noise of the cannonade. These circumstances were very fortunate for the enemy. A body of 10 or 12,000 men, who I could easily have detached against their rear, would have entirely dispersed them.

"The troops although inferior to the enemy, have done prodigies of valour. The troops most distinguished are the first regiment of Carabineers and the 5th Chasseurs, the 10th half brigade of light infantry, and of the line the 62d.

"The light artillery was conducted with the greatest bravery. The greatest praise is due to the company of citizen Mosel, &c. &c.

"Provisions are no longer scarce. We have taken here near 40,000 sacks of grain, hay, straw, and the owners of the enemy, which they were not able to destroy.

(Signed) "MOREAU,"

From the LONDON GAZETTE Sept. 23.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Capt. Anstruther, by the right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness, the Archduke Charles, Windesken, Sept. 10.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the progress of the Austrian arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted success.

His Royal Highness the Archduke, having quitted his camp near Weinzburg on the 5th, pushed on a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Kray, to secure the De Bouche of the Speisbrit. That officer, arriving in the neighbourhood of Afchaffenburg, by the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of two thousand men, posted so as to dispute the pass from the forest. After a severe cannonade, which lasted a considerable time, he attacked them with much spirit, drove them from their advantageous position, and his cavalry, still pursuing them without hesitation thro' the town, dispersed them in the woods on the other side of the Maynas. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to above a thousand men, of whom six hundred are prisoners.

The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Afchaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding night, the advanced guards were pushed on successively to the Kinzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th, his Royal Highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedburg.

Ten thousand men, drawn from the garrison of Mayence, have advanced towards Kenigstein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th) and will be a very essential reinforcement of infantry to the army.

The consequence of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on Fulday, was still in hopes of gaining before the Archduke, the Bronge position of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schlaitzbach, on the great road from Fulday to Manau, in the evening of the 7th; but finding that the Duke was already master of Afchaffenbourg, he gave up his attempt, and turning to the right, directed his march a cross the Vogelberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his army.

From information of the most authentic nature, relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can state to assure your Lordship, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and despondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Excessive fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the sword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse has spread a panic among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn, may be estimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thousand men, a number which must be daily increasing by desertion, in the present state of his army.

The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a scene of depravity which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank and in every department of the army.

Every species of violence has been exercised on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries, thro' which their army passed, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. ANSTRUTHER, *Capt. 3d. Guards.*

Head quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Windesken, Sept. 11.

MY LORD,

By reports received from General La Tour it appears, that on the 28 and 29 ult. Moreau attempted, with his right wing, to make himself master of the bridge on the Yfer at Munich. After a very obstinate combat, which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Fustenberg with considerable loss.

General La Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Nauendorf, attacked on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the space of six leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy, having received considerable reinforcements, posted himself to advantageously, that General La Tour, after several fruitless attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original post behind the Yfer; having however succeeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fostenberg.

There is as yet no positive information that Moreau has begun his retreat, although his late movements, there is reason to apprehend that he is making preparations for it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(*Signed*) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.
Captain 3d Guards.

From the CENTINEL.

SITUATION *of the* WORLD.

No. III.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

AFTER the French Republic, the next nation which attracts the attention of the world is the British. The part it has taken on the great Theatre of European politics is conspicuous, and its immense maritime force, scattered over the globe renders her formidable to every commercial nation. We shall take a fair view of her SITUATION AS IT RESPECTS HER EXTERIOR. In the war against France and Holland, Britain may be said to have received all the whole coalition have acquired. In the South, she has gained Corsica, a large island in the Mediterranean, 80 miles long, and 40 broad—and Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elbe, in the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—the latter being lately seized in consequence of the capture of Leghorn by the French.—In the East Indies, Trincomale from the French and all the spice islands of the Dutch have fallen into their hands, with produce to the amount of near four millions sterling. The Cape of Good-Hope is also theirs. In the West-Indies they have possessed themselves of Martinico, Grenada, and St. Lucia, with part of St. Domingo. To balance this, they have suffered much loss in their navy from the French cruisers; and their acquisitions in the West-Indies have been attained at the expence of many thousand lives of their best soldiers and seamen. If recent accounts are to be relied on, the British colonies of Newfoundland, and St. Johns are in danger of falling into the hands of the French.

Placing in entire strength in its "wooden walls," the English government has been assiduous to strengthen by every exertion its marine; and truth must say, that it is the best disciplined in the world. In August last, it consisted of 122 sail of the line from 120 to 64 guns; eighteen 50 gun ships, 173 frigates, and 147 ships under 28 guns, besides cutters, &c. all manned to complement, or, at or ready for sea; a total of 460 sail.—Besides these, it has 9 sail of the line, and six frigates, sloops, &c. in ordinary—and 20 fail of the line, three fifties, and ten frigates, building—forming a general total of 491 fail of the line, 25 fifties, 206 frigates and 217 sloops, &c. in all 618. There are also distributed—in port and fitting 101, of which 22 are of the line. In the English and Irish channels 73 are of the line—At the West Indies, or on the passage 73, of which 17 are of the line, 4 fifties, 35 frigates, and 17 sloops. At Jamaica 17, of which six are of the line, four frigates, and 7 sloops. *See Some of these most have gone to England with the late convoy.* In America, and at Newfoundland 27, of which one is of the line, two fifties, 14 frigates, and 10 sloops.—In the East-Indies, and on the passage 29, of which ten are of the line, 3 fifties, 9 frigates, and 7 sloops. At Gibralter and Mediterranean 74, of which 27 are of the line, 37 frigates, and 10 sloops. In addition to this the English have in their service, a fleet of 12 fail of the line, eight frigates, and a sloop. This his fleet is commanded by Admiral Harrickers—who has for his Rear Admiral, Tate, a native of Portland, in this state. This information will be useful to those who trace the progress of the war, and make their calculations on expected events. The English have laid, by various ways force the commencement of the war, eight frigates, eight fail of the line, one fifty, eight frigates from 44 to 28, and 28 vessels from 20 to four guns. It is to the fea, the East and West-Indies, and in the Mediterranean, that the English warlike operations are confined.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

SPANISH WAR.

The British Packet, Prince of Wales, arrived this day in 26 days from Falmouth. She brot dispatches which were left at Halifax. The Captain confirms the account of a war with Spain. He brings no papers.

Latest advices from Hamburgh state that the head quarters of the Archduke were at Wetzlar, and that Jourdan was retreating towards Luxemburg.

The papers further state, that the siege of Mentz Manheim, Phillipsburg and Ehrenbreitstein, have been raised.—The garrison of Manheim entered Brifgaw, in order to intercept Moreau, supposing him on the retreat.

Another of the garrisons had crossed the Rhine, and had taken Kentzenach.

The successes of the Austrians must ultimately compel Moreau to retreat—at least their is every reason to predict this event. In this case the fate of his army may be easily foreseen.

The French were invincible at home—the Austrians may prove invincible at home also.

The election law of Massachusetts requires more than half the votes given to be in favor of a candidate to constitute a choice. In the western district, Mr. Williams wanted only 7 votes of a choice by a majority of the whole—he had a majority of 30 votes above any other candidate; yet for want of 7 votes, your electors must spend another day. Sometimes the law obliges the people to make three and four trials. It is astonishing that a great and wise state should permit such an evil; especially as it does not at all increase the chances for a good representation.

The Ambassador from the Spanish Court at London, has—and the Spanish merchants in London, are said to have—been in readiness to depart from the Kingdom of Great-Britain. A Spanish war appeared inevitable.

Letters from Hamburgh, mention that a general peace in Germany, was expected every day.

The cinnamon the English took at Columbo, in the East-Indies, is estimated at 1,840,300l sterling!

BRUSSELS, 24 FRUCTIDOR, SEPTEMBER 10.

A part of the troops which are yet on this side the Rhine, have just received fresh orders to facilitate their march. The whole body of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, which was before Ehrenbreitstein, quitted it on the 19th to repair to the Main. It has been partly replaced by troops coming from the Lower Rhine.—On the interior of the Republic, and it was reported that in a few days fresh reinforcements would arrive from Holland.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a Letter from the Commissioner of the Executive Directory with the Armies of Italy and of the Alps.

MILAN, 10th Fructidor, September 6th, 4th year of the Republic.

"Just as I was setting out for Florence, I received, Citizens Directors, the letter of General Berthier, of which I transmit you a copy. Behold another victory still more memorable than any which have preceded it."

(Signed)
"GARREAU."

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The domiciliary visits commenced this morning. National guards are placed at the entrance of each street, whole houses are to be inspected the tickets—This answers no other purpose than to confine those to their houses who do not conform themselves to the regulations.

Within these few days, several of the members of the revolutionary committees have blown out their brains. Justice is anticipated—they saw that all the world conspired against them.

GENERAL NEY.

Whole names are so often mentioned with applause in the details of Jourdan's army, during this campaign, was among the slain in one of the late battles.

Accounts from the French at Milan say, that the existence of a conspiracy between the Austrians and the Italians, against the French and the Italian patriots, is no longer to be doubted. The Austrians are ready to second the army at Wormser. That the fincerity of thole princes, particularly of the court of Naples, who were waiting for a peace from the generosity of the French is very questionable—in fact, it is in contemplation to cut off the retreat of the French, and make Italy their tomb—but that the courage of the French would triumph over the perfidy of their enemies.

The position of the Jews in Holland, to be just on a footing of other inhabitants in point of rights and privileges, is, we learn, granted by the Convention. We rejoice at the progress of reason, and that all distinction between religious factaries, is likely to be broken down. No people have suffered more oppression from the bigotry of christians, than the Jews, who have, in every country of Europe, been harrassed with plunder and exile, and deprived of the rights granted to other citizens. The United States have been the first to extend the rights of man to all sects without differmination and it is with great satisfaction, we observe the nations of Europe rejecting the barbarous prejudices of ancient times, granting freedom to all men. Such influences of liberality are here and their interpreted among the arts of cruelty and despotism that disfigure the revolutionary scenes of Europe, and at times, relieve the eye of humanity, fatigued with the disgusting view of perpetual desolation and distress.

It is said, this Gazette, in some of late date had been CAPTURED by the French squadron, 6 of which are destroyed, and the 7th was manord for port, being eliminated at upwards of f. 100,000 STERLING.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in the Netherlands to their correspondent in this city.

Amsterdam, Sept. 19.

"The news of the day is that the King of Prussia has declared war against the Emperor of Germany, that his troops are marching and that likely the ports of Hamburgh and Embden will be shut against British vessels to oblige that Court to enter into terms of peace. How far this war is certain we can not say, but we are certainly on the eve of great events; if peace does not take place soon, war is likely to rage with redoubled animosity."

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, 16th Sept. to this city.

"The French army, under Jourdan, met with great losses, and is returned, they say, as far as Frankfort. But as 100,000 men are sent from the interior of France to the Rhine, it is thought they will push forward again."

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Should you judge the following relicts of an experiment in husbandry to be useful and acceptable to your customers, you are requested to communicate it through the channel of your Paper.

HAVING heard of the advantages to be derived from planting and cultivating Indian Corn in a manner different from the one commonly practised, I determined for my own satisfaction to make the experiment. For my purpose I chose a field which the year before was in grass and was turned up and cultivated without any manure, for raising potatoes. When the potatoes were gathered and the vines carried off, the ground was ploughed. Last spring I ordered forty-five fech loads of manure as are contained in the body of a cart to be carried on. The manure was compost, made chiefly from potatoe-tops, cornstalks and other vegetables. Perhaps it might be thought equal to thirty loads of common barn-yard-manure. When spread equally over the field it was ploughed again and fitted with a feed-harrow for planting. I then divided the field into three equal parts.

One third was planted in hills two feet distance each way; three kernels in a hill. One third was planted at the common distance of three feet and an half between the hills, three kernels in a hill. The other third was planted as our Farmers usually plant, three feet and half between the rows and six feet between the hills, about five or six kernels in a hill.—The feed was poor; more than one kernel in three failed, upon an average. My corn came very uneven, some hills having one and three blades in a hill; which was a material injury through the process.

After the first hoeing a small handful of unleached Ashes was put round each hill, through the field. In those portions of the field where the corn was planted thick, I directed the suckers, when about eight or ten inches long, to be pinched off, so as to have no part of the shoot left on the original stalk: Then dirt was drawn round to prevent bleeding. The corn was suckered three times: When the shoots began to appear above the second joint, they were left for earing. The third of the field, planted in the usual mode, was left to nature and was not suckered. The two feet corn was cultivated by hand hoeing. In the other parts the harrow or the plough were used twice: the two last hoeings were plain. The suckers and tenderests of the stalks would not admit of the plough. The eighteen inch and common way planting were well hilled: The two feet corn would not allow of hilling but to a slight manner. The corn planted in the usual mode, suffered much more by falling to the ground, than either of the other kinds; owing I suppose, to the feeblenesss of the secondary stalks or suckers: The two feet corn stood the most firm and erect.

Upon the night succeeding the 31st of August, my corn was so thrusted as to receive manifest injury by the frost.

At harvest I was careful to make an exact measurement of the corn upon each portion of the field by a half bushel, then examined by the two standard; the field I measured with the Surveyor's chain—It contained one hundred eighty rods of ground. The produce on each part was as follows, viz.

Sixty rods planted square, two feet distance, yielded thirty-nine bushels and eleven quarts, which is one hundred and five bushels by the acre.

Sixty rods planted at the usual distance of eighteen inches between hills, yielded thirty-five bushels and one peck per acre.

Sixty rods planted in the common mode, yielded thirty-two bushels, which is eighty-five bushels and one third per acre.

The whole field yielded an hundred and eight bushels and a peck nearly, which is upon average, ninety-six bushels and one peck per acre.

The quality of the corn to the two first modes of planting, was nearly similar. In both instances they clearly excelled the corn planted in the common mode. In this statement I make no account of the soft and poor corn, which upon the whole field, was about six or eight bushels of ears. Every farmer for himself will make the distinction between harvest and market season. This will not alter the proportion of each piece of ground. I am perfuaded, that the lucrative mode of planting is to plant three kernels; and if your corn stands well, pluck up the poorest blade after the first hoeing, and leave two shoots for growth. Then you may expect if your seed be prepared to have the Cattle to pass upon each stalk.

It will be enquired, What is the proportion of labour upon each mode of cultivating? Here I cannot be so exact as I have been in my other calculations. But yet I was not inattentive to this part of the experiment. I found little difference to any part of the labour, excepting in planting, hoeing, pulling and suckering. I think the following estimate cannot be far out of the way. The common mode of planting until you finish hoeing, I should say five days work upon an acre. The eighteen inch eleven days, and the two feet corn, fifteen days upon an acre. The two feet corn, I think clearly excelling in quality, has nearly twenty bushels more than the common planting: The greater expence is ten days work or ten bushels of corn, by which means you make a clear saving of ten bushels per acre.

In the eighteen inch planting you make a saving of seven bushels from the common mode. The two inch planting exceeds the eighteen inch after shelling for labour, three bushels.

In these new modes of planting by suckering your corn, you turn the strength of your soil from the production of barren stalks to the production of solid grain; your land yields greater profit; your work is brought into a narrow compass, and you have your other fields without any loss, left in a state to receive and be prepared for a future abundant harvest. The experiment was made upon easy land, free of stone. I conjecture that the advantages would be still greater upon hard land; where the common mode of cultivation is more expensive.

If this experiment promotes the art of husbandry or excites to more advantageous experiments, the public interest will be advanced, and the intentions of the subscriber will be fully answered.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Nov. 1. 1796.

We the subscribers being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to Examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *Samuel Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent, and ten Months being allowed, from the first of April last, for the Creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned (in their at a defection in our appointment on the last Tuesdays of November and January next, at the house of Capt. Stevens Goodman, Innholder, in Charlemont, from two to six o'clock P. M. of said days.

ABEL WILDER,
JOSHUA HAWKS, } *Commissioners.*
STEPHEN BATES,

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CALVIN RICE, *Administrator.*

Charlemont, 26th October, 1796.

Ran away from the Subscriber,

A BOY about Sixteen years old, five feet high, thick set, full in the face, having a small scar in his forehead and another over one of his eyes, is of light complexion, has long brown hair, carried away a light coloured and one dark brown coat, a short fortout, and a pair of deep blue long trowsers. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the Subscriber shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring said Boy as they will answer it at their peril.

JOHN CLELAND,

Hawley, November 3d. 1796.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14

Auber Dubayet, the French minister with a quantity of rich presents, is arrived here, to succeed Chevalier Verninac.

We have but little intelligence from Persia, but the progress of the Russian army under Subow continues to be highly alarming to that Empire. Our preparations of war are of course carried on with ceaseless alacrity.

The head of the chief of the rebels is now fixed at the top of the gates of the Seraglio. This rebel, who had greatly harrassed our troops was completely hemmed in by the Turkish troops, and defeated with the loss of 6,000 men killed.

VIENNA, Sept. 7

There is yet a talk of peace, but notwithstanding the greatest preparations for war. The many conferences between the Prussian minister Luchesine and Baron Thugut give rise to this. However it does not appear that peace altho' so ardently wished for will soon be concluded. The demands of the French are exorbitant. Lehrbach, who is now in Tyrol is also invested with powers to open a negotiation.

Wormser has sent word that the French had raised a corps of 45,000 men in Italy, who are destined to attack the most dangerous posts. A sufficient number of French are divided among them, to keep them, in order. They are also threatened with being fired at with grape shot if they attempt to desert duty. Never heeds, Wormser makes no doubt, but the great majority of these Italians will join him, if he was only again put in a situation to advance against the enemy.

WETZLAR, Sept. 9.

The French marched, and retired from Hamelbergh on the Road to Fulda. The Austrians took a different Road. Generals Kleber and Le-Favre rode at the head of their divisions, which appear to have suffered very little: Bernadotte, who it was said, had been made prisoner, arrived at the head of the advanced guard. All the roads between here and the Lahn and Sieg resound with French horses. It is thought the corps Pentet and Hitry, with the reinforcements already arrived, amount to from 40 to 50,000 men who will keep the Austrians in check till the army of Jourdan has reached the position it intends to take.

MUNCHENAU, Sept. 9.

The Austrian general La Tour has again been forced, after a bloody engagement, to fall back, and evacuate the fortresh of Landshut and his position behind the Isen. The French light troops pursued him to within a short distance of Bronau, where he has retreated in order to stop the rapid progress of the French in Auffirk. On this side the French general Moreau, whose army amounts to 82,000 men, is complete Master of Bavaria, and it is generally believed that the corps of general Ferino has not only passed the Inn near Berkenthusen, and entered Upper Auffria, but also that two considerable French corps are advancing along the Inn and Iser to Innspruck, which no more than sixty miles from this city. It is also generally believed that Bonaparte was master of Trent and Roveredo by the 18 inst. If this is the case, which the movement of Moreau's eight wing to the frontiers of Tyrol seems to corroborate, the army of Wormser will fall in their attacks in four different points, and if any one of the four republican columns succeeds, the Austrians, for fear of having their only retreat towards Carinthia cut off, will not be able to check the progress of any of the three others. Tyrol seems to be the first object of the Republican armies. If they get possession of that province, there will be no longer any possibility of stopping their progress.

The French are now masters of Bavaria from the Lech to the frontiers of Auffria, and along the Danube from Donawerth to Kelheim. Ingolstadt which was in no place prepared for a siege, is surrounded and bombarded by the corps of Gen. Dirize. The place must unavoidably surrender if the Archduke does not send a corps of troops sufficient to strong to relieve it. The corps of troops which was left for its protection, under general Nauendorf, has been obliged to fall back precipitately, because about 1000 French have crossed the Danube in the rear of the Austrians corps, which the left wing attacked them in front.

COLOGNE, Sept. 10.

The passage of Several divisions of the army of the North continues uninterrupted from the 25th of August to this day. It is calculated that 50,000 men have passed through this city during the night and marched upwards to the Lahn.

We hear from Treves that all the roads in the vicinity are crowded with troops who come from the interior of France, they have already eliminated several camps in the Hundsruck.

The whole corps of reserve quartered in Belgium are on their march towards the Rhine, and the Batavian Division of General Daendels will garrison Dusseldorf.

We hear that the fortifications raised at the head of the Bridge at Neuweid are completely finished; this secures at all times a Defentreat to the Republican troops and enables them to retreat the Rhine whenever they please.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 12.

"*You may depend upon the following communication. Mr. Pitt has informed the Governors and Directors of the bank that under the influence of the interest of this country, a favorable opportunity to open a negotiation of Peace with France, it has been determined to send a person of consequence to Paris, to know, if the Executive of France will enter into a treaty on reasonable terms; sign, its well; if not, then the war becomes a war of necessity, and must be carried on with vigour, for which purpose it is not the intention of the government to borrow more, but to levy a tax on property, to be paid in respective quotas, according to each man's ability.*

A Statement of the Votes given in on Monday last, for Representative to Congress, and for an Elector, for the 2d western District, in the following Towns, viz.

For Representative in this town—SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq. 151—WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq 4—WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. 32—JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. 1.

For an Elector,—EBENEZER HUNT, Esq. 136—CALEB STRONG, Esq. 2—JUSTIN E. 17.

For Representative in Chesterfield.—WILLIAM SHEPHARD, 35—SAMUEL HENSHAW, 31—WM. LYMAN, 19—EBENE. HUNT, 1—

For Representative in Conway.—Wm. Shepbard, 89—Rev. Joseph Lyman, 3—John Williams, 3—Samuel Henshaw, 1—

For Elector.—Ebene. Hunt, 71—John Williams, 11.

For Representative in Hadley. Wm. Shephard, 35—Samuel Henshaw, 9—Jonathan E. Porter 1.

For an Elector. Caleb Strong, 37—John Hastings, 2—Ebene. Hunt, 2—Samuel Henshaw, 2.

For Representative in Williamsburgh. Samuel Henshaw, 81—Wm. Shephard, 2.

For an Elector. Ebene. Hunt, 67.

For Representative in Hatfield. Wm. Shephard, 17—Samuel Henshaw, 5—John Williams, 1.

For an Elector. Ebenezer Hunt, 24.

For Representative in Afinfield. Wm. Shephard had a majority.

For an Elector, Ebenezer Hunt had a Majority.

For Representative in Goshen. Samuel Henshaw, 16—John Williams, 8—Wm. Shephard, 7.

For an Elector. Ebenezer Hunt, 35.

For Representative in West-Springfield. Wm. Lyman, 223—Wm. Shephard, 9—Justin Ely, 2.

For Elector. Justin Ely, 228.

For Representative in Granville. Wm. Shephard, 89.

For an Elector. Caleb Strong, 63—Wm. Shephard, 4.

For Representative in Westfield. Wm. Shephard, 56—Joseph Lyman, jun. 15—Wm. Lyman, 6.

For an Elector. Wm. Shephard, 65.

For Representative in Southampton. William Shephard, 60—Samuel Henshaw, 29—Wm. Lyman, 1

For an Elector. Ebene. Hunt, 48—Caleb Strong, 2—Wm. Shephard 30.

For Representative in Eastampton. Samuel Henshaw, 36—Wm. Lyman, 2—Wm. Shephard, 6.

For an Elector. Caleb Strong, 43.

For Representative in Westampton. Samuel Henshaw 49—William Lyman 9—William Shephard 4—John Williams 1.

For an Elector. Ebenezer Hunt 59—Samuel Henshaw 5.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has just received a very handsome supply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Flaflicks, Waffleoating Swansdown of the newest fashions—Worsted Stockings, Baizes, and almost every other article suitable for the season; every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1796.

Samuel Clarke, jun.

INFORMS the publick, that he has just received and now open for sale, at his store opposite the court house in Northampton, a general assortment of European and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which he has determined to sell at a small advance from the first cost.

Said Clarke is authorized by the Managers of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, to inform those persons that have purchased Tickets of him in the 4th Class of said Lottery, that no further postponement will take place after the first of December next.

A few Tickets warranted undrawn, to be had as above.

Nov. 7. 1796.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received a large and general Assortment of *Medicines*, among which are most kinds of patented Articles such as Steers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Painters' Colours of all sorts, such as White and red Lead, Stone and patent Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf—best grouned Camwood.—

He has also for sale, best French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.

Lisbon Wine by the quarter Cask.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

The Publick are hereby

informed, that the subscribers have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of purchasing and grinding bark, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and they will give the highest price for oak, hemlock & birch bark delivered at their mill near Mr. *Nehemiah Edwards*'—and they individually accept all persons who have engaged them bark to deliver at their mill, if convenient, as it will save them the trouble of transporting it there—they have a person constantly attending at the mill, who will receive and receipt for the bark—where receipts, shall be endorsed by either of the company.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 2d, 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamsburgh* a little south of the Meetinghouse, with a Dwelling-House, Tan works, &c. on the place.—The above will be sold on reasonable terms.—Enquire of—

ELISHA MORTON.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

WHEREAS *MERIAM* my wife, refuses to cohabit any longer with me, this is to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting, after this date.

REUBEN TARRY.

Williamstown, October 29, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, the 4th of September last a brindle HEIFER, a year old past, without any artificial mark; the owner may have her by proving property and paying charges. SAMUEL COLEMAN.

Hatfield, November 9, 1796.

Lucien Butler,

AT HIS STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE *NORTHAMPTON,*

HAS just received from *Dublin* and elsewhere, his extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

Which he will dispose of on as good terms as can be obtained in *Boston* or *New-York*—Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

Abernathy's Discourse, Andrews' Remarks, Allen's Alarms, Abelard Calin, Addison's Works, 3 vols. Evidences, Bibles of all kinds, Blair's Sermons, 2 vols Boston's Memoirs, Fourfold State, Two Worlds, Character, Crook in the Lot, Butler's Analogy, Brown's Remains, Concordance Greek, Bonyon's Discourse, Pilgrims Progress, Holy War, Grace Abounding, Law and Grace, Burton's Lectures, Baxter's Saints Rest, Call to the Unconverted, Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature, Bellow Arrius, Burkit's Poor Man's Help, Benevolence of the Deity, Cavalry, the Death of Christ, Chauncey on Salvation, Clark's Scripture Promise, Christian World Unmasked, Cloud of Witnesses, Campbell on Miracles, Cure him of Nature, Christian Oeconomy, Davis' Sermons, 2 vols. Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Danson on Justification, Edwards on Redemption, on the Affections, Will, Twenty Sermons, History of Redemption, Elements of Morality, Estimate of Religion, Oeconomy of Human Life, Flavel's Works, 8 vols. Fordyces' Addresses, Sermons, Fashionable World, Fleming's Discourse, Farmer's Letters, Father's Legacy, Gospel Sonnets, Gifts' Contemplations, Henry's Works, 6 vols. Meditations, I. Sermons and Tracts, Dialogues, Humphrey's Works, Harris' Natural History of the Bible, Henry on Prayer, Husbandry Spiritualized, Hunter's Sacred Biography, Hopkins on the Millennium, System of Divinity, Hive, or a Collection of Thoughts, Jolipbo, 6 vols. Jony's Lectures, Johnson's Works, 8 vols. Jacks' Devotions, Knox's Essays, 2 vols. Sermons, 2 vols. Life of Christ, Manual of Devotion, Mc Ewen on Types, Mason on Self Knowledge, Milton's Works, Messiah, Newton's Works, 6 vols. Orton's Letters to a Clergyman, Paradise Lost, Regain'd, Practice of Piety, Pratt on the Scriptures, Price's Sermons, Poor Man's Catechiser, Priestley's Letters to the Jews, Progress of Dulness, Pulpit and Desk, Paley's Evidences, Pope's Essay on Man, Plain's Works, Pike's Cases of Conscience, Reign of Grace, Religious Tuth, 2 vols. Rowe's Letters, Devout Exercises, Religious Courtship, Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 8 vols. Skinner's Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols. Spiritual Letters, Seraphical Shepherd, Sacred Dramas, Socinian Arguments, Opinions, Steele's Works, Sinecs's Morals, White's Sermons, Watts' Sermons, World to Come, Glory of Christ, Guide to Prayer, Catechism, Winchester on Universal Salvation, Walton on the Sacrament, Afflicted Man's Companion.

A.

Burlamaqui on Law, Espinasses Nisi Prius, Freeman's Justices Assistant, Town Officer, Probate Auxiliary, Clerk's Magazine, Massachusetts Justice, Law of Massachusetts, Constitution, do.

PHYSIC.

Bell's Surgery Abridg'd, on Ulcers, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Brown's Elements, Brown's Practice, Cary's Account of the Yellow Fever, Cheffelden's Anatomy, Hieffer's, do. Family Female Physician, Harvey on Coughs and Colds, Hamilton on Female Complaints, Jackson on Fevers, London Practice, Medical Pocket Book, Moore's Sketches, Quincy's Lexicon, White on Lying-in Women, Wells on Diseases.

MISCELLANIES.

Life of Watts & Doddridge, Letters to a Wife, Life of Howard, of Gardner, of Hilsep, Lock on Human Understanding, Lee's Memoirs, Lavater on Physiognomy, Lavater's Aphorisms on man, Mc Fingal, Manners in Portugal, Miss Chapone's Letters, Mills on Cattle, Miffes Magazine 4 vols. Natural History, Presidents Speeches and Addresses, Paley's Philosophy, Pleasing Instructor, Pleasure's of Memory, Principles of Polite ness, Fuller's Letters, Franklin's Works and Life, Female Spectator, Farmers letters, Family Instructor, Footsteps, Goldsmiths Essays and Poems, Gulliver's Travels, Gesta Vafs, Gentlemans and Ladys Monitor, Howard's Life, Hoyle's Game's, Joulin's Letters, Johnson's lives of the Poets, Jacky Cash, Keate's Sketches from Nature, Lay Preacher, Lowes Surveying, Life of Fletcher, Plato's Works, Prompter, Rights of Women, Ready Reckoner, Smellies Physiology, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Seneca's Morals, Sherlock's discourse, Select Play's, Shakespeare's Works, 8 vols. Character, Spectator, 8 vols. Sanford and Merton, Stephen's Exercise, Secrets of Arts, Three Hundred Animals, Washington's Official Letters, Watt's Miscellaneous Works.

HISTORY, VOYAGES & TRAVELS.

Adam's Ancient History, Modern, do. American Revolution by Gordon, by Lendrum, Anson's Voyage round the World, A Geographical, commercial and philosophical view of the United States of America, in 4 large Octavo Volumes by the Rev. Wm. Winterbotham, Robertson's History of New hampshire, Brydon's Tour through Sicily and Malta, Bruce's Travels to discover the source of the Nile, Bowen's Natural, Buffon Natural History, Cyrus' Travels, Cooper's do. Crose's view of the United States, Cook's Voyages Round the World, 2 vols. Goldsmith's History of England, Gordon's Rome, Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, History of South America, Imlay's History of Kentucky, Littleton History of England, Montague's Travels, Moor's Travels 2 vols. Mun's Journal 2 vols. Pope Hennessy, Raynal's History of the East and West Indies 3 vols. Robertson's History of America 3 vols. India, Scotland, Charles the 5th 5 vols. Rollin's Ancient History 10 vols. Saunder's Journal, Sullivan's History of the District of Maine, Smith's History of New York, Vallient's Travels in Africa 2 vols. Williams' History of Vermont.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Fisher's Companion, Rooth Arithmetic, Dawson Cicero, Dancet's Logic, Want's do. Tully de oratory, Greek Testament, Grammer, Clark's Introduction, Rigg's Latin Grammer, Burt's do. Latin accidence, Europius, Corderi, Webster's first, second and third part per. Doz. Ferguson's Astronomy, Moor's Navigation, Taylin's Farmery, Carpenter, Town and Country Builders Assistant.

PLAYS.

Almeyda, Life and Death of King Lear, Boston Theatre, 3 Vols. Midnight Wanderer, Bald Stroke for a Wife, Prisoner at Large, Cotter of Coleman Street, Rolina or Love in a Village, Committee, Siege of Belgrade, Fatle Appearance, Wild Oats, Haunted Tour, World in a Village, How to Grow Rich,

PAMPHLETS.

An Apology for the Bible by Bishop Watson, Mc Fingal, Trial of Thomas Moir, Hamilton Rowan, Paines age of Reason first and second Parts, Joseph Gerald, Life of Peter Paterson, Wat's Doctrine, Pamphlets.

STATIONARY.

Medium, Pewter Inkstands, Thick Pot, Middleson's Black Lead, Fools Cap and Letter Sliding Pencils, Paper, India Rubber, Carriage Paper, Penknives, Blotting Paper, Ladies and Gentlemans Blank Books of all Pocket Books Red & kinds, Black, Holland Quills by the Memorandum Books, 100 or 1000, Visiting Cards, Walkdens Ink-powder Slates and Slate Pencils, Black & Red, Scales and Dividers, Ink Cake, Bartlemorth's Copper-Dutch Sealing Wax, Plates, Irish Wafers, Charts and Maps, Pounce & Pounce Boxes, Gold Leaf, Morocco Leather, &c. Merchants may be supplied with most kinds of School Book, by the Dozen.

Book Binding as usual.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, on last June, a brindle Heifer CALF, with a crop on his near ear, and a flit under side of the same, and a flit under side the off ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

AMBERST, NATHAN KELLOGG.

Amherst, November 7, 1796.