reluctance, I find myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a station. But the natural, and powerful claims of a numerous family, will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests.

In whatever situation I shall be, I shall recollect your confidence and kindness, with all the fervour, and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. KNOX.

The President
of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30th, 1794.

SIR,

The considerations which you have often suggested to me, and are repeated in your letter of the 28th inst. as requiring your departure from your present Office, are such as to preclude the possibility of my urging your continuance in it. This being the case I can only wish that it was otherwise.

I cannot suffer you however to close your public service without uniting with the satisfaction, which must arise in your own mind from a conscious rectitude, my most perfect persuasion that you have deserved well of your country.

My personal knowledge of your exertions, while in authorities me to hold this language, justifies the sincere friendship which I have borne for you and which will accompany you in every situation of life.

Being with affectionate regard always yours,

(Signed) Go: WASHINGTON.

Gen. KNOX, Sec. of War.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.

The schooner Tyrrt, Capt. Donaldson, and Regulator, Capt. Reeves, arrived yesterday, in 23 days from Jeremie, and report, that the disturbances have by no means subsided; that skirmishes had taken place between the whites and brigands, since our last advices from that place; that a few days before they sailed, four blacks were executed; and that the British are expelling both the mulattoes and blacks; those who cannot pay their passage from thence to another port, they send to Jamaica, and sell as slaves. With those arrivals there came a number of passengers, hunted from their houses and driven far distant from their homes, by trusting to British humanity. Flour selling at eight dollars, and other articles proportionately low.

Yesterday evening arrived here the ship Union, Capt. Johnson, who was short of provisions, and was very humanely supplied by the Thetis, and otherwise treated with much civility.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Jan. 6.

"A report prevails here which comes from Baltimore, of an arrival from Amsterdam, which place was left 9th Nov. that the Dutch had made overtures of peace to the French, who had pointed out terms on which they would comply, and the latter had agreed thereto. I give it you as report, perhaps there may be some truth in it."

The English Frigate, Thetis, Capt. Cochran, is lost on Cape Henry, most of the crew saved.

The last advices from Europe, confirm our ideas respecting a revolution in the heart of that part of the world. Accounts from Basle in Switzerland, mention that the Grisons, have formed a popular Assembly, and are making reforms in their government. This has given umbrage to the Emperor, who has guaranteed the treaty of capitulation, by which the inhabitants of several districts became subjects of the three Leagues of the Grisons. The Emperor has demanded a restoration of the former state of things—and reparation; but no answer is received.

The voice of Germany is for peace, and the plan of arming the empire meets daily with increased opposition; two members only having acceded to it.

The citizens of Amsterdam seem inclined to hazard the dominion of the French, rather than make resistance. The policy of detaching Holland from England, will be urged by the French, and notwithstanding the Stadtholder's opposition, will probably be the consequence.

Great complaints are made of the plunder committed by the English soldiery; and much praise is bestowed on the French for the exact discipline of their troops which restrains them from similar practices.

A letter from Amsterdam, handed to us last evening, dated November 8 (received by the way of Charleston) mentions that city to be in the greatest consternation:—That the people were much divided as to the measures of opposing the enemy by inundation; that every kind of business was at a stand; that at Hamburgh the quantity of produce shipped to that place was so great as to require their being stored on the wharfs; that the French were in Nimeguen, and had both the rivers Rhine and Wahl in their power.

By the brig Eagle, just arrived from London, we have the latest English intelligence. We have time this day only to give a few extracts.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

IMPORTANT.

Yesterday M. Fagel, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, arrived in London, charged by the States General with the important commission of enforcing to the British Government the necessity of an immediate peace with France; and to intimate to our Ministers, that if they will not consent to an negotiation for a general peace, they shall treat exclusively for themselves. Such is reported, without reserve, to be the object of M. Fagel's mission.

It is added, not as matter of fact, but of very confident report, that the French have made overtures for a general peace to us, and a negotiation for a congress is fixed at Bremen.

Yesterday morning Mr. Sparrow, the messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from the Duke of York, at Arnheim.

An attack is said to have been made upon the troops under the command of general Walmoden, near Nimeguen, in which the French were repulsed with considerable loss, and 400 of their men taken prisoners.

Accounts from Rotterdam, on the other hand, say that on Wednesday last the French defeated the allied troops left to cover Nimeguen, with great loss, and that in consequence, Nimeguen was immediately evacuated.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

This morning a very considerable number of people assembled before the Stadhuis or Town Hall, headed by three persons of this city, who were charged for to present the request to the Vroedschap or Council of the city, relative to certain measures to be pursued under the present circumstances. The three persons who undertook to present the request were Mr. Van Staphorst, a considerable merchant of this city, whose business is principally with America; Mr. de Visscher, late Pensionary of the city, who was dismissed from his post on the entrance of the Prussians in 1787; and the third a Mr. Goldberg, an Insurance Broker, and a man of property.

As it was known that it was intended that the request should be presented this day, all the guards were doubled, and the military force had orders to be in readiness if necessary. As soon as the people began to assemble in the square before the Stad huis, the Burgomaster caused to be proclaimed with the usual ceremony an ancient law of the Republic, forbidding the presenting of requests or remonstrances in times of trouble or danger. This did not intimidate the three deputies of the people, who entered the Burgomaster's chamber, followed by a considerable body of their party, who waited in the outer hall, while many thousands of the Burgers of all classes were assembled in the great square below, without occasioning the least tumult and without being molested by the troops forming the grand guard in the middle of the place.

When the three Deputies entered the chamber where the three Burgomasters were sitting—and had made known the object of their mission, the magistrates asked them whether they were apprized of the Proclamation of the law, prohibiting such requests under circumstances similar to the present? Mr. Van Staphorst replied, that they were ignorant that the law had just been proclaimed, but that they were ordered by their constituents to present the request which he begs leave to lay on the table.

The President of the Burgomasters then took the request, and having hastily run it over, that as it was addressed to the Council it should be presented in them at their first meeting; but that with respect to the first articles of that request, said the Burgomaster, the "Grand Foundation," the measures so far from being adopted, has not been discussed in the Council; and with regard to the second, "the admission of foreign troops into Amsterdam"—the council has taken no determination on that point.

The Deputies then withdrew, and when they were in the great outer Hall they informed the people, who were crowding about them to be informed of the issue of their deputation, that it was very satisfactory, and that they would be informed of the particulars after they had made the report to their club.

The three Deputies were then suffered to depart, and the people dispersed very peaceably, without having occasioned the least disturbance. Every thing was very quiet in the city, and no difference whatever arose on this occasion.

It is said that the French have entered Utrecht. We hear nothing from Maestricht and Grave; it is supposed they cannot hold out long.

OCT. 14.

Letters received this day by several houses, bring the most melancholy intelligence that the Russian army had attacked and totally defeated the Polish army under Gen. Kosciusco; that that General with several other general officers, and all his first Majors were taken prisoners, and that the Russians immediately after this victory marched towards Warsaw. The messenger, who brought this intelligence to Berlin, was immediately dispatched to Potsdam. We wait the confirmation of this account by the next letters from Hamburgh.

ROTTERDAM TAKEN.

A respectable Merchant of this City has received a letter from his correspondent in Baltimore. The letter mentions that by a vessel just arrived there, which left Hamburgh the EIGHTH of NOVEMBER, accounts were brought of the capture of Rotterdam by the French Army.

OCT. 19—22.

The mails which arrived this morning (the 22) have brot us a great variety of important intelligence.

At Amsterdam apprehensions are entertained of an insurrection, on account of the determination which, it is supposed, the States General have formed to execute the grand inundation, and to introduce Foreign troops into Amsterdam. The military parade the streets night and day; cannon are placed before the Stadthouse, and gunners are stationed near them with lighted matches. Grave, it is said, has surrendered on the same terms as Bois-le-Duc; and the French are advancing in great force to invest Nimeguen. The Dutch troops have completely evacuated Dutch Flanders: Phillippine, Hulst, and Sans-de-Grand, have been relinquished to the French.

At the Hague it was reported on the 15th, that some advantage has been gained by a detachment of the British army over a corps of the French, between the Meuse and the Waal.

On the Rhine the posture of affairs is scarcely more consolatory than in the United Provinces. It is reported, that Coblentz and Emmerick have been taken; &, it is believed, that Gen. Clairfait will be forced to retire to a greater distance from the Rhine. These events have greatly augmented the aversion of the members of the Germanic Empire to the war.

PEACE.

"Negociations for peace (says a letter from Coblentz, if not already entered upon, are on the point of being so. A person, well known by his skill and success in negociations, has received a courier from one of the great powers (this is respecting peace). Already he has several conferences with the French Minister in Switzerland; and it is even said that he has had some communications with the committee of Public Safety."

The contents of the letter from Coblentz strengthen the following intelligence, which is given to day in the most respectable of the morning papers.

"Our valuable correspondence in Switzerland, assures us that the negociation between M. Perregaux as agent for the French government, and the agent of the king of Prussia, is brought to a conclusion, and the preliminaries of a separate peace are agreed on. The terms, we understand are, that he shall withdraw all his troops, and conclude a peace, provided the French shall give peace to the Empire (not to the Emperor) and restore the places which they have taken." Without any precise stipulation for acknowledging the Republic, there is a condition that they shall be left freely and entirely to themselves in forming their government. Thus the king of Prussia has been obliged to abandon Holland to its fate.

Prussia, it is not doubted, has retired from the combination, and according to some accounts, has actually concluded a peace with France. Of the disposition of the Court of Vienna, we are not yet enabled to express a decisive opinion. On the one hand we are informed that the pasports of the British Court have not been acceded to: while on the other, the orders for the levy of 60,000 men, seem to evince the determination of the Emperor to continue the war.

A merchant in this city has received intelligence, that a French fleet of 27 sail of the line was seen on the 8th inst. 60 leagues to the westward of Scilly. The fleet was cruising, it is said, to intercept the Straits fleet now on its passage home.

According to letters from Brussels of the 4th inst. Clairfayt's army, before repassing the Rhine, lost as many men by desertion as by death. The old Hanoverian grenadiers were daily arriving at Brussels, as deserters, a circumstance, it is added, before without example.

The Empress of Russia has intimated to the Jesuits in her dominions, that henceforward they are to write only on subjects of natural history or mathematics.

OCT. 23.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York published a General order on the 23d inst. at his head-quarters at Grosbeeck, of which the following are the contents:

"It is with the greatest regret, that his royal highness thinks himself obliged farther to order the severest measures to be pursued, in order to put a stop to the most shameful acts of violence and plunder, which disthonour the army under his command. His royal highness is so highly convinced of the necessity of his severity since five men of the 10th regiment, discovered yesterday in the act of plundering, have actually been condemned to death by a court-martial, which sentence, out of humanity only, his highness mitigated into a less severe punishment. His highness, in order to prevent such disthonorable excesses for the future, orders, that hereafter, whenever a soldier should be detected in the act of plundering, the provost marshal with his assistants, is charged to execute the offender upon the spot, and in case of the absence of the provost, that the criminal, instead of being hanged, shall be shot. Besides the publication of this resolution, his royal highness thinks it his duty to exhort the officers of the army under his command, and to request of them as they value the national character (in which being their duty to unite their personal honour to that of his majesty's service, as well as to that of their country;) to prevent all violence and pillering, of which unhappily they but too often have hitherto been the eye witnesses; and to prevent which, nothing is so necessary as a strict military discipline.

"His highness wishes not to be under the necessity of taking any severe measure against the officers. His highness will expect the above order punctually executed, particularly by the commanders of regiments, and will certainly give information to his majesty, if, by their neglect, the depredations should continue, which he is general order his royal highness endeavour to put an end to."

October 25.

It was yesterday reported in the city, on the authority of accounts said to have been brought by a ship arrived from Marseilles, that a severe battle was fought about a month since between the French and Spaniards on the frontier of Catalonia which terminated unfavourably for the latter. It is added, that at Barcelonia so great a panic prevails in consequence of the late attack of that place by sea, that many of the most respectable families were preparing to remove into the interior of the country. The latter part of this intelligence we are inclined to doubt as from that quarter can the apprehensions of the people there arise, well defended by ships as we have been given to understand they are, while the enemy have no force in the Mediterranean, except the squadron, which we are taught to believe is yet blocked up in the bay of St. John.

JAN. 14.

In the attack upon the Duke of York on the 29th October, the 37th regiment was cut to pieces, Major Hope and 30 men only escaping. The Prince of Rohan's battalion of Emigrants, lost 400 men, and the 35th regiment suffered considerable loss.

Accounts are received at Lloyd's Coffee House, that the French have taken a hundred sail of Merchantmen in the North sea.

By not suffering the treasures of Holland to be landed in England, without paying the duties, England has driven them to the Elbe. At Hamburgh there is more property than can be stored.

The third payment of £. 300,000 sterling, part of the British subsidy, to the King of Prussia, has arrived at Hamburg.

The Spanish Council of State have imposed a contribution of seven millions of reals on the Clergy, for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Several hundred Emigrants taken in Bois le Duc, were shot at the head of the French army. If these men were taken in arms the laws of war and of nations may justify this severity: If the French had remained inactive, in civil life, and never taken arms against their country, it would be difficult to find an apology for such bloody vengeance.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 25

"We hope soon to have the pleasure of informing you that Mr. Jay's mission has been completed, as we understand from good authority, that the negociation has so far advanced, as only to require the finishing hand being put to it.

"The successes of the French on the side of Holland, have been so great as to occasion much alarm, and to put all brittania in the United Provinces at a stand.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

By the John arrived Yesterday from London we have received a regular list of London priests to the 25th Oct. but as our intelligence from that quarter already reaches the 1st of Nov. they can contain nothing subsistent now. The Captain of the John having touched at Torbay, procured there one paper of the 6th November, with which we have been favoured. It contains in 3 1-2 pages, the letter-part of the trial of T. Hardy, one of those confined in the Tower for high Treason.

Baron Eyre presided in the court, and after a trial of 8 days, in each of which the court adjourned at a very late hour, the jury having retired for about 3 hours on the 5th of Nov. brought in, not guilty.

Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gibbs managed the defence of the prisoner with such ability as to draw a compliment from the chief justice, who indeed during the whole trial conducted himself with great humanity especially in his charge.

The evidence both written and verbal, in favour of the prisoner appeared satisfactorily to prove, that the London corresponding society, of which Mr. Hardy was a member, aimed only at a reform in the common house of parliament. The evidence for the crown was obscure, sometimes contradictory and in a few instances the witnesses evidently perjured. The charge against the prisoner was, aiming at the overthrow of the government and compassing the death of the king.

When the foreman of the jury delivered the verdict Not Guilty, Hardy modestly bowed to them and said in a voice scarcely audible, "Fellow countrymen I thank you."

The following are the only paragraphs of any interest in the paper we have received.

London. Nov. 6.

Mr. Erskine, was yesterday escorted to his house in Serjeant's Inn by at least two thousand persons testifying their approbation of his conduct by huzzas and clapping of hands.

After Mr. Erskine had alighted from his carriage, he appeared at the front window of his house, and silence having been with some difficulty obtained, Mr. Erskine addressed the people to the following effect.

Gentlemen,

"For several nights you have manifested your attachment to me by attending me home.

"You are all witnesses that, during that time, the fate of our dear countrymen not having been decided upon by the Jury I took no rest.

"Had the verdict been other than it has been, whatever I might have thought, I should have continued my silence.

"But, Gentlemen, what I expected from law and justice has happily taken place. A jury of twelve good, honest and independent men have given a conscientious, an honest and good verdict.

"Gentlemen, you have shewn your approbation of that verdict in an honest and lawful manner, and in such I hope, every honest and just man will shew it.

"Gentlemen, to us [Mr. Gibbs being at the next window] you are unknown, but let us entreat you, now that you have shewn your approbation of the verdict, to go to your homes and be happy and thank God for what has passed."

Mr. Erskine then retired from the window and the populace, after a few huzzas, retired with the exclamation of "Erskine and Gibbs forever."

Mr. Kirby keeper of Newgate with his usual prudence conveyed the prisoners thro' his house privately, and on entering the coach, Mr. Hardy ordered the coachman to drive with all possible velocity. The gratitude was soon appriſed of the deception and passing the carriage dismissed the horses to the stand from their duty, and took charge of the vehicle themselves. They paraded him thro' many of the streets round Pallmall and St. James' street, Piccadilly, and left him as we hear, at the house of his brother in law, Mr. Vaughan in Lancaster court, Strand; where the first object of his attention was the tomb of his wife, who was buried in St. Martins Church-Yard. His wife died of grief, when he was apprehended on suspicion; Who can restore her to him?

WORCESTER, Jan. 15.

The following very melancholy accidents have happened, in this town, since our last. On Monday morning, as Deacon Thomas Wheeler, aged 66, was driving a team, loaded with stone, down a hill, his feet slipped, and he fell in such a manner as to bring his head directly before one of the runners of the sled; which, passing over it, crushed it to pieces, and instantly put a period to his life. By his death, his consort and family are deprived of an amiable and affectionate companion and friend; the first church in this town, of an exemplary member and officer; and the community, of a worthy and valuable citizen.

On Thursday evening last, Miss Rebecca Duncan, of this town, in the absence of the family with which she resides, was seized with a fit, fell into the fire, and was burnt, from her head down to her stomach, in the most shocking manner. She is yet alive; but the prospect of her recovery is very small.

NORTHAMPTON, *JANUARY 21.*

Canandarque, Dec. 24, 1794.

Mr. Butler,

I am desired to request you to give the following melancholy event, which happened in this town, on the 20th inst. a place in your paper:—Two men were instantly killed by the falling of a tree which turned up by the roots, as they were travelling on horseback, near the court-house in this town—the tree was observed to fall by a man standing at about eighty yards distant, he did not see the unfortunate persons pass, but within a minute or two observed a horse striving to get up, and ran to the place, when to his surprise found the two men, and one horse dead and the other horse wounded. An inquest was immediately summoned to examine the bodies of the men, which were unknown to any one present, but from the papers found with them, and from information afterwards received from Mr. John Morgan, and Dr. Stiles, of this county, we find that the names of the persons were Thomas Mighells, of Conway, and Cyrus Everitt, formerly of Foxborough, Mass. and that Mr. Mighells, had that day set out to return to his family, a wife and nine children—and that Mr. Everitt had been living about three years in Niagara—and was on his way to Foxborough, where he supposed his parents were living. Mr. Mighells received a blow on his head which broke his skull, and his brains were thrown out upon his horses neck—his thigh broken in two places, and his body very much bruised. Mr. Everett had his neck broken in two places—and his shoulder badly broken—their remains were decently interred in the burying ground in Canandarqua, on the 22d. inst.

An Inventory was taken by the Jurors, of the effects found with Mr. Mighells and Mr. Everitt, and the property, of which are some valuable papers, deposited with Princhas Bates, Esq. of Canandarqua, where the surviving friends of these unfortunate sufferers may apply for the same.

DIED]—In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. EXPERIENCE STRONG, aged 70 years, consort of Mr. THEMPLE STRONG of this town.

—On Monday last, Mr JACOB PARSONS, aged 75 years.

The following rules tested exactly from a note, made in his pocket Almanack, by the late judge Ashley.

D. D.

"On the 24th of May, 1780, was born in Hanover, York County, part of Pennsylvania) in company with chief Justice M'Kean, judge Bryan, Mr. Bard and others, on our way to Franklin, and taking a view of the town, in company with Mr. M'Allister, and several other respectable inhabitants, we went to Mr. Neele's tavern, where we were shewn a place near the corning house, from whence, (in digging to sink a tan vat) some years ago, were taken two Skeletons of human bodies they lay close beside each other and measured about 11 feet three inches in length; the bones were entire; but on being taken up and exposed to the air, they presently crumbled and fell to pieces.

Mr. M'Allister and some others mentioned, that they, and many others, had seen them. And Mr. M'Allister, who is a tall man, about six feet four inches high, mentioned that the principal bone of the leg of one of them, being placed by the side of his leg, reached from his ancle a considerable way up his thigh—pointing a small distance below the hip bone."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE COMPLAINT.

IT was long ago observed of people in a distant part of the world, that they would be too happy if they knew their own privileges. To make the observation true, knowing their privileges must imply, not merely knowing what they are, but how to improve them. No People on earth enjoy greater Liberties and Privileges than we do in this part of it. But it does not thence follow that we know how to improve them. Among our privileges, a trial by a Jury of the Vicinage is not the least. But, to me it appears, that we do not know how to improve it. If we carefully examine the Abilities of both Grand and Petit Jurors, I mean of such as are sent to our Courts, in general, we shall find reason rather to be ashamed than to boast of them. I am bold to say, that many of them, tho' in other respects, perhaps, good Commonwealth's Men, yet have not the talents and abilities which Jurors ought to have. Jurors have many difficult and intricate cases come before them: They ought to be men of arts, knowledge and judgment,—some of the first characters among our yeomanry. But many of them are not of this stamp. But why not? Where is matters or ground of complaint. In my opinion, those are too careless and greatly to blame who make or fill up the Jury-Boxes. None ought to be put into the boxes, but such as are capable of looking well into such matters as are bro't before Jurors, and of passing a good judgment upon them. A man's having a good freehold or being of good morals, tho' requisite qualifications, perhaps, are not, however, the only ones requisite. Many honest men of good estate, are not capable of looking thoroughly into a difficult or intricate case, and therefore are in great danger of being unduly influenced by an artful Attorney, or an artful Colleague, and, consequently, of passing a wrong judgment. I presume the foregoing observations will be generally allowed to be just,—and that there is no need of quotations to shew that they are so. But I presume that too few have properly considered the matter. If this complaint should put people upon a due attention to this matter, and influence those in whose power and whose business it is, to apply the proper and much needed remedy, the Author will think his pains well bestowed.

PHINEHAS SMITH, Clerk.

January 15, 1795.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, having reappointed the Subscribers 3d Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ZEMRI DENSMORE, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent; (two months from the 24th of December inst. being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims,) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling-house of Mr. PETER CLARK, in Conway, on the last Monday of January and the third Monday of February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER POOT.
DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Dec. 27, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber about the first of Nov. last, a large black HORSE COLT, one year old last spring, had colt, has a white nose, one or both hind feet white, one will eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Ashfield, December 15, 1794.

THE PROPRIETORS, of the upper LOCKS AND CANALS, on Connecticut River, with to build two Houses and two Barns, at the lower falls in Montague—for effecting which, proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same; two houses, and two barns of the following description, *towit*: The houses to be each 34 feet long and 20 wide, one story high, with a common roof, one stack of chimnies in the centre, with two fire places, one large with an oven, a cellar under one half the house, stairs into the chamber and cellar, two out-doors, six windows 24 panes 7 by 9 Glass each, finished inside by common ceiling or plastering, outside boarded and clapboarded and well underpin'd with Stone—Two Barns to be each 30 feet long and 24 feet wide, 14 feet posts with girts, and two floors over the whole, one of planks and over that at the distance of 7½ feet, another of boards, with a stable across one end, with a common roof, the sills suitably raised from the ground and well supported with stones—one house and barn to be near the great bar, (so called) and the other to be at the lower end of the Canal—the houses and barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next—the pay to be made in Money, at such time or times as shall be agreed on—the proposals to be made at any time before, or on the 2d day of Feb. next, to the subscribers at Northampton, at which time and place the contracts will be finished, by

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, } Committee
LEVI SHEPHERD, } of said
Proprietors.

Jan. 20. 1795.

To be sold very cheap,

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Sunderland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of

SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14. 1795. 4t 6w.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands, in the Town of Montague, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the State Taxes, No. 8 and No. 9, in Town, County and Ministerial Taxes, for the year 1790, 1792, 1793 and 1794.

		l. d. q.
Joseph Baker, Esq. for	1790	3 0 0
Daniel Smith's Heirs,	1792	2 0 0
Ezekiel Smith,	1792	2 0 0
Col. Samuel Chapman,	1792 & 94	3 0 0
Col. Samuel Chapman,	1793 & 94	2 2
William Lee Oliver,	1792	2 6 0
David Wood, Esq.	1792	5 0 0
David Wood, Esq.	1793 & 94	7 0 3

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 27th of April next, so much of said Lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Ensign Moses Severance, Innholder in said Montague, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

SELAH ROOT, } Col's for 1790,
JUDAH NASH. Jun. } 92, 93, & 94.

Montague, Jan. 6. 1795.

THE signers for land, in the state of Vermont, in the year 1784, by JABEZ BRADLEY Agent—are hereby notified, to meet at the house of Lt. JOSEPH WHITE in Southbadley, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, to divide their money in bank—or to consider and act on any other matters that may be thought necessary.

PHINEHAS SMITH, Clerk.

January 15. 1795.

Adam Colson,

HAS for sale, at the Brick House in *New Boston*, a variety of

English Goods;

consisting of chintz Shawls, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, scarlet Broadcloth, Coatings, Baizes, Gloves by the doz.—an assortment of Leather, a great assortment of Women's Cloth Shoes—the best of Leather do. lined and bound—6/ per pair, Ladies Slips at 6/8—Salt 7/6 per bushel—Sugar, Coffee, Tea—all the above articles are of the best kind, which he is determined to sell very cheap for cash, as he expects to remove soon.

Northampton, January 20, 1795.

Notice.

THOSE indebted for the services of the HORSE RAVEN, the last season, are requested to make payment to Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, before the 25th inst.

Northampton, Jan. 19 1795.

☞ THOSE persons who have engaged WOOD for this Paper—are hereby notified, that unless it is delivered within three weeks from this time, it will not be received.

January 21, 1795.