very threshold of vegetation—because, when come to its birth it has not strength to bring forth.

"It is well known to such persons as have paid any attention to the culture of potatoes in the common mode of tilling, that they are apt to degenerate. This I have experienced in some potatoes of a superior quality sent me as a present. I paid every attention to the sowing, but when they were fit to dig I found them vastly inferior to those I had eaten with the gentleman who furnished me with the seed.

"This degeneration (if I may use the expression) did not proceed from a difference in soil or tillage, both being equally good and equally attended to, their strength having been exhausted by successive shoots before I had received them.

"Few potatoes preserve their originality, because they exhaust themselves before they are sown; to preserve them in their best state, they should be sown as soon as they begin to vegetate: If this be not attended to, the potatoe tillage will dwindle, and instead of large potatoes and a good crop, which the countryman flatters himself that rich manure and good tillage must produce, he will find his potatoes small, and oftentimes scarce worth digging."

"The shoots in spring, when carefully taken off and laid in small heaps covered lightly with earth, like Asparagus plants, are in a state of vegetation, until you can with convenience plant them; but it is best to plant them immediately after they are separated from the potatoe."

"Every kind of potatoe should be sown separately; if they be not, but sown with different kinds, they, from contact, participate of the quality of each other, and produce but a spurious kind of potatoe."

"Good covering, is the very life of potatoe tillage, this is an observation founded on experience, though little attended to, and the reason why potatoe tillage is generally so poor, is because they think a light covering of an inch or two sufficient, without ever considering that the potatoes ascend to the surface, and the more covering the greater produce: This I have experienced in those shoots planted in drills, for the potatoes have ascended on the stock each covering, producing an additional layer, and the whole drill appearing as one continued heap of potatoes."

The foregoing extract, contains the substance of what I deemed the most material parts of the pamphlet, brought within as small a compass as I could, without doing too much injustice to the subject. I hope I have accomplished the intention of the order of the society, and flatter myself that it will at least occasion experiments to be made in our American soil, in order to ascertain whether the very high expectation entertained in Ireland, with respect to the utility of this discovery, can be realized on this side of the Atlantic.

S. DE WITT.

Whereupon it was resolved, That the said abstract be published for the information of our fellow citizens, and that it be recommended to them to make experiments on the culture of potatoes, according to this new mode, and forward the results thereof, to this society.

By order, SAM. L. MITCHELL, *Sec'ry.*
Senate Chamber, March 9, 1795.

[From Paris papers brought by the late arrivals from Brest.]

PARIS, 10th PLUVOISE, (30th Jan.

INTRODUCTION.

☞ THE public have been informed, that a man named LACROIX, was lately arrested in the city of Paris, for being the author of a pamphlet, in which he asks the question "Whether if the primary assemblies were to be fairly consulted, they would not vote for Royalty." His affair occupies the public attention. In a discussion which took place relative to it in the Convention—FRERON, Representative of the people, and editor of that excellent journal, called the "*Orator of the people*," made the following truly just and liberal observations.

EXTRACT.

"ALL France" said he "have, with loud plaudits confirmed the decrees of death and execration, which you have so justly pronounced against every Royalist; but it was never your intention, nor the wish of the people that this detested name should serve rather to fend to the scaffold a citizen, whom some one, to make a parade of civism, may come, and accuse to you as a Royalist. It is full time to demand certain facts, and not vain words, against any one about to be punished as an enemy to the Republic.—It is too awful to be frightened at the page of a Reader alone can be cruel, and the will of all Frenchmen is too well to make it necessary to consolidate institution by the blood of an unhap

"It was to destroy tyranny, that we destroyed Royalty. Should we then shew ourselves more severe than despotism? Those kings who merit our just execration, their ministers yet more attrocious, their parliaments so jealous of their authority, their clergy so vindictive, have not put to death courageous writers who attacked their power; and we, triumphant Republicans, we invested with that prodigious strength, which universal opinion gives us, shall we do what tyrants have not done.

"What! Is it then for a pitiful fentence, purely hypothetical, that we are again going to spill blood! Are we retrieded to the fatal days of Thermidor? Are we at *Rome*, under TIBERIUS?—But that monster himself, spared COMINIUS, a Roman knight, though convicted of having composed satirical verses against him.

"Be assured, citizens, there exists not a man in *France*, in possession, of his reason, who would shew himself a Royalist. If such a fool was to appear, far from exciting the anger of wise men, he would meet only their pity and laughter. It is by ridicule and derision, and not by the scaffold, that he should be punished.—Wrapped in a royal mantle, a crown of thorns upon his head, a sceptre in his hand, I would have him led about in all public places, and exposed on a throne covered with mud, to all the ralleries and hootings of the immense crowd, who would flock to make merry at such a spectacle. If it was tho't proper to push the severity a little farther, his sceptre should be broken over his shoulders; and he should be thus made to feel the weight of Royalty. This salutary correction would have more effect than all the apparatus of torture and the old scaffolds, *which were so many islands placed in sea of human blood.*

"Be not deceived, the real Royalists are perhaps those, who pretend to be continually frightened at this phantom, and who, worthy of every punishment, are constantly demanding with the eagerness of tigers guillotines and executioners—Crushing beneath the weight of general indignation, they wish to shift it on your heads, or at least make you share it with them. Execration pursues them every where, like an importunate Fury, who scourges them without intermission, and at every stroke of her horrid whip, entangles them with her serpents. They suffer: They cannot exist in the midst of the public hatred, and would if possible drag you also, to the brink of that precipice, down which their crimes will soon plunge them. Examine the state prepared for you. So soon as this unhappy citizen shall have perished, the victim of a false but artful accusation of Royalism, they acquire strength from his punishment. They, and the four great criminals, soon to appear before you, will audaciously tell you, that they have done no more for a year past, than what you have just done yourselves. They will demand that the remains of CARRIER, be transferred to the pantheon; all the victims they have immolated, will be made to appear as so many royalists, even the virtuous PHILLIPEAUX, the unfortunate CAMILLE DES MOULINS, that la Fontaine of the revolution, and the interesting VIRGINIE RENAUD, whose blood those monsters caused to gush on the hoary head of her respectable old father. With the word royalist in their mouths their innumerable assassinations will become so many proofs of civism: In a word, if LACROIX perishes, the *Decimvirs* will triumph, they will again harness the guillotine to their car; the *imps* of ROBESPIERRE will boast of their innocence, and you will furnish an excuse to the cannibals whom you are pursuing.

13th PLUVOISE.

OF PEACE.

Peace is at this moment the object of public meditation, and the general wish. After having presented to the world the spectacle of a war carried on with so much glory and success, it will be gratifying to us, to grant repose to victory, almost weary of our successes.

Perhaps it was allowable for us, in the first delirium of liberty, to wish to sow the seeds of it over the whole earth. This enthusasm was the presage of so many miricles: but it is glorious to see a people, whose astonishing successes might without doubt inspire bold thoughts, restrain their courage, and hearken only to the voice of wisdom and justice.

It was in the nature of things, that we could not overthrow our tyrants, without arming against us the interests and the passions of the courts of *Europe*. The experience of the war, which we have maintained against all our neighbours, has softened their passions and modified their interests. *Europe*, now holds out the *olive branch*: Let us place it in the midst of the *laurels* which we have gathered. Kings themselves are not ignorant how to make peace with republicans, and republicans can understand the propositions of kings, when they are just, rational and glorious. Far from us be the thought of carrying every where fire and flame, as if liberty could not thrive, but among *bloody cinders*. If it is permitted to us to pray that liberty may extend her reign far and wide; we should be madmen, to precede her with carnage and death.

Powers of Europe! You have nothing more to fear from us, but our great example!—But alas! How little, hitherto, have you had occasion to dread that! How much tighter has the frightful spectacle of the intestine troubles which have agitated us, drawn the chains of nations! The diverse factions which have succeeded each other amongst us, in covering our country with blood and crimes, have rendered us an object of horror to the people of other countries: They have believed that liberty was *a man-eating monster*; they have rallied around the thrones, and we have only presented to their eyes the dazzling blaze of war-like atchievements, instead of the mild and attractive splendor of domestic felicity.

It is thus that the example which we should have given to the world, is changed into a *hideous scandal*, which has put back, very far, perhaps, the liberty of nations! But since we fear not to own these truths, the moment is then come, when *France* will shew to *Europe*, a spectacle—worthy of herself! The moment is come, when we will no longer give as a pledge of our promise and of our faith, metaphysical abstractions, and great words void of sense, but a moral character, pure and solid, and a government wisely constituted! Sovereign, Who can say that new factions will not be formed; who can say that the Jacobins will not again spring from their ashes? Perhaps there is even now forming in secret, other HEBERTS, another CHAUMETTES among us; the blood of ROBESPIERRE is fertile, and the race of the *Decemvirs*, will be shortly extinguished forever.

France, I call to witness thy wounds and thy blood, shed in such profusion; I call to witness those deep and devouring wounds of which the fears will long remain the seals of thy wisdom, the dread of conspirators.

In defiance of intrigues and intriguers, the Convention will continue until she has raised and established the columns of the republican edifice. Instructed by the enormous abuses which have arisen from the unlimited power that the nation has consigned to her; instructed with the miseries which the factious who oppressed her, have made her occasion, she will take care not to separate, before she has built dykes to retract and arrest the power of those who shall succeed her; she will take care how the nation is delivered up to the mercy of another assembly equally indeterminate in its power, and the safety of the liberty of *France* exposed to the storms of an indefinite and wavering legislation, full of new dangers and tormented by new passions. She will *chain down* the revolution under the shelter of a durable constitution, which intrigue may attempt to destroy, but can never overturn!

O you, who would dissolve the Convention, who undermine its existence by preposterous insinuations, either you are traitors, or you know not what you wish! what a never ending anarchy would follow the dissolution of that assembly! What! another revolutionary legislature? That is to say, delivered over, abandoned to all the caprice of factions, to all the vicissitudes of the various passions, placed perhaps in its turn, in the circle of *Papillon*, by an impetuous and powerful party, and forced to search for its duty, which would be no where prescribed, in the will of the strongest.—*Pitt* would certainly be right, to say we never should have a government, if the Convention separates before having marked out the constitutional limits within which, the next legislature, sheltered from the blast of factions, and the *furges* of *brigandage** and immorality, shall confine itself.

But it is to you, that we appeal, renowned *Englishmen*†, whose vigorous and republican eloquence has resounded amongst us, and which seems to proceed, not from the parliament of England, but from the tribune of the French Senate; say to your fellow-citizens, deluded by a subtile ministry, that *France has* a government, that she has instructed herself in the school of misfortune, and that she is worthy of vanquishing by her generosity and greatness of soul, those whom she has already conquered by her arms.

Country of the *Hampdens* and the *Sydneys*, be worthy of possessing in thy bosom the tombs of those great men! Contemplate the destinies of the world, and see how low thou art about to be degraded. Hast thou risen above the level of the ocean only to be the quicksands of humanity? Better had it been for the universe, if nature had condemned thee to be only the rock of *sharks* and other *monsters of the deep!* Thy narrow policy thus the cry against freemen cause to echo through the isles! When all *Europe* fraternizes with us, thou alone wouldst mar this touching concert of manity! Thou alone wouldst yet shed torrents of human blood! Thou alone would detach thyself from that grand chain which is going to unite all nations!—*Et pesta into devinst or be Brittons.*

* *Robbers cavorge but a faint idea of the word.*

† *Mr. FOX is here unquestionably intended.*

THE HOSTAGES.

Prince PHILIP, the IIIdd son of the Prince of *Hesse Homburg*, and the Prince *Weid*, were both taken prisoners at *Sluys*, in *Dutch Flanders*.—They were conveyed to *Paris*, and are confined in the palace of the *Luxemburg*, where they are to remain as hostages for the French General BOURNONVILLE, and the three National Deputies, whom DUMOURIER formerly delivered up to the Austrians.

For the GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

THE General Court of this State have directed the people to give in their votes on the necessity of choosing a Convention at this time, to alter the State Constitution—this has been done in conformity to a clause in the constitution itself, which provides, that at the end of 15 years the people shall be called upon to decide whether amendments are necessary.—It is thereafonable to expect that we can have a Constitution which every man is perfectly pleased with—indeed there never was & never will be such an one—but it has been often said, both at home and abroad, that our form of government is equal to any that ever has been devised, and I have never heard any complaint that it does not answer the important purposes for which it was made.—I think therefore we had better be easy while we are well—for if we should call a Convention, and spend one hundred thousand dollars in the business, it is probable we should sit down at last without making any alteration, or we should make such as would do more hurt than good.

The only suggestion I have heard in favor of a Convention at this time is, that if we don't improve the present opportunity, we can make no amendments afterwards—but there is no truth in this—we all know that it is a right inherent in the people to make and alter their forms of government when and how they please; and every state in the union has exercised this right—and if amendments shall be found necessary seven years hence, a Convention may be called then as regularly as now.

As old Mr.

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of *John Stallard*, the beautiful chestnut colored horse

Young Ranger,

15 hands one inch high, 5 years old and June, is equal for beauty, activity and strength, to any horse in this part of the Commonwealth.—Young Ranger was sired by the famous horse SELIM, his grandsire an imported English horse, in Maryland, his dam a noted half blooded mare, bred in this county. Any person desirous of further recommendation, may see any of his colts, in this town, and Wilkinson, in 3 or 4 weeks from this date; and the subscriber flatters himself, that any will be amply recompensed for their trouble, by viewing his colts, and will warm the attention of all who are not fully satisfied. Terms, two dollars the single leap, three dollars and an half the season, and six dollars to ensure a foal.—Payment made to the subscriber, and constant attendance given, by the public's humble servant.

EPHRAIM PENDLETON.

N. B. By request, the above horse will be at Mr. Dunbar's Tavern, in Belchertown, on the 27th and 28th of May, the 12th and 13th of June, and the 11th and 12th days of July next.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

HERE! SEE THE

Roe-Buck!

THIS horse can boast of more illustrious descent, than many of his brethren, whose pedigrees fill the papers.—His sire was Bagot, his grand sire, on his dam's side, was Roe Buck, from whom he takes his name.—He was bred in Maryland, is of a bright bay color, carriage and appearance majestick, nearly 16 hands high, and every way proportioned for strength and beauty.—He will be kept by the subscriber for covering, near Messrs. *Hersket's* and *Butler's* Tavern, in Partridgefield, County of Berkshire, at the moderate price of 5/. the single leap, and 5 dollars the season.

SIMEON GENNINGS.

April 22, 1795.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

IMPORTANT and OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16.

Extract of two letters from Mr. Samuel Bayard, agent of the United States at London, to the Secretary of State, viz.

December 15, 1794.

"Our Consul Mr. Junkhon, has acted as agent in several cases, all of which except two, have been brought to a decision; but in none of them he informs me, has any important or leading point been settled." "From all I have seen or heard however, thus far, I am happy to say that there appears to be a sincere disposition in the constituted authorities here, to do us full and impartial justice."

February 2, 1795.

I shall "in all cases when documents and proofs are wanting, to state the defects immediately to you and (when opportunities offer) write also to the owners and claimants"; but as some time must elapse, before I can have ascertained the proofs that must be forwarded, in addition to those already in my possession, in all the cases under my charge, I think it expedient to send you a statement of the evidence that in general is requisite for the prosecution of a claim or appeal, that the merchants of the United States, who have forwarded their papers may be informed in what respect their proofs are defective, and those who have not may with ease delay, at once, send complete sets of papers for the prosecution of their suits.

The proofs generally necessary for this purpose, are:

1. Evidence of the claimants or appellants being citizens of the United States at the time of the capture of their vessels or property.

2. Proof of the vessel and cargo, or part and what part being their property.

In order to which it is in most cases necessary to forward

1. The protests made by the master, officers and men belonging to the vessel.

2. Copies of the ship's papers on board at the capture.

3. Copies of letters, invoices, bills of lading, &c relating to the property claimed.

4. Certificates of respectable merchants of the value of the articles on board at the time of the capture.

5. Statements of the loss sustained, the expenses incurred and the costs of suits that may have been paid.

6. The policies of insurance, or when they cannot be had, copies of them.

These should all be provided on the oath or affirmation of disinterested persons, where that can be done, and where it cannot, by that of the party concerned, before some magistrate or notary public, and proof of the office and qualification of such magistrate or notary public should be made under the hand and seal of a British consul, clerk or prothonotary of a county or supreme court of a state, of a district or circuit court of the United States, or under the great seal of a state.

In cases of appeals, authenticated copies of the proceedings in the Vice Admiralty Courts—together with the matters of evidence above described, should be procured and forwarded as soon as possible.

Wherever there has been a condemnation in the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, without a claim having been regularly interposed—then both a claim for the property condemned, and an appeal from the sentence complained of must be entered here.

The foregoing are truly extracted from the originals,

GEO. TAYLOR, junr.
Chief Clerk, Dep. of State.

The "*National Assembly of Holland*" held its first session January 27. They have decreed, that, until further orders, all commanders of vessels act on the defensive; and have sent a cartel to England to demand the Dutch vessels detained there.

Letters from Bermuda, dated April 3, say, "I enter myself the system of condemnation is at an end, owing to an arrival from London about a week ago, by which the Admiralty Judge has received public dispatches, which it is said, confirm his conscience.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Accounts from Kentucky state that a war has commenced between the Creeks and Chickasaws, in which the Creeks are the aggressors. The Creeks is said to be attachment of the Chickasaws to the United States.

The militia in the county of Knox, on the frontier, are ordered, at a general muster March 20th, to 100 effective men.

APRIL 23

The Ship Ohio, Capt. Kemp, arrived at Hook yesterday afternoon from London: A passenger who came up from the Ohio in a pilot boat last evening, kindly favored us with London Papers to the 17th February, from which we have copied the following articles:

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 25.

Arrived last evening the Danish ship Enighiher, from Brest, which place she left several days since. She brings an account that six sail of the line of the French fleet, have been lost during their last cruize, owing to the severe gales of wind which they encountered, and the bad management of their ships added to the inexperience of their seamen. One of the ships (a two decker) is said to have been run down, by a first rate, and instantly sunk, with all her crew on board.

LONDON, February 27.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, messenger, arrived from the army. Head Quarters remained at Osnaburgh. It was reported an action had taken place between the Prussians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

Yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilberforce moved, "That at a time to be limited, the Slave Trade shall be entirely discontinued." There was a lengthy and animated debate, when on dividing the house there appeared

For the Motion,	61
Against it	78
Majority	17

If we are to credit the latest intelligence from France, and that which seems most to be depended on, it leads us to believe that the greatest exertions are making in several parts of France, and particularly in Cherbourg, for an expedition against this country early in the Spring. It is supposed that should it ever take place, it would assemble in the port of Holland, and make a descent on the Eastern Coasts of this kingdom.

Above one hundred and fifty thousand Austrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will speedily be reinforced with Fifty thousand more, and the whole to be completed by May to the amount of Three Hundred Thousand.

Every exertion is making in the navy that the strength and exertions of this country can possibly produce; so that there is every well grounded prospect before us of obtaining, in time, that Peace which superior power can best render permanent and honourable.

PROVIDENCE April 18.

By Capt. WHITTLE, who arrived here on Thursday evening in 7 days from Charlestown, we learn, that on the evening of the 9th instant, off Charlestown bar an action took place between the French privateer brig Gen. Polski, mounting 16 six pounders, and the Bermudian privateer ship Sir Charles Grey, mounting 18 twelve and 2 six pounders. The brig had a valuable prize ship in tow from Jamaica for London laden with 400 hogsheads of sugar, 100 hogsheads of rum, and a quantity of cotton.—After a severe engagement, the republicans beat off the ship notwithstanding her superiority in number of guns and weight of metal, and got the prize into Charlestown; the latter however lost her mast on the bar. The brig had manned nine Prizes previous to this action, and was preparing to sail immediately in quest of the Bermudian.

BOSTON, April 22.

FRENCH FLEET in WEST-INDIES.

Reliance cannot always be placed on reports from the West-Indies. The sailing of a squadron from one island to another, is frequently misstated into European fleets arriving to the assistance of the one party or the other. The report of the day is, That a French fleet of six ships of the line, and five frigates, with troops, had arrived at Guadaloupe from France. This intelligence is brought by Capt. BACON, from Martinico, who was there informed of it, by the searcher of the port, and confirmed to him afterwards by a schooner from Antigua. Time must soon contradict or confirm the intelligence—one circumstance we can mention, that it has been pretty clearly ascertained, that a squadron of the Brest fleet, which failed in January last, was destined to the West-Indies.

On Monday there were four arrivals, at Gloucester, from Martinico, St. Thomas's, Port au-Prince, and Guadaloupe—the latter in 20 days, but bring not a word of the arrival of a French fleet.

NORTHAMPTON, April 20.

Yesterday the Supreme Judicial Court, of this Commonwealth, open in this town and proceeded to business.

Some of the London papers report the Empress of Russia to be dead, by others the report appears to be premature.

Mr. *Tarrant*, is at length chose in the room of Mr. DEXTER, to represent the Second Middle District of this State in the Congress of the United States.

The salary which the British parliament allows to the first magistrate of that kingdom, (called the king) exceeds twelve thousand dollars a day!—Happy people! modest king! to support himself and a numerous family on his small pittance of only $ 1-4 dollars a minute!—and to this the people may add the glory of being ruled by a *king*.—When we look to other countries, how unhappy must they be.—For instance, in America—This country allows its president for a year's salary, the enormous sum of 2 days pay of a British king! and this is to a president—how insignificant the name sounds—almost as disgusting to a delicate ear as a national convention!

THOMAS & ANDREWS,
FAUST'S STATUE, No. 45, *Newbury Street*, BOSTON,
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THE MASSACHUSETTS JUSTICE: Being a collection of the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the Power and Duty of JUSTICES of the PEACE. Alphabetically arranged in Two Parts.

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By SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq.
Compiler of the Town Officer, Probate Auxiliary, and American Clerk's Magazine.

☞ The above valuable Work, although particularly calculated for this State, will be found useful in the neighbouring States, where many of the laws are very similar, and where most of the forms would answer with little variation. It will be also found a very valuable Companion to all Men in Business, and others to whom some knowledge of the Laws is necessary.

Also, in a large 8vo. volume, Price Two Dollars,
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THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.
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☞ A few of the MAPS may be had separate, price 3s.

The subscribers, being a committee appointed by the town of Northampton, to build bridges on the new County Road, lately laid out from Northampton to Westhampton, and to put said Road into a state for travelling:

Give public notice, that they will attend on the business of contracting with any person, or persons who may undertake to build said bridges and make said road; or any part thereof, as shall be most convenient, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the morning—at the east end of said new road, at Dock. Hunts Pasture.

EBENEZER LANE,
SOLO. STODDARD, } Committee.
BENJA. A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

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, Verdigrease, 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.

Notice.

THE Partnership of *Tappan & Fowle*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent—the subscribers request all persons indebted to said partnership, to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN TAPPAN,
NATHANIEL FOWLE.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Nathan Storrs,
Clock and Watch Maker.

HAS just received from New-York, a few warranted Watches, Gult Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. together with those he had on hand before, make a very handsome assortment—

ALSO,

Clocks of almost every kind, with or without Cases, any or all of which, he wishes to dispose of, at as reasonable a lay, as can be purchased in the State.

Wanted to purchase, 100lbs. of old Brass, for which the highest price will be given in Cash.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Lost on the 29th of March last, one check'd linen Shirt, and one pair mixed woolen Stockings,—Whoever has found the same, and will leave them with the *PRINTER* hereof, shall be generously rewarded.

April 29, 1795.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on the 23 I inst. a light sorrel MARE, three years old this grass, a white stripe in her face, one hind foot white, natural trotter,—Also, a bridle, saddle, and a mixed colored homspun surtout, and a coat lined with green baize, which was nailed upon said saddle.—Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, (if stolen) shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN PATRICK.

Goshen, April 25, 1795.

Taken up in Northampton meadow, two *sorrel* COLTS, two years old this spring, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SUPPLY CLAPP.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active LAD, about 15 years of age—Enquire of MEDAD LYMAN.

Easthampton, March. 31 1795.

THE WELL KNOWN

Gorden Horse,

IS kept at the stable of the subscriber.—He will cover at 2 dollars the leap, and at 20/. the season.

ALSO, THE

Young Lark,

SIRED by the Old Lark.—He will cover at 1 dollar the leap, and at 2 dollars the season.

JOSHUA MAXWELL.

N. B. Excellent pasturing for mares.

Chesterfield, April 28, 1795.

{Advertisements omitted will be in our next.}