PERPIGNAN, Jan. 27.

Every moment we are favoured with new details of the immense riches which victory has delivered to the Republicans in Holland. They exceed even the fondest wishes we entertained. They found a superb foundary of arms at the Hague; the city of Delft offered the most considerable and best furnished arsenal of Europe. The city of Dortrecht contained 632 brass cannons, 40,000 stand of arms, an immense quantity of warlike stores of all kinds, and provisions enough to maintain an army of 40,000 men during a whole campaign. Excellent dock yards fitted in a masterly manner for the construction of ships, and provided with timber enough to create a numerous fleet, we only state part of the immense advantages resulting from the capture of Rotterdam. Every where magazines glutted with provisions, which the Dutch, guided by a prudent economy stored up, in order to sell them with double advantage in calamitous years.

Gold is not the most precious article the provinces of Holland offer us. Provisions of all kinds, and abundance of those merchandizes which begin to become scarce in France, are of much more importance to the Republic, and if we know how to take all the advantages of this conquest, the former abundance will soon return to France. The maintaining of our armies will cost the Republic not a farthing, and our enemies disgraced, confounded, defeated, and routed on all sides, will be glad to accept kneeling, the conditions we shall please to grant them.

The representatives of the people with the armies of the North, of Sambre and Meuse wrote to the Convention from the Hague, on the 21st Jan.

"The strong holds, Willemstadt, Bredea, Gorcum, and Bergen op-Zoom; the Dutch fleet detained in the Texel and Helleboro, are all in the hands of the republicans. We owe the capture of the last mentioned port to General Bonteau. Learning that 600 of our brethren were there held prisoners of war, he gave intimation to the commander of that fort of his intention to get possession of it. He, in consequence, armed our brothers, who drove out the English.

"We send off to Paris as prisoners of war, the princes Salm and Hohenlohe, [not the great Hohenlohe who was in the Austrian service] who were sent with an aid.

"They had offered a considerable sum to two captains, one Danish, the other American, to transport them to England. These brave men answered that not being at war with the French they would do nothing against their interests; that they should observe a strict neutrality. We shall write to the minister of Denmark and the United States to testify to them the gratitude of the French Republic."

A thousand plaudits interrupted the reading of this interesting intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, *January* 28.

YESTERDAY a new Tree of Liberty, decorated in the most elegant manner and crowned with the cap of Liberty, was planted before the Town House. It had been prepared by a Society of staunch Patriots, and carried in procession, with great pomp, from the Church to the place where it was erected. Every person desired to touch it, and all who assisted in carrying it esteemed themselves happy. It was planted during a concert of various musical instruments. The national guard of Amsterdam formed a circle around, within which a great number of young ladies, dressed in white and decorated with the three coloured ribband, danced amidst the acclamations of the people. It is charming to see the harmony that reigns between the French soldiery and our good citizens.

About the end of last week, General Winte went from hence, with a body of troops, for Helder, to seize the vessels of war which were there, as well as at Port-New Dieppe, in which expedition he succeeded, as well as that to the port of Helvoetsluys, whither he went for the same purpose.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, January 29.

"We have had a new proof of the perfidy of the Stadtholderian party, and of the Assembly of the ancient State General. It is now fully ascertained that in the order to appease the Patriots, these gentlemen had circulated a rumour, that the Stadtholder had resigned all his employments, civil and military, and that his resignation had been accepted by the States General. This is a falsehood, and the counsellors of the stadtholder have been more expert, or rather more perfidious. We may decide on this subject from the following resolution entered into by the States General the 18th January, the very day on which the Stadtholder departed. The patriots have found this infamous document in the secret register of the deliberations of their high mightinesses.

"*Sunday, January* 18.

"Report has been made to the Assembly by Messr. Grotenery and other Commissioners of their high Mightinesses for military affairs, who have been directed by the resolutions of this day, to examine a letter from his highness, of the same date, written at the Hague, and of the following tenor—" That the circumstances which made his highness forsee the lot that awaits him, in case the enemy should penetrate further into the country, and his not being willing to oppose any obstacle to peace, of which the good citizens have so much need, have determined him to quit the country with all his family, for a certain time, hoping that their high mightinesses will not disapprove this step. His highness prays the supreme being to shed his most precious blessings on his once happy country, and to restore its ancient splendor. He protests solemnly he has used his best endeavours to serve it well, and that he utterly despairs of being able to contribute any further to its defence. And finally, that if circumstances should, at any future day, allow him to be useful to his country, which he holds dearer than any other object in the world, their high-mightinesses will always find him disposed to exert himself to the utmost. His highness has determined that his two sons, whose resignation of the command of the troops of the states he has accepted, should accompany him."

Having deliberated on the premises, and had regard to the actual state of affairs, which demands some precautionary measures, which cannot be taken in the usual mode of deliberation, it has been found necessary to declare, that whatever may be determined for the present and hereafter, shall not carry any prejudice at future times to any person whatever. It has been since determined to write to the commanders of troops, as well as to the governors, commanders of cities and fortresses belonging to the States General, that his highness has withdrawn from their territory only for a time, and that his two sons, the princes of Orange, had been dismissed from the command of the army; in consequence it has been ordered that all the military officers whatsoever, shall provisionally forward to the council of state of the union, all the military and other letters to the said prince, in capacity of captain general of the united provinces.

It has been ordered, that orders shall be forwarded to Mons. De Lartey, his highness's private secretary to forward without any delay to the council of state, all the military reports, which shall come to the address of his highness, and all other letters whatsoever, which he shall have reason to presume contain military details.

PARIS, Plavois 23.

The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following Proclamation, it has been just published;

PROCLAMATION.

"The Representatives of the French people who are at present in this country, having communicated to us that it would be necessary to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the French army, and having consequently demanded the following articles:

200,000 quintals of wheat.
5,000,000 bundles of hay of 15 lbs each.
200,000 bundles of straw each of 10 lbs.
5,000,000 measures of oats of 10 lbs each.
150,000 pair of shoes.
20,000 pair of boots.
20,000 coats and waistcoats.
40,000 pair of breeches.
[illegible],000 overalls.
200,000 shirts.
50,000 hats.

The whole to be delivered at three several periods, within one month, at Bois-le-duc, Thiel, and Nimegoen.

And further—12,000 oxen in the space of two months.

Decreed to be furnished accordingly."

The representative of the people Briez, delegated to the armies of the North, of the Sambre and the Meuse, has written to his colleague Merlin of Douay, that the French troops on the 10th inst. entered Middleburg and Flushing; and that all the province of Zealand is in their power.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Pluviose 4.

"At present the report is general, that Zealand is in the power of the Republicans, and that admiral Kinsbergen, has by order of the regenerated states, hoisted the three coloured flag.

From the Moniteur Universel, Feb. 8.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Representatives of the people of France, sent to the armies of the North, Sambre and Meuse.

TYRANNY, which conspired against the liberty of mankind, has declared war on us, and attempted to oppress us.

A stubborn Stadtholder made himself master of your government; he entered into the pernicious coalition of tyranny, and formed with them the rash resolution of enslaving a magnanimous people.

Your blood, your treasure, were lavished in that criminal attempt.

The fate of arms answered the justice of our cause, and our victorious armies have entered your territories. Batavians! we are very far from thinking that you are accomplices of this horrid attempt Our enemies are also yours.

The blood of the founder of the Republic of the United Provinces still runs in your veins, and amidst the havocks of war we still continue to consider you both as our friends and allies, and it is upon this principle that we are now among you; we bring confidence and not terror along with us.

It is but a few years ago, that a haughty conqueror presented laws to you; we do not come into your country to enslave—the French nation shall respect your independence.

The armies of the republic of France shall observe the strictest discipline; the least injury and extravagancy committed against the inhabitants, shall be severely punished.

The security both of person & property shall be maintained.

The free exercise of religion shall not be disturbed. The laws, customs, and manners shall still be maintained. The people of Holland, by using their sovereignty, shall alone be able to alter or improve the constitution of their government.

At Amsterdam, the 1st Pluviose; in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (the 20 of January, 1795, old file.)

Signed on the original,

GILLET,
BELLEGARDE,
J. B. LACOSTE,
JOULERT,
POSTIER,
DE L'OISE.

HAGUE, 7th Pluviose.

The members of the new states of the province of Holland being assembled at the hotel called Heerlegemant the citizen [illegible] addressed to them a compliment them. Citizen Peter Paulis was chosen president. Two secretaries were likewise appointed, viz. De Lange and Spoors. The former secretary Royer was called in, and he was directed to convoke the Assembly without calling either the ci-devant nobility or the grand pensionary. They went in a body to the Grand Assembly of the states, where they were received by the Secretary Royer. They qualified themselves as Provisionary Representatives of the people of Holland—They decreed the Sovereignty of the People and the Rights of Man, and abolished the Stadtholdership with all its dependencies. The oath upon the old constitution was suppressed.

The chambers of accounts and others were dissolved, and were replaced by committees of public welfare, military affairs and finances. Which were immediately organized.

The deputies to the States General have been recalled, and the liberty of gunning upon one's own ground has been allowed. They have given notice of all this to the representatives of the French people, who were satisfied therewith.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

A work entitled, "*A view of the United States of America, in a series of papers, written at various times, between the year 1787, and 1794.* by TENCH COXE *of* Philadelphia; *interspersed with Authentic Documents, the whole tending to exhibit the progress and present state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures and general improvement,*" which was lately published in Philadelphia, fell into my hands; and so gratified was I with its contents, that I could not resist the impulse I felt to hand you some extracts therefrom for more general perusal, and to recommend the work, to the attention of every one who delights in the prosperity of his country—Yours,

A. B.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONTAINING A SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL FACTS, WHICH CHARACTERISE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR COUNTRY OR TERRITORY.

THE people of the United States have exploded those principles, by the operation of which religious oppressions and restrictions of whatever description, have been imposed upon mankind; and, setting mere toleration, they have placed upon one common and equal footing every church, sect or society of religious men.

They have exploded, in like manner, those principles, by the operation of which, civil oppressions have been inflicted upon mankind; and they have made an unexceeded progress in their practice upon the principles of free government.

While the fermentations of a civil and revolutionary contest were yet operating upon their minds, amidst the warmth of feeling incidental to that state of things, they have recently examined with sober attention the imperfections of their national and subordinate civil establishments: they reflected, with due seriousness, on the numerous inconveniences, which those imperfections had produced, and upon the awful scenes in which they would probably be called upon to *suffer or to act*, if their civil constitutions should continue unamended; and they have since exhibited to the world the new and interesting spectacle of a whole people, meeting, as it were *in their political place and voluntarily imposing upon themselves the salutary and necessary restraints of just government.*

On two occasions, at the distance of four years, personal character and public interests have produced *an orderly and unanimous election of the chief magistrate of the United States*, without one, even the least art, effort or measure of procurement.

The public debt is smaller in proportion to the present wealth and population of the United States than the public debt of any other civilized nation.

The United States (including the operations of the individual states) have sunk a much greater proportion of their public debt in the last ten years, than any other nation in the world.

The expences of the government are very much less in proportion to wealth and numbers than those of any nation in Europe.

There is no land tax among the national revenues, nor is there any interior tax, or exercise upon food, drink, fuel, light or any native or foreign manufacture, or native or foreign production, except a duty of about four pence sterling upon domestic distilled spirits*. The greatest part of the public burdens are paid by an import duty on our foreign goods, which being drawn back on exportation, it remains only on what is actually consumed. It is in that view the lowest in the world, and operates greatly in favour of American manufactures.

A national mint is established under the direction of the ablest practical men in the arts and sciences, which this country contains—DAVID RITTENHOUSE. Improvided by law that the purity and intrinsick value of the silver coin shall be equal to that of Spain, and of the gold coins to those of the strictest European nations. The government of the United States foregoes all profit from the coinage—a politicians wholesome forbearance.

The interest of the public debt of the United States is paid quarter-yearly with a punctuality absolute and perfect. There is no tax on property in the funds and banks.

The shipbuilding of the United States was greater in the year 1792, than in any former year since the settlement of the country, and it is much greater in the present year, than it was in the last. Generally speaking, the art of shipbuilding was never so well understood, never so well executed, nor was there ever a time when so many manufactures requisite for the furniture, tackle, apparel and arming of vessels were made in the United States.

The value of the manufactures of the United States is certainly greater than double the value of their exports in native commodities.

The exports of the United States have increased in the last two years about fourteen percent.†

The exports of the United States are five times the amount of the national taxes and duties.‡

The imports of the United States, for consumption, have not been swelled in proportion to the increase of their population and wealth. *The reason is, the constant introduction of new branches of manufacture, and the great extension of the old branches.*

The production and manufactures of military supplies and articles, enable the United States to derive from their own resources, ships of war, gun powder, cannon, musquet balls, shells and bombs, cannon and carriages, musquets, rifles, and muskets, grapnals, anchors, sail-cloth, cordage, iron, lead, cartouch-boxes, swordbelts, cartridge paper, saddles, bridels and bellows, soldier's and sailors hats, buckles, shoes and boots, leathern breeches, naval flags, printing paper, malt and spiritous liquors, manufactured tobacco, soap, candles, lard, butter, beef, pork, bacon, hams, peas, biscuit, and flour; and other articles for the land or marine service.

The people of the United States are inquisitive in the invention, and prompt, and accurate in the execution of mechanism and workmanship for purposes in science, arts, manufactures, navigation and agriculture. Rittenhouse's planetarium, Franklin's electrical conductor, Godfrey's quadrant improved by Hadley, Rumsey's and Fitch's steam engines, Leslie's rod pendulum and other horological inventions, the construction of ships, the New-England whale-boat, the construction of flour mills, the wire cutter and bender for card makers, Folsom's and Brige's machinery for cutting nails out of rolled iron, the Philadelphia dray with an inclined plane, Mafie's engine for extinguishing fire, the Connecticut steeple clock, which is wound up by the wind, the Franklin fire plate, the Rittenhouse Rove, Anderson's threshing machine, Rittenhouse's instrument for taking levels, Donnaldson's hippopotamus and balance lock, and Wynkoop's underlators, are few of the numerous examples.

CHARACTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

FROM THE FIRST VOLUME OF STREET'S HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XVI

OF this, the first opportunity that has been afforded of mentioning Gen. WASHINGTON, I eagerly avail myself, to offer, at the shrine of his virtues, that attribute which is due to them from every human being. But to that character, which leaves imitation at such an immeasurable distance behind it, to those qualities which encounter every thing that is great and every thing that is good, every thing that is virtuous, and every thing that is noble, it will scarcely disparage the abilities of any man to confess his total inability to do adequate justice. In the contemplation of General WASHINGTON's achievements the mind, dazzled by their splendour, loses every power but that of wonder and admiration. What a great Statesman † once said, "that compared with him all the Sovereigns in Europe, one excepted, were pitiry and contemptible," will surely by none be deemed extravagant, by many will be considered as pretty praise. Pony praise I certainly think it is, when, among such Sovereigns, I find such men as the present King of Prussia and the emperor of Germany; and when, I cannot discover one, crown excepted, whose conduct is influenced by a regard for the welfare and the prosperity of his people ‡.

* Mr. Fox.

† *If the King of Poland should be elected an emperor, I reply precisely, that I have never beheld a sufficient degree of firmness in his character, to entitle him to the honour of being compared with General Washington. I sincerely hope, however, that his Majesty's conduct, in the present glorious struggle for liberty, will furnish me with reason altering my opinion.*

PORTLAND, April 6.

Capt. DRINKWATER, who arrived here last Monday, informs, that he sold his cargo at *Barbadoes*, for cash, and from thence proceeded to *Martinique*, in order to purchase produce. On his arrival at *Martinique*, and on producing his papers to the general, the general expressed the greatest indignation at the name of his vessel [*Cassina*] and immediately sent a boat to the officer of the customs, ordering him not to enter the vessel. A copy of this letter, in Capt. DRINKWATER's possession, is as follows:—

PORT ROYAL, 19th FEB. 1795.

SIR,

By desire of brigadier general LINDSAY, I decide to you the papers of an American Corporate in here from *Barbadoes* in ballast. It is brigadier gen-ral LINDSAY's order, that she may not be allowed to take in any thing at this port, IN CONSEQUENCE OF HER NAME, which he thinks highly improper, and that she depart as soon as possible. The general does not believe this as an established law; but Americans that bring not any thing with them, have no right to take any thing away. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(*Signed.*)

E. MORKLER, *Maj. of Brigade.*

Wm. NICHOLLS, ESQ.
Collector, Port Royal.

[The above demonstrates the necessity of commercial treaty—had such an one existed, the commander dare not, of his own caprice, to admit a vessel to an entry.]

BOSTON, April 11.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We learn; that a vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, in 30 odd days from France, bringing intelligence into February—the principal articles of which are, That the Dutch were busily employed in organizing a REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, for the United Netherlands; that the officers and seamen of the Dutch navy, had declared in favour of the French; and that the navy was employed as auxiliaries to the French.

COMMUNICATION

From Bermuda, March 1795.

We are sorry to inform the public, that the business of privateering is carried on, if possible with more keenness than ever from Bermuda.—The noted GOODRICH has now two ships and a three masted lugger ready for a cruise, and many others are either out, or preparing to sail. Two American ships from Bordeaux, with very valuable cargoes, have been lately brought in here by the English frigates fitting off the Chesapeak, they were taken close in with the land. The cargoes will certainly be condemned, the undoubtedly American property and the vessels will be acquitted, saddled with the costs of suit, and have no freight allowed. Such is the venality and wickedness of GREEN, the Judge of the Admiralty Court of these islands, and formerly sign painter in Philadelphia, that it is almost immaterial to stand trial, as every thing neutral which has value to recommend it is sure to be condemned:—So great is the partiality of said Judge that in cases of appeal, he permits the Captors to be their own security—Our Cargoes are also appraized far under their value even here—Coffee of the first quality for instance is generally appraized at 6 dols. per bl. in those cases, although the common price is 10 dols. per bl. ready cash. This is done from an idea entertained here that in case of restitution the Captors are only responsible for the amount of appraizement.—Should this position be right they might refund with damages, and still remain considerably the gainers.—A great number of American vessels with their cargoes from different parts of the French West India Islands have been lately condemned in Bermuda contrary to every principle of justice and the laws of Nations.—The charges alledged are "that they are adopted French property, are, from what they term, block-aded posts (though not a single vessel of war have ever been before many of them) and have traded contrary to the permanent system of France." The common saying of the Privateers Men is, that if restitution takes place, it will come from the British government, for they are determined to *eat and drink* the property they have taken, and government may find it *if it can.*

The distress of the poor seamen *here* is inconceivable—The moment the vessels were libelled in most cases the seamen were turned ashore without money and without resource.—It is even difficult for the most respectable of the Americans to raise a trifling sum to defray necessary expences, and it is next to impossible to sell a Bill on America, the Bermudians being impressed with an idea of a sequestration of British property in the United States until restitution shall be made for their unjust Captures. We have hitherto rested our hopes on the interposition of the executive of the United States to procure us justice, but alas! we can perceive nothing done—Our government ought to be appraized that there is a point at which *tolerating* evils, and that *ruined Men* are naturally desperate. No news of any Treaty.

A SUFFERER BY BERMUDIAN PIRACY

[Here follows a list of the vessels carried into Bermuda, since October last, which are 21 in number:—Ten of whom have been condemned.—Two cargoes condemned, vessel acquited with costs—one acquited—the rest libelled. The names of chief part of them have frequently been published. Those arrived in February and March are, ship Eliza, of Norfolk; ship London-Packet of Baltimore; schooner Sally, Pierce, of Wilmington; schooner Betsey, Wheelright, of Newbury-Port; schooner Sally, New-York; schooner John, Philad. and schooner Betsey, Townsend, Salem.]

April 15.

REPORT.

It was currently reported last evening, that by an arrival at an out port, from *St. Martins*, information had been received, that the French and English outward bound *West India fleets* had met in a southern latitude, and engaged; that the French lost three ships of the line, sunk; and the English their convoy. Pirates but little reliance on *West India* reports, we are of opinion, that the present originated in the loss of the three French men of war in a storm; and of the capture, by the Brest fleet, of a great number of English and other vessels.

The "*system of terror*" has not subdued in the *West Indies*; from that quarter we hear daily of the repetition of those scenes of carnage, which two or three years past afflicted all who read them. We should be surprized to hear of the recall of citizen HUGUES from the islands.

The *French Convention* have directed a cessation in the manufactories of warlike apparatus; from which it would appear they were looking forward to the time when they could with safety turn "*their swords into pruning hooks.*"

THE TREATY.—We still learn, is highly favourable to the commercial interests of the *United States*; and that there does not exist a doubt of its receiving the cordial concurrence of the Senate of the *United States*, in June next.

The first mark of distinction which will be conferred on that eminent statesman and patriot, Mr. JAY, it is highly probable, will be by *The Sovereign People*, in electing him to the Chief Magistracy of the State of *New York*. In the *Albany Gazette*, of the 3d inst. are accounts of *Forty* Meetings in his favour, seven of which were *county* meetings.

In the French newspapers, Mr. JAY, and his measures, are spoken of in the highest terms of respect.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

The Active, Capt. Colden, in 49 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to Feb. 14, two days later than we have before had.

It is said dispatches from Mr. Jay to the executive of the United States came by the Active.

The accounts by this arrival, state, that a total change in the Spanish ministry had taken place; that every hour is expected to be the last of the king of Sardinia; that the Corsicans, finding they were *deceived*, when told that it was impossible for France to hold out against the combination, have revolted in formidable insurrection against Paoli and his party; that the Italian states are sadly apprehensive of a visit from the French. That *Kosciusko* still lives; we leave him escorted to Petersburg, a prisoner; and the veteran Polish army 30,000 strong, in want of provisions, pursued by Russians and Prussians—That the corporation of the city of Salisbury have addressed the king on the subject of peace; that 56 of the inhabitants of Liverpool addressed the mayor of that city, requesting a general meeting to be called to consider of the propriety of addressing the king, which was opposed by another signed by 200 inhabitants; in consequence of which the mayor declined calling the meeting; that the impressing of sea and land's men for the navy had recommenced with great vigor; a number of the merchants of Liverpool had declared a preference of a general embargo being laid on their outward bound trade, to the taking seamen out of their vessels, which must have a partial operation.

MIDDLETOWN, April 18.

On Wednesday last Mr. Bostwal Brainard, of Haddam, a bachelor of 62 years of age, was found hanging in his barn. He had been infirm by turns for 25 years, otherwise a good moral character.

NORTHAMPTON, April 22.

The French are resolved to humble the pride of Great Britain. The conquest of Holland is a severe stroke. The West-Indies are in a fair way of suffering a general revolution. The French have destroyed the English settlements at Sierre Leonne in Africa—a squadron is undoubtedly detached to take possession of the Cape of Good Hope—a port from whence a few frigates will much annoy the English trade to the East-Indies. The Irish wait only for support to give Great Britain serious trouble, and Corsica is ripe for insurrection.

In Italy the French are forming alliances. Genoa and Tuscany have already admitted their ministers in spite of the remonstrances of the English ambassadors.

In Turkey their influence is very considerable. The policy of the Porte, is to take the first favourable opportunity to avenge the power of Russia, and vindicate the honour of the Ottoman empire. French workmen are employed in constructing ships of the line in the Black Sea—French engineers are employed in disciplining Turkish troops.

*** THE EDITOR would once more remind those of his customers, who are in arrears with him for this paper, and for advertising, that an immediate settlement of their accounts is expected—the annual expence of a Newspaper, is so trifling, that no one, it would seem, who has the least spark of punctuality, would neglect to discharge it—they are also reminded, that an annual settlement is part of the conditions on which they receive the papers.

April 22, 1795.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines,

ALSO,

Painter's Colours of all kinds, such as white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, Umber, Verdigreese, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Indian Red, Rose Pink, Verditer Blue, Patent Yellow, Stone Yellow, Spruce do. Smalt, &c. Painter's Brushes, Gold, Silver, Brass, & Tin Leaf, Emery, Sand Paper, Glue, Gum Shalack—Dye Stuffs and Groceries as usual.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

To be sold,

A handsome assortment of English

GOODS,

suitable for the season,—also, Ladies Shoes,—As the subscriber intends to return to Boston in ten or twelve days, he would rather sell them much under price than carry them back. Those who wish to purchase within 10 or 12 days, may have a bargain.—Also, may be had at his house, some House Furniture, Mahogany, and black Walnut Chairs, Chests with Drawers, Chamber and Dining Tables, several handsome Looking Glasses.—Also, a number of good Cows and other Cattle, to be sold—apply to TIMOTHY LYMAN, of Goshen.

N. B. Such of the above articles as are not sold in 12 days, will be cased up and sent to Boston. Now is the time for those who are about marrying, and wish for a bargain—apply to ADAM COLSON.

Northampton, April 22 1795.

Julius Barnard,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he now carries on his business of Cabinet work, the next door but one to Mr. Elisha Lyman's tavern in Northampton, where those that are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having any kind of work in his profession executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon such terms as to give satisfaction.

Said Barnard, wants to employ immediately, a good Workman—also, wants an ingenious Lad, about 17 years old, as an apprentice to the above business, both may find good encouragement, by applying to the publick's humble servant. J. B.

Northampton, April 21, 1795.

All persons indebted to

the estate of *Abner Park*, late of Norwich deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.—Also, all persons having any demands against said estate are desired to exhibit the same.

MARTHA PARK, } Executors.
MINER PARK,

Norwich, April 14, 1795.

Hermet,

A BEAUTIFUL full blooded horse, 15 hands and an half high, will stand this season, in Northampton, at the stable occupied the last year by Mr. Adam Colson, at the moderate price of five dollars the season, 20/. the single leap, and 10 dollars to insure a foal. Hermet was bred in Virginia, his Sire Old Liberty, an imported horse, his dam a full blooded mare sired by Bullrock.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to say any thing further in recommendation of this horse, than that it is the same Hermet which has stood several seasons, on Long-Island, at Quaker-Hill, and at Greenfield in Connecticut, where his reputation for speed and fine colts, stands unrivalled: He is now 15 years old, and is ready to start against any horse of that age, and with equal weight, in New-England.

Useful Cub,

WILL stand at the same stable, at five dollars the season, 7/. the single leap, and 8 dollars to insure a foal. Cub is a colt from Hermet, 15 hands high, well spread, and short jointed: There is no horse, perhaps, better calculated to improve the breed of useful horses than this—to great strength in the collar, his colts will unite a fine light step in the saddle.

EDWARD BIGELOW.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

Sport,

FROM Richmond Virginia, in February last, and will cover at the stable of Ward Cotton, that beautiful full blooded Horse SPORT, 15 hands 2 inches and an half high, a dark dapple gray, 4 years old 5th day of June 1795. His sire was that well known imported horse Shakespeare, his dam was old Bet; Bet's sire, was Medley. Those that would wish to mix our northern horses with the southern, & raise good colts, will please to call and look at *Sport*, where they may have an opportunity of putting their mares at 15/. the leap, 20/. the season, and 40/. to insure a foal.

Windsor, *County of Berkshire*, April 1795.