ment. I am content to believe, that many of those very men laudably distinguished between a defiance of the law and a constitutional mode of repeal. What then? How could this manner of thinking and this manner of acting destroy the expectations of the insurgents, drawn from the antecedent conduct of the societies? How do they exculpate the *societies* from the charge of "disseminating suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the whole government," without regard to consequences?—How do they prove that the tendency of the societies is not to create a revolution? How, that they will not be employed, as instruments of party? How, that they may not be guided by foreign influence? How, that by their combinations they will not usurp the direction of the people? or in short, they will not generate all the evils, stated in the foregoing papers? The utmost, which can be deduced from the march of the democratic members is that the societies are composed of various descriptions of men, among whom are some, not applied of the lengths to which they may be carried, and are allured by the reward of being classed as a patron of liberty.

One of the societies has considered it, as a phenomenon, that in the United States, France and Great-Britain, Democratic Societies have been denounced in the same year. As the comparison between the United States and France will be most conclusive, I shall pass by Great-Britain and ask, whether this declaration is not a clear acknowlegement, the Jacobins and Democratic Societies strongly resemble each other? And will any man, who admires the French Revolution, behold with indifference those societies in our own bosom, which threatened with a mortal sting the liberties of France? Let us not be insulted by the subterfuge, that they submit themselves to public opinion; when they pursue every artifice to forestal that opinion, and are credited in their misrepresentations: while the vindications of government will be disbelieved, until the knowledge and feelings of the people shall vouch for them.

That nothing may be unessayed, to cajole the people into an apprehension for the liberty of the press, it has been gravely insisted, that the abolition of Democratic societies would preclude anonymous publications. Without running through all the topics of distinction between the two cases, let us select for a short comparison a libel on a private character by a resolution of the societies, and a similar libel by the anonymous publication of an individual. In the latter, the individual stands alone:—in the former, the societies are immediately arrayed, and intrigues are pushed to procure the public mind. In the latter the connexion of an individual have their own character at stake, if they abet him in a gross and unfounded calumny: in the former, so much will be plausibly urged against punishing the mistakes of those, who guard the public weal, that the heinousness of the offence will be diminished in the estimation of those very persons, who wish to do what is right. In the latter, one individual opposes another: in the former the injured individual encounters a power full body. In the latter, the character of the slanderer may be ascertained: and if he has violated the laws of hospitality, or friendship, or any endearing tie, these aggravated circumstances will be fixed; in the former he is concealed. With such a security on the side of anonymous publications, innocence may hope for satisfaction: and, if to morrow the societies were to be dissolved, the members of them might, as individuals, fill columns of the newspapers, without subscribing their names; fearless of any precedent, which should be derived from the suppression of usurping societies to the extinction of the rights of individuals.

If now it be asked, what is expected from these letters; the answer is to prevail upon you, my fellow citizens to reflect on your situation: and to imitate your ally, the French nation, by quenching what has been a firebrand to them, and may be a firebrand to us. Heaven has intrusted to your disposal, the happiest country upon earth. Curse it not, by wilfully nourishing the seeds of its destruction. The same blow, which shall assassinate the constitution, will annihilate the union, and entail upon us for ages the miseries of civil war. If the arguments offered do not accord with the true genius of republicanism, let them be discarded. But it will be singular indeed, if doctrines, which confront an usurpation on the rights of equality, should be found unfriendly to the republican theory. Let me beseech you to examine this discussion with coolness and temper, and to refute what you do not approve. I solicit no other condition, than candour and fair debate.

GERMANICUS.

Official account of the late French Naval Expedition.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

24th FLUVIOSE, (12th FEB.)

MARECHAL, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety made the following report:

CITIZENS,

Motives of a superior interest had determined your committee of Public Safety to order the departure of your naval armament of the ocean.—This fleet left Brest the 10th of Nivose last, (30th Dec.) and returned again the 14th of the present month, (2d Feb.) after a cruise of 34 days. This cruise has been marked by successes and misfortunes.

On one hand we have reduced to inability, and kept inactive in their ports, that grand fleet of Admiral Howe, upon which the coalition had founded so many and such chimerical hopes. We have also checked the departure of all the squadrons destined by the admiralty of London, to convoy the troops and provisions, which they intended sending to the continent of Europe, and to the islands: We have also continued to place under contribution the commerce of our enemies, by taking numerous prizes during the whole cruise; our ships of the line, frigates and corvets have captured 70 sail of vessels, containing from twelve to fifteen hundred prisoners: In fact, we have done more. France by displaying upon the ocean a naval armament of thirty four ships of the line, in the depth of winter, and after the events of the last summer, has proved that she is always able to balance the maritime power of England; that her resources in this point are equally inexhaustible as those which she displays with so much ease in the raising and support of her invincible land forces, and that ere long those British pride must be humbled before the tri-coloured flag, as it has been long force confounded before that standard which Bill leads to new victories the brave children of Liberty.

On the other hand, as I announced to you, our fleet has experienced misfortunes. Letters from our colleagues at Brest, and from the commander of the fleet, informs us, that on the night of the 10th and 11th of this month, three ships of the line (whole crews, together with such articles as could be easily transported, have been saved) sunk at sea; these ships are the Scipio, the Superb,* and the Ninth of Thermidor, they were old and unfit for a second campaign, without being totally refitted. The loss will be very easily repaired: The numerous ships we now have upon the stocks in all our ports will soon make us forget the loss of three more hulls, that were unable to resist the terrible weather which prevailed during the whole cruise, and which have participated the very extraordinary winter experienced throughout Europe.

Three other ships of the fleet have met with considerable damages, they are le Temeraire, which was obliged to go into Port Malo; le Trouguex which put into the Isle de Groix, near l'Orient; and le Neptune, run aground upon the mud in the bay of Pertos. The damages experienced by these ships will be easily repaired; the two first are already in safety; the third is at this moment furnished with every assistance which can enable us to hope for her immediate relief. Our loss is they reduced to three old and worn out ships which might have resisted the effect of common weather, but which suddenly afflicted by a tempest that continued nearly the whole cruise, have yielded to the united influence of the wind and waves.

This cruise, however, in addition to the military and political objects it has secured, has afforded our seamen such a course of naval instruction as the united lessons of the most sublime theory, or the most ingenious manœuvres could not have furnished. The Admiral writes us, that "*if the Republic has left a few ships, it has on the other hand acquired a great number of seamen, for never was a cruise better calculated to instruct the officers, or to form the seamen to the requisite marine duty.*" This truth will be felt by every seamen, and indeed by every mind accustomed to reflect; it now remains for you, citizens, to adopt a measure worthy of yourselves, worthy the nation you represent: The following is the plan of the decree I am charged to lay before you.

The National Convention decrees.

"That the Committee of Public Safety is charged to repair immediately the losses experienced by the naval armament, and to afford it every degree of increase and splendour, worthy the power of the nation."

"*This decree is adopted.*"

It is my duty, Citizens, to add, that independent of the prizes taken by the *fleet of the Ocean*, there have been many other captures, as well by the divisions of frigates, detached into the *Mediterranean*, as by other divisions cruizing in the channel and on the ocean. I now lay before the Convention, the general state of these prizes collectively; commencing the date from the 11th of *Nivose* last, (Dec. 31st) it amounts this day, to 128 prizes, 109 of which have arrived safely in our ports, and 19 have been burnt or sunk. Almost all these prizes, are loaded with merchandize and provisions, several with naval stores. One is a British ship of war, the frigate *Daphne*† of 30 guns, arrived at *L'Orient*.

† *The* Daphne, *is only a 20 gun ship.*

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER——No. 4.

IT has been objected to the proposed reform, that if the circuit Courts are to have a final jurisdiction in causes of *f.* 50 consequence, it may happen that the Judges in one district may give judgment in one way, and in another district in a different manner; and of course the laws become uncertain. This is merely imaginary, and cannot happen any more than it now does, in causes where the courts of Common Pleas and of General Sessions of the Peace have final jurisdiction. It is to be presumed, that in every district the same evidence to an enlightened Jury would prove the existence of the same facts: and there can be no doubt but that the verdicts would be uniform. Should the Judges in one district determine a law question in a wrong manner, a writ of error would be brought in the Supreme Judicial Court to reverse it, and rectify the mistake. If under the present system, a Court of Common Pleas in a cause appealed from a Justice of the Peace, determines on a question of law, say as to the admission of evidence, and either party are of opinion that the Court are in an error, by filing a bill of exceptions in the case, the whole matter may be spread out on the record, and a writ of error will enable the Supreme Judicial Court to examine and determine whether the judgment of the Court of Pleas was right or not.

This brings us to show some of the advantages expected to result from this reform.

Under the old system the Court does not set in any county oftener than four times in the year—and of course, the Justices of the Common Pleas do not spend more than four, five, or six weeks in any county in attending on the Courts—not being acquainted with the law, no law questions of any consequence are argued before them: knowing their jurisdiction is not final, except in causes appealed from a Justice of the Peace, they are at no pains to examine law books, or attend to law authorities. But under the proposed plan, as the fees would command the attention of men of law talents, such undoubtedly would be appointed Justices of the circuit Courts. From riding the circuit in their respective districts, and attending nearly twenty weeks in the year in some of them, and in none perhaps less than fifteen; from their almost constant employment, they would be continually increasing in experience and knowledge of Judicial concerns. Knowing that they had a final jurisdiction in causes of considerable amount, they, in their leisure hours, at home, would be improving their stock of knowledge, by a constant recurrence to the authorities in the books; and being also sensible that the community had a right to expect from them, services proportionate to their fees of office, they would find that unless they did render themselves respectable by their decisions, they would soon fall into contempt. Finding also that when they should make erroneous determinations, their judgments would be reversed in the Supreme Judicial Court, they would be equally industrious as the Judges of that court are to become acquainted with the law; consequence would soon become equally respectable. From which respectability would result this advantage, that the circuit Courts of Common Pleas would operate as a check on the Supreme Judicial Court. From the virtue, integrity and ability of those who have hitherto been placed on the bench of that Court, we have had nothing to fear; we live in an age adorned with men of virtuous characters, but the time may come when men may be placed on that bench, not in virtue of their *candour, patience*, and *mildness* of temper, qualities which *now so eminently* adorn *all* the Judges of that venerable Court: the time may come when men may be placed there not in virtue of their profound talents as Judges of law, but from having been necessary on certain occasions, or from having had a friend at Cæsar's elbow; and should the period ever arrive, when wise and improper men shall be exalted to that sacred station, without any intermediate jurisdiction between them and the Court of a single Justice of the peace, which might operate as a check upon them, posterity might have occasion to lament an arrangement, which has heretofore proposed to throw all the judicial power of the Commonwealth into the hands of the Supreme Judicial Court alone.

Another advantage would result from this plan, that it would greatly shorten the period of a law suit. Under the present system you are from six months to two years in the Common Pleas; and in the Supreme Judicial Court, with appeals and reviews, from two to five years, before the cause is finally ended: a cause of no small magnitude is the duration of a law suit; and as early as Shakespear's time, the "law's delay" was reckoned among those "evils which patient "merit of the unworthy suffers."

Should the proposed reform take effect, and no man hereafter be placed as a Judge on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, until he had rendered himself eminent on the bench of the circuit Court of Common Pleas, it might operate as a security, that that sacred seat should never become the resting place of haughty poverty, or starving ambition.

Another advantage may result from this arrangement, that in a few years the number of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court may be reduced from five to three. In the extreme parts of the Commonwealth it often happens that three only do attend, and we hear of no difficulty arising from the smallness of the number, except that it is by them proposed in very important judicial trials, on a law question, to continue for advisement, that the opinion of the whole court may be had, which continuances would not take place were there only three Judges on that bench. If any should object against the smallness of the number, it might be provided that one judge of the circuit Court of Common Pleas, in each county, attend as Judge with the Supreme Judicial Court, as the Judges of the District Court now do with the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the several circuits.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Russian General, Fersen, to the King of Poland, together with his Majesty's answer.

"SIR,

"*This almost total destruction of a corps situated at Zamock the capture of a great number of officers and soldiers, of Generals, and in fine of him who commanded all the rest, the chief of the revolution of 1794, this were the successes of the 10th of October. Persuaded that your Majesty and the Republic of Poland, are now restored to their primitive rights, I have to content myself to the Legitimate Power, to demand the liberty of all the Russian Generals, officers, soldiers and domestics, as well as those of the diplomatic corps, and women, detained against all rights of nations. My desire is, that they may be brought to the army under my command. Their speedy return cannot but add to the inclination I entertained of doing every part, every thing permitted me, or that depends upon me. It is in the hope that efforts, constantly useless, are about to bring back a durable and salutary calm in Poland, and that I may be able, during the cruise of the present year, to prefent my respects to your Majesty, that I beseech your Majesty to accept of my previous homage, and the sentiments with which I am &c.*

THE ANSWER.

"SIR,

"*However painful we find the defeat of a part of the Polish army on the 10th of October, especially on the account of a man valuable in all respects, and whose merit is has been to have laid the foundation in the first fruits of the independence of his country, yet it cannot sharpen the sentiments of those, who solemnly vowed either to die, or to conquer for liberty.*

"*You, who know how much such calamitous success need not consider Sir, if the method you propose to us, to liberate the Russian prisoners, and hostages, who serve as pledges for the Poles, seized by the Russians, does not meet with our concurrence. If you would endeavour to exchange your prisoners for our own, I would then attempt to gratify your wishes.*

(Signed) "*STANISLAUS.*"

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received, and for sale, White Lead, Spanish Brown and White, Red Lead, Linseed Oil, West India Rum, Crockery, Raisins, 8d and 10d Nails.—he has a very fashionable assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Fustians, Jeans, Nankeens, Rock Salt, Clover Seed, &c. &c.—Also, a quantity of RYE.

Southampton, May 6, 1795.

Strayed away from the

subscriber, last fall, three SHEEP, marked with a swallow tail in the off ear, and a slit in the under side of the near ear, all ewes. Whoever will give information of the same, shall be well rewarded, by

PRINTICE REED.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Capt. M'Intire just arrived from St. Martins informs that intelligence which he believed authentic had been received there of the arrival of between 5 and 6000 English troops at Martinique—the number of shipping he did not learn—That the French had made a descent on Tortola, and 3 English frigates had been dispatched to its relief—That the English had demanded the surrender of St. Eustatia, but had received for answer, that it would not be surrendered without orders from Holland, and if the English attacked it, it would be defended to the last.

Neutral states always suffer in time of war. The United Provinces of Holland have always been insulted, more or less, in the wars between the English and the French. But the Dutch chose to brook such insults, and put up with many losses in their trade, rather than incur the calamitous evils of war.

The Danes and Swedes have pursued the same policy, during the present war.—They preferred an attempt to obtain such indemnification as they could by remonstrance and negociation, to rushing, like lions, into blood and carnage for satisfaction.

BOSTON, April 29.

FROM LISBON, Feb. 21, 1795.

"*The French by the capture of Amsterdam, have added 15 sail of the line to their navy; and men have already gone from France, to man them. This you may rely on, as my brother has just arrived here from Brest, and brings the information.*"

By a gentleman from Shelburne, we are informed of the arrival there of the letters by the March Mail from Halifax:—We do not learn any thing material by the mail. Report is that a body of British troops had been blocked up by the French in Holland, and that the French had surrounded and taken them.

FROM THE *WEST INDIES.*

By Capt Waring arrived here since our last, in 15 days from St. Thomas's, viz. Salem, we learn, That the English flag was hoisted at St. Eustatia, the latter end of March; and that numbers of women and children had arrived at St. Thomas's from St. Martins and St. Eustatia:

He also informs, of the arrival at St. Pierre, Martinico, of an English fleet of seventy sail of the line, and frigates, with upwards of fifty transports and victuallers, supposed to belong to the squadron which Lord Howe convoyed to sea in February last. The number of troops landed, was not known, as the Gibralter ships did not come down with the fleet from Barbadoes.

Capt. Howard, arrived at Newbury port from St. Lucia, informs, that the French were in possession of all that island, except Morne Fortunate, and Pigeon Island; that Carenage had been once attacked, but the French retreated to town.—The English have offered Mercy to all the blacks who would take up arms against the French. The French force there is said to be 3000; the English 600.

April 30

From the Salem Paper of Tuesday.

On Sunday last arrived at Marblehead, Captain Laskey, in a schooner, in 36 days from Bilboa. By this arrival, we have received the following Important Communication:

Messrs. Maurice and John Roberts, Cadiz.

Gibralter, Feb. 17, 1795.

Gentlemen—the present serves purely to tell you, that by letters received this morning from Tangiers, we have information, which we can depend on, that the Moorish citizens which you have heard had failed from Tangiers, have actually orders to detain all American vessels, as also, those of all other nations which have not a consul or Representative at Barbary.

Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) Robert Anderson & Co.

When this vessel sailed, all was quiet at Bilboa, and they were under no apprehensions from the further inroads of the French, with whom it was reported there, the Spanish Court were about making a peace on condition of their giving the French 20 sail of the line, and victualling them during the continuance of the war.—This is undersood as only one of the conditions. That petitions for peace to the government were handed in from all parts in Spain.

NORTHAMPTON, May 6.

GOOD NEWS!!

A London paper, of the 19th of February, mentions that the Empress of Russia is dead. This modern Bellona has ruled the Russian Empire with a rod of iron, and been the scourge of neighbouring nations, thirty three years; having ascended the throne, upon the deposition and death of her husband, Peter III. in the year 1762. She has left but one child, Paul Petrowitz, Great Duke of Russia, born in 1754, who is said to be a very different character from that of his tygress mother. His accession to the throne, will probably be followed by important changes in the administration of that despotick Government: And we cannot but hope it may be a prelude to the revivication and establishment of Liberty in Poland.

Captain Dikins arrived at Newbury Port, from Brest, says that harbor contains 2000 prizes, and 40,000 British seamen.

Mr. BUTLER,

* * A Report having circulated in this town, for some time past, that SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq. our Representative for several years past, had determined to serve us no more in that capacity; with what views such report has been circulated, I am not able to say; but as I am well satisfied with his past services, and am persuaded that none among us are more capable to serve the town, I have taken some pains to satisfy myself whether there be any probability of his refusing further to serve us, and I am clearly of opinion that he will be willing to serve us the year ensuing, if chosen.

An Elector.

Michael & Thos. Bull & Co.

No. 23. Burling-Slip, New-York.

TRANSACT commission business; all orders directed to them or to *Michl and Thos. Bull* at Hartford, Connecticut, either for the purchase of goods in New-York, or the sale of American produce will be duly executed.—They are advantageously situated for selling Pot and Pearl Ashes, and salted provisions at the highest price.—Cash will be advanced if required, on those articles, by *M. and T. Bull*, at Hartford; who are constantly supplied with West India GOODS by quantity, and European and India Goods by wholesale and retail—as they value themselves on selling for ready pay, and small profits, they presume their prices will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

New-York, 18th April, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state and town tax, for the year 1790, and also, in a town and county, school, state, minister and town tax, for the year 1793, and the sums hereafter mentioned, yet remains due, (viz.)

	f.	d.
Benjamin Lyndy, Esq. heirs,	15	3 3
Jonathan Mason, jun. Esq.	7	11 1
Paul Mascarenne's heirs,	13	7 2
Joseph Sprague,	1	0 0
David Patrick,	7	3 3
Nathan Dickinson, jun.	11	1 2
Simeon White,	6	5 0
Benjamin Green,	4	8 2
John Jones, Esq.	3	8 2
Thomas Brattle,	13	0 0
Simeon White Perry, and Co.	7	11 3
Thomas Hathaway,	2	1 3
Nathan Pettengill,	3	5 3
David Worthington,	1	3 0
Benjamin Thomson,	4	0 0
Andrew Oliver,	3	0 0
Capt. James Hendrick,	0	3 2
James Lemmon,	0	5 0
William Scott's heirs,	0	5 0
John Johnson,	2	9 0
Samuel Elliot,	2	9 0
Zeloma Wilson,	1	1 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of June next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, in said Belchertown, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

NOBEL BAGGS, Collector for 1790 and 1793.

Belchertown, April 3, 1795.

✝ Take Notice,

ALL persons indebted to *Daniel Burt*, jun. of Hawley, are requested to make payment before the 21st inst.—Those who do not attend to this call, may expect to have their accounts lodged into the hands of an attorney to collect, without further notice.

DANIEL BURT, jun.

Hawley, May 6 1795.

Pompey,

IS removed from Worthington, to Easthampton.—He stands for course in the stable of *Joseph Clap*,—said horse is 15 hands high, duly made for strength and speed.—He will cover at 6*s.* the leap, and 12*s.* the season,—constant attendance given, by the publick's humble servant.

THADDEUS CLAP.

May 6, 1795.

✝ For Sale,

A CONVENIENT dwelling house, with one acre of land, set over with appletrees, a barn and well of water, situated within 100 rods of the meeting house; an advantageous situation for a tradesman—there are some other lands may be had with the above to accommodate the purchaser.—For particular enquire of *Sylvester Woodbridge*, or *Seth Hannum* on the premises.

Southampton, May 1, 1795.

Run away from the subscriber, the 19th inst. an indented Boy, by the name of *Sylvanus Taylor*, 19 years of age, about 5 feet and 6 inches high, had on when he went away, a mixed colored coat, a blue broadcloth waistcoat, light colored overalls, spotted silk handkerchief, and a felt hat.—Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have one cent reward.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him.

JONATHAN BALLARD.

Sunderland, April 23, 1795.

Run away from the subscriber, the 19th inst. one *Luther Taylor*, an indented Boy, 18 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, had on when he went away, a drab colored coat and waistcoat, London brown overalls, white Holland shirt, a spotted silk handkerchief, and a felt hat.—Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, shall have one cent reward, and no charges paid.—All persons are hereby forbid harbouring, or trusting him.

ZEBULON BALLARD.

Sunderland, April 23, 1795.

Taken up in Northampton meadow, a horse COLT, two years old this spring with a white stripe in his face, with no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SUPPLY CLAPP.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the state, county, town, school, minister, and highway taxes, for the years 1792 and 1794, as follows, viz.

	f.	s.	d.
Ebenezer Gibbs,	0	0	2 3
Hasselp, lately field land,	1	1	3 1
Stephen Minot,	0	6	1 2
Ebenezer Storer,	0	6	1 2
Benjamin Clark,	0	6	1 2
Benjamin Goodrich,	0	4	7 2
Jonathan Leavett,	0	7	7 2
Roger Leavett,	0	0	8 2
—— Jackson's heirs,	0	4	4 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of July next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Lt. *Ebenezer Montague*, Inn-holder, in said Charlemont, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges.

JOSIAH DIVOLL, collector for Charlemont, for 1792 and 1794.

Charlemont, 20th April, 1795.

Strayed or stolen from

the subscriber, on the 23d inst. a light forrel 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 land-skin fortcut, 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.

Will stand for covering, at the stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun.

PAYMASTER,

AN elegant full blooded Race-Horse, 9 years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine hair: Got by Paymaster, his dam by Truncheon, grand dam by Regulus, great grand dam by *Leeds*; Snake, great, great grand dam by old Partner, great, great, great grand dam by *Crofs's* Egyptian, great, great, great grand dam by *Fetlaller* Turk, out of Trumper's dam.

Paymaster is strong 15½ hands high, and is well made for beauty, strength and speed; and has won three purses, at the New-Market Races, in *England*.

He will cover at *Four Dollars* the leap, and *Six Dollars* the season.

Deerfield, May 1, 1795.

WILL stand for covering at the stable of the subscribers,

Young Defender,

a most elegant horse, five years old this season, of a beautiful dark chestnut color, 15 hands high, well made for strength and speed, was sired by the noted Defender, which was imported into the state of New-York.—He will cover at 6*s.* the leap, 9*s.* the season, and 12*s.* to warrant a foal.

OTIS and FOBES,

Cummington, April 28, 1795.

✝ Pilgrim,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, at 20*s.* the season, and 12*s.* the leap.

JESSE MERRILL.

Ashfield, May 2, 1795.

Kildear,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber this season, at Three Dollars the leap, Five Dollars the season and Eight Dollars to ensure a foal—He is three fourths English, is full 15 hands high, a bright bay colour, is eight years old this spring,—he is lofty, substantial and resolute,—an excellent horse for colts, which is proved by the following certificate.

DAVID STOCKBRIDGE.

Hadley, May 1, 1795.

WE do hereby certify, that the bay Horse, Kildear, now let by *John Wells* to *David Stockbridge*, was foaled at Middletown, in this state, by the noted Kirby mare—she was large and very likely, and was fired by the imported horse Ranger,—he was fired by the famous horse Driver, that was imported from England by Gov. Wentworth of New-hampshire, and was noted for running. Kildear has been kept several seasons by Maj. John Gilbert, of this town; his black proves to be very valuable,—his colts that are two years old this spring, are generally worth from 20 to 60l.

John Wells,
John Gilbert,
Roger Fuller,
Russel Wells.

Hebron, State of Connecticut, April 24. 1795.

GENTLEMEN, HERE STANDS THE

Lofty,

NOW ready for covering; the Lofty is 4 years old, 16 hands high, of a beautiful bay color, black main, tail and legs, he was fired by that full blooded horse Bolder, in the state of New-York, his dam was fired by the True Britain, which makes him 3 4ths blooded.

Now, gentlemen, you that are for raising horses for beauty and business, may be accommodated by applying to the Lofty on the following terms, viz.—Two Dollars the leap, and Twenty Shillings the season.——As the Lofty is extraordinary for size, so is he for beauty and strength; but however, I shall not fill the paper with commendations, as some do, but refer you to the horse himself.—He will stand on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, of every week, at the stable of John Frost in Williamsburg, and the remainder of the time at the stable of Joshua Maxwell in Chesterfield, at which places constant attendance will be given, and every favour acknowledged.

PRINCE BRYANT.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

Chesterfield, May 1. 1795.

Boldair and Young Bajazett,

WILL stand for covering this season, at the stable of the subscriber, on the following terms, viz.—BOLDAIR at 3 Dollars the season and 2 the leap.—BAJAZETT at 6 Dollars the season and 4 the leap.——Gentlemen, as here stands two beautiful horses, I think it needless to descend into their pedigrees; but to oblige some people, I shall state a few matters of fact, as follows: Boldair is a full blooded horse, a beautiful bay, rising 15 hands high; is said by the best judges of horses, to be nearly equal to any horse in the country, for beauty, gate and carriage; nor does this, gentlemen, give you an idea equal to his worth, but for the remainder you may enquire after, or call and see his colts at Blanford, in this state, or in Rensselearwick, in the state of Newyork, in which places he has covered, and where you will find his character sufficient to merit your attention.

Bajazett is 5 years old the 5th of June next, is of a good bay colour, black main, tail and legs, 15 hands and an half high, and exceedingly well proportioned.—He was fired by the old Bajazett, in the city of Hartford, and state of Connecticut.—I think it needless gentlemen, to say any thing further of his pedigree on that side—his dam was a good and most beautiful mare, 7-8ths blooded—he is said by the best judges in this state, and in the state of New-York, far to exceed any colt that was ever sais'd in this country, on every account; but as he has never covered any, I can say nothing in regard to colts, but shall leave this description together with his other conspicuous excellencies to be his whole encomium.

JONAH BREWSTER.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares, constant attendance given, and every favor acknowledged, &c.

J. B.

Worthington, April 30, 1795.

* *The* Superb, *was one of the 74 gun ships in this harbour under the Vicomte Pontevez, above five years since.*