Derby, to make room for the 22d light dragoons, who arrived in two divisions on Wednesday and Thursday last, from Canterbury. The following day Friday, our market-day, a large mob assembled in the market place, carrying a loaf of bread wrapped round with black crape, and on the top of a pike; in this order they Marched round the different streets in the city, hooting and abusing the bakers, butchers, and farmers; the latter they actually drove out of the market. The mayor at night called out the aid of the military. Two officers, with a strong patrole of dragoons, immediately by torch light dispersed the mob, and secured 7 of the ringleaders, who are lodged in prison. In the course of the night an express arrived to the commanding officer, from the magistrates of Nuneaton, requiring military aid, as a serious riot was expected on Saturday at the Market, aided by a numerous and desperate set of Colliers. Accordingly a troop of dragoons, with three officers, arrived there early on Saturday morning time enough to keep all quiet, for which purpose they remain for the present.

"The mob at Coventry on Saturday night attempted to force open the prison door, to liberated their comrads; but were again dispersed by the dragoons. All was quiet on Sunday; but this morning the mob assembled so early as 8 o'clock, and is a strong body marched out to destroy a corn mill, about a mile from the town. The owner of the mill, Mr. Parker, was about to comply with their terms, when instantly an officer and thirty dragoons, rode out in full speed, with swords drawn, and put the mob to the rout, making the three ringleaders prisoners.

"Weare at this moment (one o'clock in the day) informed that the colliers are upon their march, in a powerful body, to release the prisoners in our goal—However every precaution is taken to repel them. Picquits are placed at every pass to the town.

JOSEPH GERALD.

At six o'clock on Sunday evening, a message was carried to Mr. Gerald, that William Pitt, one of the jailors of Newgate, wanted to speak with him at the gate of the ward, where he was imprisoned (Gilt Spur Street Compter); Mr. Gerald, in consequence of his bad state of health, occasioned by his long and rigorous imprisonment, was in bed, but the message coming very pressingly, he got up as well as he could, and in his night cap and slippers, proceeded to the door, where he was seized by these instruments of power, who loaded his feeble and emaciated limbs with double irons, hand cuffed him, and in spite of his entreaties to take farewell of an infant daughter, who was his companion in his dreary abode, tore him away, and thrust him in a post chaise prepared to carry him to Portsmouth, from whence a transport sails for Botany Bay.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 24.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose to have a day named for the investigation of his official character, during his Government in Ireland. He could not, he observed, patiently resume his seat as a Peer of Parliament, without, referring to this trial, which would shew whether the blame lay with him or with his Majesty's Ministers.—He conceived by nothing, that Noble Lords in office would rise on the first open day to bring forward their charges against him, which might justify them in recalling him at such a crisis as they did. If they did not agree to this, he must insist on a day himself for the enquiry.

Lord Grenville was sorry that the Noble Lord thought this badge of his recall. A recall from the Viceroyship of Ireland was, he said, a simple thing, which he conceived neither attached disgrace on his Majesty's Ministers advising his Majesty to make this change, or on the Noble Personage recalled. But if, unfortunately the Noble Lord persisted in his purpose, he must fix a day himself.

The Duke of Norfolk then moved, that their Lordships be summoned for Thursday next, for the investigation of Earl Fitzwilliams official conduct.

On the motion of Lord Mulgrave, the third reading of the Hair Powder Bill was deferred to Tuesday.

Adjourned to Monday.

PORTSMOUTH, May 21.

Fire on board the Boyne, Man of War.

At first it was supposed that the fire proceeded only from a transport, but it was soon after discovered that it was the Boyne, of 98 guns, commanded by Capt. Grey, that was on fire. The court was immediately cleared, and it was determined to adjourn all further proceedings till to-morrow.

All the boats belonging to the ships in the harbour, were immediately ordered out to Spithead.

When the fire broke out, there was a fresh breeze at S. W. and it being ebb of tide, the ships were riding with their sterns to the wind.

The fire began in the after part of the ship, which was consequently almost immediately in flames. Within half an hour after the commencement of the fire the top and all the rigging were in a blaze.

About twelve the tide turned, and the position of the ships became changed, but it was now too late to make any attempt, or even for boats to come near her. Previous to this, however, from the number of boats that went instantly to her assistance, it is hoped, that most of the crew were saved, though, from the rapidity of the flames, it is feared that some must have perished.

All her guns were loaded, and as they became heated, they went off, the shot falling among the shipping, and some of them even reached the shore, but without it is hoped having done any damage. It was upwards of two hours from the first discharge, till all the guns had gone off.

About two, her cables were burnt, and she went a drift, the fire-blazing through every port-hole. The sight though at noon day, was awfully grand. The ships to leeward of her having gor under weigh, to get clear of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and she drifted slowly to the eastward, her mizen mast and top masts having fallen down before she began to drift.

The flag of vice-admiral Peyton, President of the court-martial, was flying on board the Boyne. The vice-admiral was on board the Glory at the time, as was also Capt. Grey, attending him.

Four o'clock, P. M.

I have just conversed with a seaman who was saved from the Boyne. He says that it is not possible to ascertain the occasion of the fire, but was supposed to proceed either from a live cartridge from the musquets of the soldiers, who were exercising with small arms on the windward side of the ship, having lodged in the captain's or admiral's cabbin, and caught something combustible, or from the funnel of the admiral's cabbin having been on fire, and communicated to the deck.

The flames burst through the poop before the fire was discovered. Fortunately the greatest part of the powder had been sent on shore three days ago, and upon the first alarm the cock was turned upon the grand magazine. The fore and aft hanging magazines contained but little powder; the former had exploded with very little effect.

It is with the most serious concern I add that several hundred lives, including men women and children, had been lost. The flames were so fierce, that the boats could not venture along-side the ship, and those men only were saved who could swim. The wreck of the ship, which is still flaming, is now on shore upon the spit. It is supposed she will continue burning down to the water's edge.

Half past Five, P. M.

The remnant of the unfortunate Boyne, was, as the tide flowed, drifted further on the Spit, till she came opposite to South Sea castle.—Precisely at five, a very considerable shock was felt all over the town of Portsmouth, at that moment the after magazine blew up, with a very great explosion, the effect was tremendous and grand! Shot and pieces of timber were thrown to a considerable distance all round her, and a column of smoke rose in the air, that formed itself into the most sublime and picturesque appearance. It is melancholy to add, that as several boats were near the wreck at that moment, it is the general apprehension that some of them must have been sunk.

DUBLIN, April 7.

An express arrived in town on Saturday morning, from the county of Leitrim with intelligence that a Revenue Officer, accompanied by a Magistrate and eleven Policemen, went from Drumfna on Thursday last to seize and carry away a still in that vicinity. After making the seizure, the Officer, whose name was Burke ordered the Police men to destroy some pot-ale, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a person who dreaded the consequences, to retire as fast as he could. Instead of attending to this counsel, rashly drew a pistol and shot the man. The mob, then exasperated, set fire to the house where the Police-men were destroying the pot-ale, and killed them as they rushed out. Burke ran off, but was pursued and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himself on his knees and entreated time to say the Lord's Prayer, which was granted to him by his pursuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumfna, where they surrounded a house in which a Magistrate who was a Tythe Farmer, lodged, whom they also murdered.

In the neighborhood of Thirsk, Ripon, &c. very serious apprehensions are entertained of a riot, on account of the enormous prices of all sorts of provisions, particularly flour and potatoes. At Manchester, soldiers with the utmost difficulty are restrained from committing acts of excessive outrage and depredation. Is it not some what of ill omen, that the very body upon which all regular governments depend for their support (I had almost said existence) should thus be the first to commit those excesses, a tendency to which has been libellously ascribed by ministers to that loyal community which yet patiently endures the accumulating load of insult, injury and oppression which a venal and profligate administration daily and wantonly impose upon them?—It should seem as though ministers really wished to plunge these kingdoms into that state which they have falsely bitterto pretended to be the object of their alarm. I observe that many of the regiments most prone to insurrection are distinguished by the appellation Loyal. Pray does the War-office mean to ridicule Loyalty.

THORN, April 11.

We learn from Mittau, that Kosciusko, together with Potocki, is put in the strongest confinement, and that no stranger, not even his barber, is admitted to him.

LEWES, April 18.

Yesterday morning, soon after the jaters went into court to open the quarter sessions, the constable of New haven arrived express, and delivered to lord Sheffield, the chairman, a paper which gave an account of the Oxfordshire militia having quitted their barracks at Blatchington, near Seaford, and notwithstanding the endeavours of their officers, had taken their arms and marched with bayonets fixed. That on Thursday evening they in a very disorderly manner, entered the town of Seaford, & seized all the flour & provisions they could meet with. The next Morning (Friday) they marched in the same manner, in number about 500, to Newhaven, and to the Tide mill near that town, where they found a very large quantity of flour. That they seized the horses of the farmers, and of the artillery with which they were carrying it away. They also seized a vessel in the river laden with flour and corn, on which they placed a guard of 20 men. —Lord Sheffield immediately wrote a note from the Bench, requiring Gen. Ainslie, who was then in this town, to send a sufficient force to repress these disorders; and in the afternoon his lordship accompanied by the High Sheriff, went to New haven which he found in possession of about 60 of the militia, who were then all drunk and very riotous, the rest of them had retired to their barracks at Blatchington with some of their officers who had followed them, declaring, however, that they would return in the morning, destroy the mill, and march to Lewes and Brighthelmstone. Lord Sheffield assembled the principal people at the Inn in New haven, and put the battery and ammunition under the charge of lieutenant Cook of the navy and his seamen, and also an ordnance vessel, which lay in the river, laden with arms and ammunition, and which the mutineers intended to seize. He desired the inhabitants to take possession of the mill, and to defend it with such arms as they could collect, and promised very speedy assistance. He returned at night to Lewes, and reported to the General what he had observed, and had done, and recommended vigorous measures. This morning very early the horse artillery, quartered in this town, with some cannon, and also the horse artillery at Brighthelmstone, with colonel Leigh's light dragoons, marched to Newhaven, and made prisoners of the rioters who were there. From two pieces of cannon which were placed on the hill on the Seaford side, two shot were fired over a large body who were marching from the barracks to relieve those at Newhaven. They immediately fled, but were soon surrounded and taken prisoners, by the light horse. All is now quiet, and it is mentioned with much pleasure, that not a single countryman joined the militia, and only one non commissioned officer was observed among them.

By the arrival of the CARTERET packet, at Halifax, from Falmouth, London papers are received to APRIL 29; from which the following extracts are collated:

HAMBURGH, April 1.

THERE have been letters received, which state, that a war is on the point of breaking out between the Turks and the Prussians. The invasion of Poland is the cause. Several of the German papers state also, that the Russian and Prussian ambassadors at Constantinople have been arrested, and sent to the castle of the seven towers; a measure that generally precedes a declaration of war.

All accounts concur in stating, that the French are determined to carry their arms to the banks of the Elbe.

LEGHORN, March 29.

The following ships of war arrived here to reinforce the English squadron: Bellerheim, of 90 guns; Bombay Castle, 74; Tartar, 28; Arion 24; all from St. Fiorenzo, with 12 merchantmen, their convoy; on the 25th they were joined by the Dido and Cyclope, of 28 guns, and the Meleager, of 32 guns. All these refits, with the Neapolitan frigates, the Minerva and Pallas received orders to join admiral Hotham without delay, whose squadron was then cruising about Cape Corse. The reason urged for this order was, that the French fleet had scarcely returned to Toulon, when they were ordered to sail again, and attack the English.

HAGUE, April 2.

We are assured to day, that the request of an alliance of the province of Holland with the French republic has been denied to our ministers at Paris; which new has caused great confternation amongst all those who are attached to the present system.

The States General have taken several resolutions, which show how little they approve of the measures of the French Administration in this country. They have among others, resolved to assist with all their power the remonstrance of the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Elector Palatine, concerning the Marquisate of Bergen-op-zoom; also against the frequent requisitions under which they put this country, as the general one of the 27th of January should have prevented any particular requisition.

The Committee of Marine has put in commission the following men of war. The Liberty, of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Winter, at present a French Grand Division; the Hater General, of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Hoey; the Revolution, formerly Prince Frederick, of 64 guns, commanded by Mr. Blanckenstein; Treslong; the Equality, of 64, commanded by Mr. Rempijen; the Dordrecht, of 64 guns, Capt. Lucas; the Fraternity, of 64, Capt. Gervis; the Delft, of 50 guns, Captain Reinbeyde; and eight frigates.

The value of the gold and silver plate, which, in purfuance of the late proclamation issued by the States General, is to be delivered up to Government, is to be deducted from the owner's share of the general contribution that is soon to be imposed on all the inhabitants of the United Provinces; and the surplus is to be paid to them in hard cash. From this measure are excepted, sacred vessels, spoons, knives, forks, snuff boxes, &c. &c. Whoever shall be convicted of having concealed or kept back gold or silver plate, contrary to the said proclamation, is to pay a fine, equal to four times its value.

The ship news from Amsterdam now only consists in the information, that no ships have arrived in the Texel, Vlie, and other ports. Commerce is wholly annihilated.

LONDON, April 29.

A rumor is, that a gentleman lately arrived from Paris has brought a paper given to him by one of the members of the Convention (with the view of having it circulated in this country) expressive of the wish of the French Convention to bring about a General Peace, and to open our Ministers half way on the subject. To this is added, that there is a French officer now in London, charged by the Convention to inform himself of the inclination of the British cabinet, with respect to the question of war or peace.

It now appears that the object of the Hessian general Oickenscon's late journey to London, was to make an offer from the Landgrave to raise 30,000 men, upon condition they should be paid by England.

Government are in daily expectation of farther important advices from the commander of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Reports were yesterday in circulation, that a capture had been made, from the action of the 14th of March, of a considerable fleet of transports of the enemy.

Lord Hood is expected to sail, in the course of a week, with a reinforcement of four or five ships of the line, to take the command of the Mediterranean fleet; and admiral Hotham, it is said, is to return to England, on the arrival of his lordship at that station.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, April 9.

"This morning early several chaises arrived here from Basle, with an account that peace was signed there on the 16th inst. at four in the morning, between the Prussian and the French ministers, and that Germany is included in this peace.

"We learn from Berlin, that a courier arrived there when the post departed, upon which it was rumored that peace was actually concluded between Prussia and France, and that the whole of the empire was included."

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richmond informs, that a report prevailed at Brest previous to his leaving it, that a second engagement had happened between the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the British admiral's ship was sunk, but the particulars had not transpired—also a report of the French fleet consisting of 25 sail of the line being in the British channel.—This last intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are said to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been reinforced by 8 sail of the line from Brest, and that they had blocked up the British fleet of Spezia.

HARTFORD, June 22.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated on *Tuesday* last, says, "Citizen Adet, minister from the French Republic, has received official information that PEACE is concluded between France, Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia—And, that Negociations were in forwardness with the Emperor and England, which it is thought, would be concluded within 3 months. From the respectable authority this intelligence is derived, we presume it may be relied on." *N. York Paper.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Federal Army, to a Gentleman in Lancaster.

"The Indians are here trading continually; numbers have settled at Fort Wayne and Defiance—A chieftan, called Reflersile, has settled about three miles from the garrison up to St. Joseph's with about 60 families. Blue Jackets has set down near Fort Defiance, with the principal part of the Shawanahs and Delawares.

"It is generally believed here, that we shall have a permanent Peace the ensuing fall."

NEW YORK, June 17.

SUMMARY of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It appears from the latest accounts, that the operations of the regular troops of his Catholic Majesty are continued to the defence of Barcelona; and that the preservation of the rest of the province of Catalonia is trusted entirely to the militia thereof who are said to be embodied, for that purpose. The Spanish court is said to be no longer averse to peace. The court of Lisbon seems to be desirous of returning to their neutrality

In Italy, the disposition to peace with France, and even to favor the French, is fast spreading. The republic of Venice has appointed the noble Guerini minister to the French Republic.

The latest advice from Ireland prove that the attachment of the nation to Earl Fitzwilliam has, in no wise, diminished, but, on the contrary, that all parties are finely united in the same measures; resolute in the prosecution of their claims; and determined against a union with Great Britain.

In England very serious commotions have taken place. Large collections of people have appeared in various parts—In Monmouth, Worcester, Pembroke, &c. the principal subject of complaint has been the scarcity and high price of provisions. Much damage has been done by them; and the aid of the military has been universally necessary to their dispersion.

In France the people become daily more quiet. The ruling party in the Convention seemingly acquires strength and confidence. Provisions are still scarce, tho' not as much so, as some time back; and arrivals from neutral countries are daily augmenting supplies.

Accounts from Constantinople mention that the scarcity of grain has become alarming in Turkey; and instead of thinking of war, the government is occupied in procuring supplies of bread. A fleet is sent to Alexandria for that purpose.

BOSTON, June 13.

ACCOUNTS FROM BAYONNE.

Dated in *May*, mention, that though reports of *Peace* were in circulation, the young men from *Bourdeaux*, southward, had been put in requisition—that large armies were intended to be put in motion against *Spain*, and the capture of *Pampelona* was considered as an event likely speedily to take place. On the other hand, the Spaniards were increasing their armies with spirit.

In confirmation of the above, we have information from a respectable, well-informed gentleman, at *Bayonne*, who under the date of *May* 9, writes to his correspondent in this town,—"We have been, for a month past, flattered with the prospect of a Peace with *Spain*; but it is now totally vanquished."

* *Bayonne*, *Seaport of* France, *near the confines of* Spain.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The returns of the votes of the citizens of this Commonwealth, on the subject of a revision of the Constitution, are completed. The whole numbers are,

For a Revision	8696
Against a Revision	8227

Thus by a majority of more than 131, have our citizens expressed their approbation of a form of government, which has been in operation fifteen years. Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid to an institution of the kind.

The Hon. HENRY KNOX, late Secretary at war, and family, have arrived in town, from *Philadelphia*, on his way to his residence on the *St. Georges*.

Gen. KNOX, and Col. HAMILTON, after twenty years spent in the active service of their country, have retired, not to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, as they ought to be enabled; but the one to the cultivation of his acres, and the other to the practice of his profession.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

We learn, that the Court of Great Britain, has recalled Mr. HAMMOND, the minister plenipotentiary at *Philadelphia*, who is to be replaced by the Hon. RICHARD RIDER. This Gentleman, the London prints say, is second son to Lord HARROWBY.

The cargoes of two or three vessels belonging to this port, which have arrived in the French ports of *St. Lucia*, have been taken possession of, by the public officers of those ports, at their own prices; and sold, in the presence of the Captains, at from 50 to 100 *per cent.* advance on the price, which the Americans were allowed therefor. We are confident, however, that such conduct is as abhorrent to the present Rulers in *France*, as they are to the citizens of the *United States*.

NORTHAMPTON, June 24.

Extract of a letter from a Farmer in the county of Edinburgh, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 24th March, 1795.

"This country is completely officered with constables and volunteers; most of the first are farmers, many of whom, by way of shewing their loyalty, and to distinguish themselves from the rabble, wear blue coats with scarlet trimmings. The newspapers that I send herewith will tell more expressive than I can do, our real terror of a French invasion. In every column you will see advertisements of bounties for entering into the regulars and fencibles. Troops of horse without number have been equipped by voluntary subscription. I have been informed that twenty five or thirty guineas are given for bounties to seamen.

They are beating up for sailors in the same way as for soldiers, a thing never known before, at least in Scotland. I think one regiment of Sans Culottes, that could fight four days together as they have done, would finish the business in this three. There certainly never was such an alarm, since the Norman conquest. Our aristocrats two or three years ago, said that a French war was necessary to suppress Mr. Paine's principles. They must have been strange principles that required such an odd remedy.—Now the party see what their scheme has brought them to, for either they must conquer the French, or the French will conquer them; and the latter conclusion become, every day, more and more probable than the former.

Our Continental army is not beaten, but annihilated, for not one man in six that went over, is now living; and even of the survivors, two thirds are in the hospitals. The transports are coming home, so that the precious electioneer will have leave to defend itself. We have had an extremely hard winter. Every necessary of life is very dear; wheat for example is at London, seventy shillings per quarter, and the price is still looking up. A quarter contains eight bushels, so that this rate gives eight shillings and nine pence per bushel—(The present rate in Philadelphia is about two dollars, or nine shillings sterling.) Add to this that employment is scarce, & wages proportionable low. You may consider what must be the situation of the poor. In the midst of this misery, our news papers are filled with nonsense about the Princess of Wales, and the discharge of the debts of her husband. This justifies what I always thought, that the mass of the British nation have no more sense of genuine liberty, than the inhabitants of Morocco. Some of us here ever pray and hope for the speedy arrival of Pichegru. It will be less disgraceful to perish by the sword of a foreign conqueror, than timely to die of famine, that our spoils may cram the jaws of these Hanoverian Crocodiles."

AGRICULTURE.

THE CAUSE and REMEDY for SMUTTY WHEAT.

THE cause of smutty wheat is simply this, that every grain of sound wheat which is the dust of smutty wheat touches and adheres to, is thereby caused to produce the noxious quality, the next harvest; unless some means are used previous to its being sowed, sufficient to cleanse it from the contaminating influence of smut—An effectual remedy is hereby proposed, which is the result of the following investigation.

An inhabitant of Vassalborough, the last spring took about a pint of good sound, clean wheat, to which he put about half a gill of smutty wheat, rubbed it among the clean wheat till the grains of the smut were broken; after which he took about one half and washed it in a pail full of water shifting the water 5 or 6 times, rubbing and washing the grain until all appearance of smut was gone: After drying it, he divided it into six equal parcels; the other half of the wheat not washed was likewise divided into six equal parts, and conveyed to six different counties, and at each place sowed in a row about 12 inches from the washed wheat, and produced, at each place, by far the greater part smutty wheat—and the washed wheat at each place produced all good, clean, sound wheat. He is clear in the opinion that the dust of the smutty wheat causes smutty wheat which to prevent, requires much care and attention. He is fully confinced, that sowing wheat where smutty wheat grew the preceding year, or manure from the barn yard where smutty wheat was threshed or winnowed, or putting clean wheat into a place or bag that hath had smutty wheat in them, are causes sufficient to impregnate the good wheat with the noxious quality of smut.

He has no doubt, that if all seed wheat was taken from the head of the wheat when winnowed, (which is much the best for the seed) and well washed in five or six different waters, putting a small quantity of Wheat, in a large quantity of water, rubbing and stirring the wheat while in the water and skimming off all the filth which arises, and observing the precaution respecting manure, &c. that in a few years smutty wheat would not be seen in this land: But in the present state of things, smutty wheat may be considered as a heavy tax, which our own carelessness annually assesses upon ourselves—notwithstanding he is clearly convinced that water is sufficient to cleanse wheat from smut, where proper care and pains are used, yet fearing that some who may undertake to wash their grain may be too superficial and indifferent the subscriber recommends that after washing wheat thoroughly, it be spread on a coarse floor, and 3 or 4 quarts of dry lime be sifted into each bushel of wheat, and if no lime, double the quantity of good ashes; and after being well stirred together, let it lay in a heap 30 or 40 hours before it is sowed, which practice of procuring seed from the cleanest of wheat, will without doubt, banish smutty wheat from our our land.

A Friend to AGRICULTURE.

[Eastern Star.]

Levi Shephard,

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which he offers for sale, upon easy terms to the purchaser.—He has opened a Store in Worthington alfo, in connection with Mr. *Gove*, under the firm of *Shephard Gove* jun. and Co.

At either of those places may be had, almost any article, that is necessary or convenient for the Farmer.

Northampton, June 24, 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 High way Taxes, as follows, viz.

	£	d.	g
——Hallon, lately field land,	9	6	0
Lucy Carter Wilder,	4	2	3
Stephen Minot,	4	0	1
Ebenezer Storrer,	4	0	1
Benjamin Clarke,	4	0	1
Jonathan Leavett,	4	11	3
Jackson's heirs,	3	1	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st Monday in August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of *Elijah Lamb*, Innholder in said Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. at will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges.

JONATHAN HAWKS, Collector for Charlemont, for 1793.

Charlemont, June 2, 1795.

The co-partnership of *Titus* and *Simeon Goodman*, was mutually dissolved on the 16th of last August.

All persons concerned, are desired to call on *Titus Goodman*, who has the accounts for settlement.

South-Hadley, June 2, 1795.

Seth Wright,

HAS had just come to hand, in addition to his assortment of BOOKS—as they are so numerous, he shall not at this time publish a list of them, except a few new publications, which he will take the liberty to mention, viz.—The Massachusetts Justice, being a collection of the Laws of this Commonwealth; relative to the Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, Alphabetically Arranged in two parts.

Part 1st. The Power and Duty of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Part 2nd. The Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, in their separate capacity—to which are added under their proper heads, a variety of forms grounded on said Laws.

Also, Sullivan's history of the District of Maine, ornamented with a correct engraved map, containing the extent and situation of the Country; the capes, bays, harbours and rivers—the discovery and taking possession of the Country; the manners of the Natives; the grants of land by the Europeans; the title from the Natives; the description of the ancient and principal towns, including the incidence of their settlement, and the war with the Natives.

Also, a view of the United States of America, by TENCH COXE of Philadelphia, in a series of Papers, written at various times, between the year 1787 & 1794, interspersed with authentic documents; the whole tending to exhibit the progress and proper state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures and general importation.

N. B. He has a quantity of W. I. Rum, which will be disposed of, neatly at the same price it can be obtained at in Hartford, by the Hhd. or bl.

Northampton, June 24, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a fresh supply of English

GOODS,

consisting of a variety of Cassimers, Chintzes, Callicoes, Copperplate Furniture, do. Shawls, Muslinet and common Vest Patterns, Nankeens, Nankeenets, Cotton Sheeting, Jeans, Fustians, Moreens, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cotton Stockings, &c.

He has a few doz. Habit Gloves, at the Boston prices.—Also, Painter's Colours and Linseed Oil—all kinds of West India Goods.

Said Judd, expects soon to receive from Boston, an assortment of Hard Ware Goods, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Cotton, Malaga and Sherry Wines, French Brandy, Sweeds Iron, German Steel, Codfish, Nova-scotia Grindstones, &c.

Most kinds of produce, or cash will be received in payment, and the goods sold at such prices, as it is hoped, will please all who wish to purchase.

An Horse suitable for the drought to be sold.

Southampton, May 22, 1795.

All persons having any

demands on the estate of *Noah Wells*, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, administrator in said Estate, for adjustment,—Also, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ELIJAH NASH, Administrator.

Hatfield, June 22, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber about the 20th of May last, two SHEEP and one LAMB, one of the Sheep marked with a swallow and half crop under side of the off ear, the other marked with a half crop under side of the off ear, and the Lamb marked with a notch on the near ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALVIN CLARK.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a horse COLT, one year old, natural trotter, dark bay, with a small star in the forehead, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information to the owner, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

EDWARD KEITH.

Chesterfield, June 19, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber the 16th inst. a light bay mare COLT, two years old this spring, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

REUBEN HAWKS.

Charlemont, May 30, 1795.

(Advertisements omitted this week, will be in our next.)