planted himself on the frontiers, and cultivated in his posterity every useful and manly virtue—This was his treasure, and it was a glorious one.

Mr. Sedgwick said he considered America as in possession of a greater stock of enjoyment than any other people on earth. That it was our duty to husband it with care; yet he could not altogether exclude such virtuous individuals, as might fly here, as to an asylum against oppression. On the one hand, he would not dissipate our treasures with the thoughtless profusion of a prodigal; nor would he, on the other, hoard them, as in the unfeeling grasp of a miser. "Our glorious fabric," said he, "has been cemented by the richest blood of our country, and may it long continue to shelter us against the blasts of poverty, of anarchy, and of tyranny."

The present Mr. Sedgwick said, he believed the most inauspicious time for the indiscriminate admission of all aliens to the rights of citizenship. A war, the most cruel and dreadful which had been known for centuries, was now raging in all those countries from which emigrants were to be expected. The most fierce and unrelenting passions were engaged in a conflict, which shook to their foundations all the ancient political fabrics in Europe. This contest was supported on the one hand by men who believed personal political distinctions were necessary to the great purpose of security; and on the other, by those who thought that society could be protected, and individuals secured, by a government without departments, and without checks; neither embracing the principles established here, where without privileged orders, distinct portions of power were to be deposited to different hands, in such manner that it was almost impossible for the mind even to conceive that the different departments should form an union for any mischievous purpose; and altogether impossible to believe that without such concurrence either alone should be capable of executing any wicked design.

Could, he asked, any reasonable man believe, that men who, actuated by such passions, had fought on grounds, so opposite, almost equally distant from the happy means we had chosen, would here mingle in social affections with each other, or with us? That their passions and or justices would subside as soon as they should set foot in America? or that possessing those passions and prejudices they were qualified to make or to be made the governors of Americans?

He believed that the amendment now proposed by his colleague, in conjunction with that which had already succeeded, would on the one hand check the admission of foreigners in such numbers as might be dangerous to our political institutions; and on the other, that it would not exclude such meritorious individuals as might be willing to serve the apprenticeship which might qualify them to assume the character and discharge the duties of American citizens.

He concluded by saying, that he had always been opposed to the policy of the government on this subject—that his opposition had not been shaken by reflection, but encreasing by the existing state of things in Europe.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the Second Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An Act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject.

FOR carrying into complete effect, the power given by the constitution, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:—

First. He shall have declared on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district or circuit court of some one of the States, or of the territories north west or south of the river Ohio, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least, before his admission, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

Secondly. He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided within the United States, five years at least, and within the state or territory, where such court is at the time held, one year at least; that he will support the constitution of the United States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly. The court admitting such alien, shall be satisfied that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States five years; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Fourthly. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility, in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, in the court to which his application shall be made; which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court.

SEC. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That any alien now residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, may be admitted to become a citizen, on his declaring on oath or affirmation, in some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the same, and one year, at least, within the state or territory where such court is at the time held; that he will support the constitution of the United States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; and moreover on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien applying for admission to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, on his moreover making in the court an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission; all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized, dwelling within the United States, and being under the age of twenty one years, at the time of which such naturalization; and the children of the citizens of the United States born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, shall be considered as citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons, whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: *Provided also*, That no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, without the consent of the legislature of the state, in which such person was proscribed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization" passed the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, January the twenty ninth, 1795.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
EDM: RANDOLPH.
Secretary of State.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Last night at a late hour, Dispatches, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from the British army. Among other particulars, it is mentioned, that the French, on Tuesday last, made another attempt to cross the Waal, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

January 1.

The accounts of the French fleet seen at sea by Sir Edward Pellew in the Arethusa frigate, are incorrect. The number of the enemy he counted, was 21 sail of the line, 10 frigates, and several inferior vessels.

Sunday night advices from Portsmouth by express, state, that the utmost exertions are making throughout the Dock yards, Ordnance and Victualing Offices, for completing the equipment of the fleet at Spithead, and in Dock. Notwithstanding the scantiness of wind, and haziness of the weather, the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, and the Hector, of 74 guns, went out of the harbour on Saturday, at a o'clock P. M. and joined the ships at Spithead, all of which are expected to get under way in the course of two or three days, to join the Plymouth division off Torbay, and then proceed with the valuable convoys now lying there, 50 leagues to the westward of Scilly.

The Plymouth squadron will be 10 ships; so that the Channel Fleet, on this immediate cruise, will amount to at least 26 line of battle ships, in the highest condition, in which are six three deckers, a force sufficient to resist any number which the enemy can oppose to it.

Admiral Lord Bridport is expected to take the command of the fleet in the absence of Earl Howe, now at Bath.

OF PEACE.

Extract of a letter, dated Holland, December 25, brought over by the Mail, yesterday.

"The Dutch have certainly been endeavouring to negotiate a seperate peace with the French, for which purpose they sent a person to Paris, who however was not successful till very lately. On the morning of the 17th the Prince Stadtholder received a courier, informing that the Convention were disposed to enter into a negociation of peace with this country, and that two deputies should be immediately sent to Paris for that purpose. The Stadtholder directly laid the business before the States General, who appointed Brantzen, formerly Ambassador at Paris, and M. Repelaar, Burgomaster of Dort, who were to set off for Boisle-duc, where two French Commissioners are arrived, with whom, no doubt, the business will be partly entered into."

The French have signified to the Dutch, that they are willing to treat for Peace with all the powers at war, on the basis of the *status quo* previous to the war. Our Court has consented to the Dutch making a separate treaty.

THE GRAND FLEETS

Of England and France, the former consisting of twenty five sail of the line, from the best information, and the latter twenty one sail, were at sea about the first of January—A meeting, therefore, is possible.

Prussia not seceded from the Coalition.

WHEREAS the motives which induced his Prussian majesty to order a corps of 20 000 men from his army destined for the defence of the Germanic empire, to march to Southern Prussia, have at present been removed by the happy occurrences which happened in those countries, his majesty being besides convinced, that, in order to procure the accomplishment of the anxious wishes of several of the states of the empire to obtain a speedy peace, his majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to oppose to the enemy the most vigorous preparations for war, and to prevent their further progress, His majesty, therefore, has come to a resolution, to order this corps of 20 000 of his troops to return to their former position on the Rhine, for the purpose of securing the German frontiers against the dangers with which they are threatened.

Given at Frankfort, on the Mayn, November 21 1794.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

The royalists and republicans, by information from Quiberon, of the 5th, Knight, belonging to Bassan, lately put into Cork, have had an engagement, with in fifteen miles of L'Orient, in which the republicans lost 800, and the royalists 5000 men.

To *David Gelston*, Esquire, President of the Democratic Society, in the City of New-York.

SIR,

I Take the liberty to recommend it to your honor, to use your influence with the society over which you preside, to hire Mr. Thomas Greenleaf to print an Extra News-Paper in order to republish an address from the Democratic Society in Chittenden County, in the State of Vermont. If I am not much mistaken, not many years since, you hired an address from that, or some other Vermont society published, on account of its superior excellence. It is on that ground that I advise you to republish this late address. Your society has exhausted all its truth, rancour, and nonsense, and the Vermonters will supply your failing treasury. Do not fail on any consideration; for the brotherhood in Vermont will be angry, if you don't serve them as well as you did before. Greenleaf will work cheap, I dare say. You may depend upon it, it is expected that you comply with this request, by many of your admirers.

With great respect, I am, Squire Gelston, Your's, &c. ETHAN ALLEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

By being secured against the probability of being involved in the wars of Europe, the causes which originated the violent parties of our country, have been removed. If we quarrel now, we shall quarrel about *names* and *theories*, and not about *things*; Americans at loggerheads about *opinions* and *ideas* of government? one party charge the other with designs or at least wishes to introduce monarchy or aristocracy; the charge on the other hand is that another party wish to overthrow the present government. Neither of these charges is true in a very extensive sense; the people who raise reports of this kind, know they are not true—it is a mere artifice to obtain or keep places of honor and emolument. Individuals are duped by fortunes; but the body of the people remain unshaken.

The question of clubs is fairly before the public. If instead of writing for purposes, our ingenious men would turn their attention to the improvement of our country, by establishing useful institutions for education, by extending and securing our commerce, by cultivating our soil, founding manufactories and correcting our laws and morals, it is probable the virulence of party-spirit would soon subside; the distinctions of aristocrats and democrats, created for the most unhappy purpose, and which has converted innumerable friends into cold jealous party men and enemies, would soon give way to reciprocal confidence and social affection. United we are happy, we are our true interest, and those who would disturb these, must be unfriendly to the happiness of their country.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esq. the American consul at Bordeaux, dated Paris, the 5th Nov. to Isaac Johnson, Esq. American consul at London.

"It has just been decided in the council of the government, that American vessels shall go free, with all free goods, and orders are given not to interrupt or turn aside any, even grain loaded; also orders are given to adjust all claims on the republic for the embargoes at Bourdeaux, and all expences and demurrage for vessels stopped or brought in, contrary to the laws of nations."

Signed, JOSHUA JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Cadiz, dated 27th Nov. to a merchant in this city.

"There was sometime ago talks of a rupture between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States, but we are happy to advise you that the best harmony is likely to subsist between these powers. The Algerines are fairly blocked up in the Straights; and while the Portuguese, their natural enemies, continue to guard the Gut, as they have done constantly since the war, the American flag in the Med. may be considered the safest of all others."

NEWPORT, Feb 17.

When the alliance between *America* and *France* was signed, the family of De GRASSE, was noble, heroic, and virtuous—happy in domestic concerns, and renowned in military atchievements. Among the heroes of *France*, Count De GRASSE was selected by the unfortunate Louis, to command the naval force, assigned for our assistance. The Count arrived on our continent, commanding the greatest naval force, which had then floated on our seas. He contributed to the capture of the British army, under Lord CORNWALLIS, and rendering many essential services to our cause; but failing against *Rodney*, he was dishonoured on his return home, and it is said to have died with grief.

On the late revolution, the remains of his family was persecuted as aristocrats—they fled to distant lands, in order to avoid humiliation, poverty, and perhaps death. The daughters of the unfortunate Count De GRASSE, are now in *Boston*; and one of his sons commands a man of war under the King of *England*.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.

DISCOVERY of the PERPETUAL MOTION!

Some days since a *cunning man* arrived in a town from the Westward, who gave notice, that, after long and laborious study, he had actually discovered this grand desideratum, so long sought for by sages and philosophers.—An audience was collected by appointment, to view this *novel Movement*, so interesting to science, and the *mover*, or *contriver* of the machinery was world at large; when the machinery was put in *motion*, as the proprietor asserted, by means of a *concealed magnet*—Some gentlemen present were surprised, others doubtful, while a few considered it as nothing more than a *bare faced trick*—The machinery was erected against a door, which communicated with another apartment, and some of the audience requested that this door might be opened. The proprietor modestly objected, but the apartment was entered—when he fled on a *high horse*, a boy was discovered (perhaps) *turning an iron Crank*, which proved to be neither more nor less than the *concealed magnet*—The *Inventor*, after observing that he had come to a "*strange place*," decamped with some precipitation, to avoid a probe pond as the reward of his ingenuity.—Whether he means to apply for a diploma, as a *Professor of Legerdemain*, we have this yet to learn.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

By the papers annexed to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the balance due from the United States to the French Government on the first of January last was, exclusive of interest on loans, 12 millions 188 thousand francs: about 2 million 377 thousand are for dollars. The anticipated payments, or to be paid to the French before they fall due, amount to 1,811 959 livres: 2 hundred 392 dollars.

ALBIGH (says the Lansborough Register, of Feb. 17) owned by a gentleman in his journey to Canada, in which were 10,000 dollars in specie, on Sunday last fell through the ice on the North River, between Stillwater and Saratoga, and were lost, in about 20 feet water.

NEWBURYPORT, Feb. 17.

We are sorry to hear that a misunderstanding took place in this town on Friday last, between two gentlemen, the effects of which produced a challenge on the one part, which was immediately accepted by the other. The place agreed on for the decision of the contest by the parties, was in a more part of the town. At the hour appointed, one of the gentlemen appeared with a pair of Pistols and (being uncertain whether they would expend their ammunition) it was thought advisable to take swords also. The gentleman and his second had not long been on the spot, before his antagonist sent a small Dog, armed with a sword and bayonet by his side which made him look truly *en militaire*, the fight of whom had such an effect on the Dueller, that he smote the ground, and appeared sore mortified than if the brace of Balls had pierced his body, or the Poignard his heart.

SALEM, February 17.

Mr. Schmidt, a skillful paper manufacturer at Hafenberg, near Luneberg, has made several sorts of paper from the seed pods of the Asclepias Syriaca. From the inner white skin of the capsule, mixed with a third part rags, he made good writing paper, tolerably white, and resembling Chinese paper. The plant was given him by Commissary Schulze, who cultivated it for that purpose. From the outer green capsule alone, he made a greenish paper, which when dyed was stronger than paper made of rags, and extremely close and pliant, and unsized was so strong and close as not to let ink through. From the stalks of the plant he made a paper very much like that made from linen rags, and scarcely distinguishable from it. The second kind above mentioned will be found very valuable for packing paper, and, what is of some importance, paper made from this plant can be rendered at half the price of that made, from rags. [This plant abounds in the Levant. Is found in Spain, and near Paris, and is found also in Canada.]

On an average of 25 years, the births in the City of Rome amounted annually to 3187, and the deaths to 6926.

BOSTON, February 18.

The western posts, which have so long been a bone of contention between the United States and Great Britain, and which are to be delivered up to the American arms, in June 1796, are four in number, viz.

Oswegatchie, at the entrance of lake Ontario, where the British have a company of foot; and a custom House, to prevent illicit trade in furs, &c.

Niagara, on the same lake about 100 miles. This fort stands in a commanding situation, on a point formed by the junction of the river, and is a regular fortification, in good repair, and well garrisoned.

Detroit, about 300 miles east of Niagara, is situated on the east side of the straights, between Lake Erie and Huron, where there is a handsome town, regular fortifications, and a strong garrison.

Michilimackinack is to the northward of Detroit, about 350 miles, on an island between Lake Huron and Michigan, an entirely of grass ol, unexpable of cultivation, but most remarkable for being the general depot and grand rendezvous of all the Indian traders, who meet in the month of June from every quarter, deliver their furs, and receive their outfits for the ensuing year. Besides these, Fort Miami, built by Colonel Campbell, is also within our lines, and will be given up.

Yesterday a bill respecting apprentices passed the House, to be engrossed.

Yesterday the House made choice of Captain Park Holland, and John Davis, Esq. Commissioners on their part to treat with the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

A bill came down from the Senate, for regulating and governing the militia of this Commonwealth, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose, which was read a first time, and this day ten o'clock assigned for a second reading.

A bill for introducing the Dollar, and its parts, as the money of accounts in this Commonwealth, came down from the Senate which was concurred in and passed.

Feb. 21.—The House since our last, have had the Militia Bill under consideration.

It was read a third time last evening, and passed to be engrossed. It is now in the Senate.

The National debt of the United States, amounts to 76,096 468 dollars; exclusive of 1,400,000 dollars due the bank of the United States. A sum not near so great as the loan in England for one year.

The State of Newyork, owes above Two Millions of Dollars in the funds of the United States.

The Land Speculation is all the rage at the southward now. The Legislature of Georgia has lately sold to a company, a tract supposed to contain 40 millions of acres, for 500,000 dollars! Mr. Gunn, Judges Wilson, and Pendleton, and Mr. Patrick Henry, are among the fortunate adventurers.

Every account evinces, that complete success has attended the negociation of Mr. Jay, notwithstanding the melancholy predictions which were rung in the people's ears on his appointment; and thus the wisdom and prescience of the federal majority in Congress, is demonstrated, to a people too long insulted with empty declamation, and abused with falsehoods.

FEBRUARY 25

FROM FRANCE.——*DIRECT.*

Since our last, the brig *Ceres* Capt. SUMNER, has arrived here from *Bourdeaux*, papers to the latter part of *Dec.* are received. There does not appear to have been any military events of consequence since the victory over the *Spaniards*, nor do any of the debates of the Convention wear an aspect of Peace with any of the powers. On the 13th Dec. DUBOIS CRANCE said, that notwithstanding the successes of the armies of the Republic, a winter campaign was necessary to consolidate them:—and the Convention decreed that the furloughs granted for three months should expire in one month. The Convention appears still busy in repairing the ruins made in the moral and political state of *France* during the system of terror. CARRIER and his accomplices have been executed; and the *Robespierean* judges, accusers, &c. are in train of trial.

SENTENCE AGAINST CARRIER, &c.

The following is the substance of the sentence pronounced on CARRIER, and his accomplices, in the French Revolutionary Tribunal, Dec. 15. 1794.

"CARRIER, Representative of the People, convicted of having been the author of the horrors which have existed in the department of *La Loire* Inferior, and particularly at *Nantes*, against the safety of the people, and the liberty of the citizens, by giving orders to PHILIPPE, to execute without trial numbers of insurgents, among whom were many women and children; by giving unlimited power to LAMBERTY to drown men, women and children, by giving orders to HAZO to exterminate the inhabitants of *La Vendee*, &c. &c.

"GRANDMAISON for signing an order to shoot *en masse* the prisoners; in being present at a drowning; in maltreating the victims who were destined to be drowned, &c. &c.

"PINARD, for executing arbitrary orders for massacring innocent women and children, pillaging, and burning every thing in the parts where he commanded; and of having done all this with criminal and counter-revolutionary intentions; are condemned to the pain of death."

After the above sentence was pronounced, CARRIER said, "I die a victim and innocent. My last wish shall be for the good of the Republic, and for the welfare of my fellow citizens."

CARRIER's trial lasted several weeks, & in the course of it, there were developed crimes that would make the stoutest heart tremble, barely to contemplate. *Nero* was a milk sop to him.

RICH PRIZES.

By the brig arrived on Sunday, from *Bonjieaux*, in 45 days, we have information, that press arrived there from *Cape*, before the sailed, of the capture and safe arrival of thirty sail of an English Jamaica fleet.

CONGRESS.

The important subject of providing for the gradual payment of the public debt, still occupies the attention of the great Councils of the Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY.

The anniversary of the birth day of our illustrious and beloved PRESIDENT, falling this year on Sunday, the epoch was celebrated at *Concert Hall*, on Monday last, by a large and respectable number of citizens. "The feast of reason, and the flow of soul" distinguished this celebration; which terminated in a Federal compliment of toasts, among which were the following:

The Day we now celebrate—As it is conspicuous in the calender of Freedom, so may it may be memorable in the tables of Gratitude.

The President of the United States—May he live forever in the affections of his countrymen, and in the virtues of his successors.

The Vice President of the United States—May this political luminary long continue to adorn the American horizon.

The Governor and Commonwealth—May the sons of Massachusetts be as distinguished for their attachment to the government established by the American people, as they once were for their opposition to the usurpations of monarchy.

The United States of America—May the olive branch of the federal Eagle be accepted by all nations abroad, and his arrows find a quiver in the heart of faction at home.

The French Republic—May the speedily enjoy in the bosom of Peace, those rights and liberties which she has dared to wrench from the gripe of despotism.

NORTHAMPTON, March 4.

An attempt to POISON the DUKE of YORK.

By an article in the London Evening Chronicle, we learn, that an attempt of the following nature, has lately been made to take off the duke of York by poison. The duke usually takes a glass of wine and bitters, in the morning; one evening, however, he received a hint to beware of his accustomed refreshment the ensuing morning, and was informed of the reason. In the morning, when his cup bearer brought in the liquor, the duke enquired if it was properly prepared; and being answered in the affirmative, instantly drew his sword, and compelled the unhappy man to drink it, who in consequence, suddenly expired.

On the 3 of January last the following persons sipt together in one bed, in the town of Union, State of New-York, viz. One grand-father, one grand-mother, two fathers, two mothers, three brothers, two sisters, four uncles, two aunts, four children and two cousins; and but seven persons in the whole.

The Hon. Henry Latimer, Esq. is elected a Senator of the United States, for the State of Delaware.

The Hon. George Thatcher and Peleg Wadsworth, Esqrs. are re-elected Representatives in Congress, from this Commonwealth, for their respective districts.

The Hon. Philip Van Cortlandt, Theodorus Baily, Ezekiel Gilbert, J. G. Van Allen, Henry Glen, Edward Livingston, Jonathan N. Havens, John Hathorn, John Williams, and John Winn, Esqrs. are elected Representatives in Congress for the state of Newyork. The five last are new members.

The Rev. Dr. Peters has, it is said, accepted to be Bishop of Vermont, to reside at Rutland.

On the 12th November, the intelligence was received at Amsterdam, that the KING of SPAIN had signed a TREATY of PEACE with FRANCE, on the 18th of October at Fontarabia; and that all hostilities ceased accordingly on the borders of Spain.

MARRIED]—at Hadley, on the 18th ult. Mr. *Lewis Goodale* of Amherst, to Mrs. *Lydia Fox* of Hadley.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

WRITING PAPER by the Ream.

Northampton, *March 4. 1795.*

To be sold cheap,

A small FARM, containing 60 or 80 acres, 30 acres under improvement, with a house and barn, situated 2 miles east of the meeting house in Westhampton, on the county road, leading from said Westhampton meeting-house to Northampton—a good place for a Tradesman, especially a Shoemaker is very much wanted—Also, to be sold, one eighth part of a good SAW MILL, within half a mile of said Farm—for particulars, enquire of

SOLOMON CLARK, living on the Premises.

Westhampton, March 4. 1795.

Stebbins & Snow,

INFORM their customers, that with what GOODS have lately been received, they can be supplied with a good assortment of Engl ish and Hard Ware

GOODS,

DRUGS and MEDICINS as usual—W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Raisins, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Camphur, Castor, Salt, Salt-Petre, Sulpher, Bar-Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Shovels, Shovels and Tongs, Sheep Shears, 4 8 10 and 20d Nails, Slate Paper, Bed Cords, Halters, Seal Leather, best Mill'd Deer Skins, Cow-Skin Whips, Violins and Strings, Nova-scotia Grind Stones, Cod Fish, Pewter, Glass, and Grocery Ware.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, Children's Books, Almanacs, Account Books, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink Powder, Blank Deeds, &c.

Wanted, a quantity of Ashes, for which 8d per bushel will be given.

South-Hadley, Feb. 27. 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,

HAVE just received and are now selling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Butler, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugars, Tea and Spices, with a small assortment of English

GOODS,

suited to the present and approaching season—also, a small assortment of Crockery and Hard-Ware, 8d and 10d Nails, Dickinson's best made Furr and Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House Ashes, for which Goods at Cash price, or Cash will be given.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber,

that pleasant situated and well improved FARM, whereon he now lives, in the Town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, 8 miles from Northampton, on the County road, leading to Albany and Bennington, about 150 rods north of the meeting-house, containing 100 acres of excellent land for mowing or pasturing and a sufficient proportion of tillage, is well fenced, with a good convenient dwelling house and barn—Also another dwelling-house adjoining, with convenient out-houses for both—Also, a good Horse-Shed and Stables to accomodate a Tavern, which has been improved as such, for a number of years past and is an excellent stand, there is three good wells of water and upwards of 200 fine thrifty Apple-Trees, the greatest part of which bears—Also, 30 acres of excellent wood land, lying within one mile of the above premises, it is needless to say any thing more, in recommendation.—Any person wishing to purchase, may have a good bargain, by applying to

JOHN FROST, on the Premises.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE subscriber, (for the last time) acquaints those indebted to him, that he expects to remove from this State, on the 20th of March next—all accounts remaining unsettled at that time, together with bonds and notes of hand, which are payable by contract, will (indiscriminately) be lodged in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, Feb. 1795

Take Notice,

ALL persons that are indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, whose time of contract is out, are informed, that unless they settle the same, by the 15th of March, they will be put in suit, without further notice.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 28, 1795.

Lost, between Hadley and Easthampton, a LEATHER-POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, some notes of some consequence to the owner. Whoever has found said Book and papers and will leave them at the Printing Office, Northampton, shall receive six shillings reward, by SETH MOODY,

South-Hadley, Feb. 25. 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman

BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to

SOLOMON HAYWARD.

Windsor, *(County of Berkshire,)* Feb. 1795.