There are several circumstances, with respect to the culture of this root, which are worthy our attention.

1. It grows equally well in all climates. Its birth place was in a warm country; but experiments have taught us, that it flourishes, not only in the middle latitudes but also in the cold soil of Siberia.

2. It grows in every kind of soil, whether it be rich or poor; or whether it be sandy or gravelly. Nay, it grows without the aid of earth, in beds of straw or stable manure.

3. It grows from the whole root, or from pieces of it. Some late experiments prove, that its increase from the whole root, is much greater than from the small pieces of it, planted in the usual way.

It is also peculiar to this excellent root, to be alike agreeable to man and beast. It affords plentiful nourishment to the cow, the horse, the hog, the sheep, and even to poultry.

It is particularly useful to milch cows; for this purpose the potatoes should be prepared by being previously boiled. Sometimes horses chew an unwillingness to eat them; but this arises from ignorance. They will soon eat them, if you confine them in a stable for four and twenty hours, without any other food; after having been induced *by hunger*, once to take them, they ever after eat them, with as keen a relish as they do oats or Indian corn. They are said to be preferable to both those grains for the common diet of horses, inasmuch as they afford a less stimulating aliment. The grain should be preferable only when horses are used to labour, or on journies; in these cases, the potatoes do not afford an aliment sufficiently active, and diffusible, to supply that waste of strength in a horse, that attends travelling,—or drawing in a carriage or a plough.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the potatoe is in perfection almost the whole year, if properly preserved from the frost, whereas all other vegetables are in season but a few weeks. In order to preserve them during the winter, they should be depolited, after they are gathered, in a cellar, or in a hole dug in the earth, below the usual depth of the frost.

By a chymical analysis, the potatoe has been found to contain—1. A dry powder, resembling the starch which is contained in grain.—2. A light fibrous matter, of a grey colour.—3. A mucilaginous juice, such as is found in many succulents plants.—And 4. Water. In a pound of potatoes there are generally four ounces and an half of the solid matter which has been mentioned, and eleven and an half of water. In the solid matter there is generally about a drachm of earth.

There are several ways of preserving potatoes for the food of man, such as simply roasting, or boiling them in their skins, or in water. They are also prepared for food, by having made into bread, with and without flour, also into biscuit, puddings, pies, falep, sago, and even coffee. Besides these preparations, an yeast may be obtained from them, which is equal to to the best ferment in the world, for brewing beer, or making bread of any kind.

Having mentioned the culture and preparations of the *potatoe*, I proceed next to take notice of its qualities, in diet and medicine.

1. In medicine, it has been found to be useful in those diseases of the stomach, in which no other vegetable could be retained upon it.

2. It has been found to promote sleep. Of this there is a remarkable instance in the annals of medicine. A servant of the Baron de St. Hilaire, after a malignant fever, could not recover his sleep; his master ordered him to sup upon potatoes, and the ensuing night he slept six hours, without interruption; the continuance of the same practice produced the same effect, without inducing any change in his constitution.

The wholesome quality of the potatoe, in diet, is sufficiently proved, from the healthiness and populations of those countries, where it is an universal article of food. Dr. *Adam Smith*, in his treatise on the wealth of nations, has computed that a given quantity of land, on which the potatoe is cultivated, will maintain one third more inhabitants, than the same quantity of land, appropriated to the culture of any other vegitable. Ireland is a striking proof of the truth of this calculation. That celebrated island has been for many years, the *effete quotium* of the world. She furnishes sailors and soldiers to half the nations of Europe; she has nearly filled two or three of the most populous states in America, with farmers, mechanics, and merchants; and whether it be the effect of the *potatoe* upon the body and mind, I know not, but the natives of this island are all friends to liberty.—Where is the legislature in the United States, in which the claims of liberty have not been defended by Irishmen!!! And where is the fields of battle in America, that has not been enriched with Irish blood! Even the ocean has been dyed with it, during the late war; and shed too in the glorious cause of American freedom. Witness our *gallant Barry*, who established the honor of the American flag in every part of the Atlantic; and whose honorable wounds will always remain monuments of the strength of body and mind that is to be derived from an early and constant diet of potatoes.

Nor are strength of body and vigour of mind alone, to be obtained from the use of potatoes. They confer upon the face, that lovely white and red which constitute *beauty*. Hence the Irish complection has been celebrated, in every part of the world; and hence the ladies of Lancashire, in England, where the potatoe is in general use, have obtained, from the charms of their faces, the appellation of Lancashire witches.

Farmers of Pensylvania, *cultivate the potatoe!* Citizens of Philadelphia, eat, oh eat, plentifully and constantly of the potatoe! Let them be the constant food of your children, instead of Bread, in the intervals of their meals. Legislators of Pennsylvania, encourage, by suitable bounties, the increase and exportation of the potatoe. [Let *this* precious root be blended hereafter with the wheat flour, in the arms of our State.—Hail highly favoured vegetable! parent of health, strength, courage, and beauty of the human species themselves! may we always honor thee! and may we always eat thee, as we should do! with meat or without it, with buttermilk or without it; in soup, in puddings, in pies, in bread, in buttered, in sago, in salep, or in coffee!—Still may we prefer thee to all other vegetables! Sweet root! kind root! I take thee to my bosom; go people our western country, † go teach the nations of the earth to be temperate and healthy go civilize the world!

* *Here Mr. BACHE put a potatoe from his pocket, and held it in his hand.*

† *Here the potatoe was gently thrown on the floor, and ejected affectionately in pronouncing the remaining part of the oration.*

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 9.

THE House met pursuant to adjournment. Messrs. Jackson and Mathews appeared and took their seats.

The speaker signified to the house, that the taking up of the President's speech, in a committee of the whole, had been made the order of the day.

The house, in consequence, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the committee of the whole pass a resolution, that a committee be appointed to return a respectful answer to the President's speech, and to assure him, that the house will pay immediate attention to the important matters, which in it are recommended to their consideration.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed an amendment to the resolution. He wished the committee be appointed to prepare an address, to be presented to the President, to answer to the speech.

Mr. Lawrence called for a resolution past last session on a similar occasion; it was read, and he offered it as a substitute to his first motion. The committee of the whole agreed to it: rose and reported the resolution.

After some debate on an amendment proposed by Mr. Jackson, to the resolution as reported by the committee. A committee of three was, in consequence, appointed, viz. Messieurs Maddison, Ames, and Tucker to draw up the address.

The speaker called the attention of the house to a motion made yesterday by Mr. Williamson, and made the order of to day, that the clerk be directed to procure for each member three newspapers, such as the members respectively may chose, to be left at their houses.

FRIDAY, December 10.

Messrs. Sinnickson, Partridge, Smith, (M.) Trumbull, and Wadsworth, took their seats this day.

The order of the day being called for, the House proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain. The ballots being collected, there appeared for Mr. Blair, 25; for Mr. Green, 16. The Speaker accordingly declared the former chosen.

Mr. Benson, agreeable to notice, introduced a motion to the following purport. That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, for determining, agreeable to the Constitution, the time of chusing electors of President and Vice-President after the expiration of the 3d of March, 1793.

Likewise to determine who or what officer shall exercise the office of President in case of vacancy; also to provide for the opening an office at the seat of government, to receive the vote of the electors of President and Vice-President.

Mr. Lee moved that this motion lie on the table for further consideration, previous to its being committed. This motion being put was lost; and Messrs. Benson, Heister, Huntington, Moore and Partridge were appointed the committee.

The reading of the papers communicated by the Secretary at War, relative to the expedition against the Indians, being called for, the Clerk attended that business.

These papers contained particulars of the depredations committed by the Indians, on the frontiers, for almost a year past, communicated in a series of accounts from private persons, public characters, and bodies, in letters, memorials and representations, to the The President of the United States, the Secretary at War, &c.

The Clerk then read an estimate of the expences attending the expedition against the Wabash nation, and the banditti of Indians; 1500 militia, about 400 Federal Troops, are employed on this occasion. The amount of the expence is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The instructions of the President of the United States to Gov. St. Clair, and the letters from the Secretary at War, to Gen. Harmar, were then read.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.—And Messrs. Gilman, Grout, Wadsworth, Floyd, P. Muhlenburgh, Boudinot, Smith, (M.) Bloodworth, Smith, (S. C.) and Jackson, were appointed the committee.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House, that the President of the United States having received a communication from the President and Commonalty of the city of Paris, had thought proper to lay the same before the Senate, who had directed their Secretary to bring them to the House. The letter from the President and Commonalty of Paris, was accompanied with 26 printed copies of an Eulogium on Dr. Franklin.

Mr. Maddison of the committee appointed to prepare an address, in answer to the Speech of the President of the United States, brought in a report which was read. [*For which see first page.*]

Mr. Williamson moved that this Address be referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Lawrance moved that a number of copies be printed, for the use of the House; this motion was seconded by Mr. Jackson; Mr. Williamson objected, he said that inconveniencies had resulted from printing reports of committees in times past in their immature state they had found the way into the newspapers, and been mistaken for the decision of the House.

Mr. Jackson observed, that the address contained matters of very great importance, which rendered it necessary that every member should have a copy before him; he could see no inconvenience that would arise, even if it should be published in the papers, it might give rise to observations without doors, which might not be unworthy the attention of the House.

He saw no danger of any mistake arising from publishing reports of their committees—they were easily distinguished from the act of the Legislature. But in the present, instance he saw no necessity for its being inserted in the news-papers, because it happened to be printed for the use of the House; nor did he second the motion with such a design.

Being observed by Mr. Boudinot, that it had not been customary to print the report of the committee on similar occasions, the motion was withdrawn.

SATURDAY, December 11.

A letter from The President of the Commonalty of Paris was read, informing, that the news of the death of that great philosopher Franklin has reached them, and that they had caused an Eulogium to be written, in a tribute justly due to his memory.

On motion of Mr. White, ordered, That two members be added to the committee appointed to prepare and bring a bill in amendment to an act entitled, "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts," and that Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Sherman, be added to the said committee.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, accompanied with a report from him, which on motion, was ordered to be printed for the consideration of the House.

On motion, Resolved, that the House shall, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Smith wished to shew some attention to the President and Commonalty of Paris, for their marked participation to the memory of one of our illustrious citizens; he, therefore, made the following motion, The house, being highly sensible of the polite attention of the Commons of Paris, in directing copies of an Eulogium, lately pronounced before them, as a tribute to the distinguished merit of Benjamin Franklin, a citizen of the United States, to be transmitted to Congress.

Resolved, That the Speaker do accordingly communicate the sense of the House thereon to The President of the Commons of Paris.

Mr. Vining observed, That as the motion stood, it appeared to relate rather to a living than a deceased person. He wished, therefore, to amend it by striking out "distinguished merit," and inserting "illustrious memory."

The amendment being made by the consent of the mover, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Lee took this opportunity of a leisure moment to move for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to direct the mode by which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been destroyed, may be renewed.

Ordered to lie on the table.

PITTSBURG, December 4.

WESTERN EXPEDITION.

A party of 600 men arrived at the Miami Village two days before the main army, and found the town deserted, and some of the houses burnt, under the ruins of which large quantities of grain were found concealed, also in holes in the ground, to the amount of 5 or 6000 bushels. Col. Hardin who commanded all the militia, entered and encamped in the town before the arrival of the remainder of the army. About five acres of the ground was picketed. A party of 300 under the command of Col. Trotter and Major Rhea, were sent out, and discovered the trails of the Indians for several miles. They saw 30 Indians, but did not attack them, not knowing but there was a superior force in the rear.—They saw five towns which were all burnt. The next day Major Fontaine, with a party of 200, and the light horse, went out—they proceeded 6 or 7 miles, saw trails of Indians in several places, marching in columns in a swamp; Lieut. Armstrong, who commanded one of the columns, was ambuscaded by a party of Indians, formed in a half moon. Our people retreated; the Indians rushed in with their tomahawks; the regulars having quitting them until Armstrong's men were all cut off; many of the Indians fell; we lost 70 men this day. Next day was employed in burning corn; we killed two Indians. The day following set out, marched 8 miles homeward, and encamped. In the night Col. Harmar, Major Wyllis, Major Fontaine, Major M'Mullen, and Col. Hall, with about 400 men, went back to the town; they arrived about day light, and in four parties marched to different quarters of the town each party was attacked, and skirmished about three hours. Major M'Mullen drove a party of the Indians into the river Miami. Col. Hardin was obliged to retreat with loss. Major Wyllis, with 60 men, were cut off by a party which came in his rear, through some Indian Interpreter, having ordered his men to retreat, in a phrenzy of courage, rode directly into the throng of the Indians, cutting and slashing, until he was wounded, and carried off by two of his men; he was afterwards seen dead and scalped. Major Wyllis was left mortally wounded; he wished to be helped on his horse to give them another charge; but in the hurry of the retreat it could not be done.

The whole amount of the Indians killed is supposed to be 200. Our loss is about 150 killed, & 20 wounded.

The foregoing is the account brought by several of the militia who are returned.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Extract of a letter from Georgia.

"Our friend General [illegible] has received the Medal voted by Congress on the taking of Stony Point: It is of gold and finely executed. On one side it represents the Goddess of Liberty, presenting a wreath of laurel to an American Officer, this inscription: "Anonio Wayne duce exercitus.—Commissis" On the other is a striking representation of the assault or Stony Point, with this inscription: "Stony Point expugnatum XV. Julv 1779." What adds much to the feeling of General Wayne, is the letter from our beloved President, in these words:

"SIR,

"You will receive with this a medal struck by order of the late Congress, in commemoration of your much approved conduct in the assault of Stony Point, and presented to you as a mark of the high sense which your country entertain of your services upon that occasion. The medal was put into my hands by Mr. Jefferson, and it is with singular pleasure that I now transmit it to you.

"I am with very great esteem,

"Your most obedient servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

BOSTON, Dec. 28.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

THE following is the result of the second trial for the choice of Federal Representatives,—

Worcester District.

The whole number of votes were 2413—necessary to make a choice 1207.

Hon. ARTEMAS WARD, Esq. had 1248, and is chosen.

Plymouth, &c. District.

Whole number of votes were 2157—necessary to make a choice 576.

Hon. SHEARJASHUB BOURNE, Esq. had 667, and is chosen.

Bristol, &c. District.—No choice.

Whole number of votes 1653—necessary to make a choice 782.

Candidates.	
Hon. George Leonard, Esq.	796
Walter Spooner Esq.	387
Peleg Coffin, Esq.	402
Phanuel Bishop, Esq.	444
David Cobb, Esq.	134

District of Maine.—No choice.

Whole number of votes 845—necessary to make a choice 423.

Candidates.	
Hon. George Thacher, Esq.	421
Nathaniel Wells, Esq.	263
Josiah Thacher, Esq.	22
William Lithgow, Esq.	125

The inhabitants of Bristol, &c. and Maine Districts, are to meet the 25th of January, 1791. to choose Federal Representatives.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

BRIGHTER UPON US AGAIN DAILY.

In support of a general expectation, that the differences between Great Britain and Spain, would terminate in hostilities, we now announce the arrival of Capt. Wilkie, of the ship Triumph, in 22 days from Barbadoes; by which we are informed that two days previous to his sailing, there arrived from England three forty four gun ships, and a number of victuallers, with four thousand troops, who were actually landed on that island the day before Capt. *Wilkie* left it.—He also informs, that a reinforcement of 4000, soldiers more, was daily expected, with men of war and frigates. This looks much like WAR! as Capt. Wilkie is said to be a man of veracity.

NORTHAMPTON, January 5.

It is with great pleasure we inform the Public, that the President of the United States, declines receiving visits on Sundays—an example worthy of the imitation of all men, especially of those gentlemen who fill public stations.

A WET NURSE,

That has a good Breast of Milk, and is willing to go into a family to nurse a child, may hear of a place by enquiring of the Printer.

N. B. The wages agreed on will be paid in Cash.

Dec. 22, 1790.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For the Purpose of extending and improving the WOOLEN MANUFACTORY in the City of Hartford, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, passed October 1790.

CLASS THE FIRST.		
1 Prize	1000 Dollars	1000 Dollars.
1	500	500
2	300	600
2	200	400
3	100	300
10	50	500
15	40	600
20	30	600
30	20	600
100	10	1000
2850	4	11400
3027 Prizes	5000 Tickets at 2 Dol. each	15000
5943 Blanks,		

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of Twelve and Half per Cent.

THE Object of this Lottery is to enable the Proprietors of the Hartford Woolen Manufactory to procure Machines, implements, and to increase their Stock, in order to render the Business more extensively useful to the Community; and the Managers flatter themselves that the Scheme is calculated much to Advantage of Adventurers who wish to put themselves in Fortune's Way, as well as to those who are disposed to buy on patriotic Motives.

The Drawing is proposed to begin by the first Day of February next, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of. A List of the fortunate Numbers will be published in the Connecticut Courant, and Prizes paid on demand by the Managers. Those Prizes not called for in six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Use of the Factory, and appropriated accordingly.

HEZEKIAH MERRILL,
ANDREW KINGSBURY,
ELISHA COLT, } Managers.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1790.

*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, to be sold at this Office.

William & George Bull,

ONCE more in addition to their Advertisement of the 20th September last; inform all concerned, that their Co-partnership dissolves the 1st. of January next. They therefore beg all that have accounts open with them, or either of them privately, to call and have the same adjusted or they positively will be put in suit. Beef, Pork, and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

N. B. The business after that date will be carried on as usual by GEORGE BULL, at his new Store next door south of their old stand at the landing.

Wanted immediately a quantity of 2 inch white-pine, and white-oak plank, also, 1¼ inch yellow pine plank for which good pay will be made on delivery. They have on hand a quantity of piece goods, a few casks of Jamaica Spirits to six years old: all kinds of Codfish, American Duck, Gin by hhd. or case, Pot-ash by kettles, Liverand Lampoil, by Barrel or less, Butter, Barrel Beef, Wool, Cotton, Cards, by Box or dozen, a few Barrels of Gerry.

Hartford, Dec. 9, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in the town of Montgomery, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the the lists for the years, 1781, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County.		
	l.	s.	d. q.	l.	d.	q.
Westfield school lot,	1	9	2 2	1	7	2
Elias Lyman jun.	0	1	9 2	1	7	2
Nathaniel Bennet,	0	2	4 2	3	1	0
Paul Sheldon,	0	2	4 0	1	7	2
Isaac Gates,				0	8	0
Israel Sheldon,	0	1	6 1			
John Ross,				2	2	0
David Weller,	0	1	6 2	1	3	3
John King,	0	0	2 2	2	5	1
Jonathan Fowler,	0	1	10 0	1	2	0
Nathaniel Phelps,	0	1	3 3	0	7	3
Lemuel Malory,	0	1	2 2	0	11	0

Fifty-five acre Lots, No. as follows, viz. 6 15 16 20 29 30 31 34 35 38 39 44 46 48 50 54 61 63 66 67 71 72 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 83 84 85 86 87 89 90 91 92 93 95 96 97 98 104 107 108 112 113 114 116 118 123 124 225 226.

	l.	s.	d. q.
A. Parks, Col. for the year 1781, the school lot,	12	0	0
J. Herrick for the year 82, his tax on each 10 acre lot,	1	8	0
Zadock Bosworth, for 83, his tax on each lot,	0	6	1
Edward Taylor, for 84, do.	0	4	2
David Crow, for 85, do.	0	1	3
Isaac Palmer, for 86, do.	0	5	0
Jacob Andros, for 87, do.	0	4	0
Abial Pettis, for 88, do.	0	3	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th of January, so much of said lands will be then sold at public Vendue at the house of Mr. David Crow, inholder in Montgomery at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

Montgomery, Dec. 9, 1790.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has just received a general assortment of English

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, Chintzes, Calicoes, Leghorn Hats, &c. &c.—Also, A general assortment of Crockery; Glass, and Stone WARE, by the package or less quantity.

Tenerife WINE, per cask or gallon—West-India Rum, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, Allum, Copperas, Red Wood and Log Wood.

The above articles will be sold very low for ready pay.—Part Cash will be paid for Pork, Beef, and Butter.

Wanted—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tow Cloth, White Beans, Peas, and Hogs Bristles.

Dec. 24, 1790.

New Goods.

Just received and now selling by

SETH DWIGHT,

at his store in Williamsburgh, a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present season, consisting of almost every article required for at a country store; which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for pay in hand.—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Pork, Butter, Flax, and almost every kind of country Produce, received in payment.

CASH and the highest price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to said DWIGHT, by book or note, are requested to call and settle the same by the first day of February next, or they will be called upon in a more disagreeable way,—this being the only notice they will have without cost.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 28, 1790.

THE subscriber, hereby informs his customers, that he is in a very low state of health, which obliges him to discontinue riding as Post.—He therefore requests those who are in arrear to be ready to make payment when he calls, as he wishes to settle with the Printer.

JOHN PINES.

N. B. The Papers will in future be brought by JOSEPH BASCOM, who may be depended on as a faithful man.

Barnardston, Dec. 28, 1790.

LOST, on the road between Westampton and Partridgefield, a light brown camblet RIDING-HOOD, the collar lined with green farrin. Whoever has found the same, and will give notice to the subscriber, or to Amharst Harwood of Windsor, so that it may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FRANCIS HARWOOD.

Westampton, December 1790.

THE COLLECTOR of Excise for the County of Hampshire, for the last time gives notice, that he shall open an office January court week at Springfield, at Maj. MOSES CHURCH's for the purpose of settling Excise accounts, and all the Bonsmen are notified to make returns immediately, or their Bonds will be put in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise, for the county of Hamshire.

South-Hadley, December 27, 1790.

ALL persons having demands upon the estate of ISRAEL CLARKE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement. And all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL CLARKE, Administrator.

South-Hadley, Dec. 22 1790.

Benjamin Prescott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and others, that he has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS,

from New-York, consisting of most articles called for at a country store, which he will sell for cash as low as his neighbours—almost every article of Country Produce will also be received.

HE likewise informs the public, that he has completed his Building for the purpose of making Malt,—those who please to favour him with their custom, are requested to bring their Barley as soon as possible, as he proposes to continue the business only in the winter season—Any who wish to sell or exchange their Barley for other grain, or any articles of merchandize, may receive their pay whenever they deliver their Barley.—Those who live at a distance, may at any time after the first day of January next, receive Malt on delivery of their Barley.

N. B. He still continues his WOOL CARD Manufactory—those of his customers who live at a distance, and would wish (for the convenience of easy transportation in the course of the winter) to receive their supply for the spring, may have them at the usual credit from the first day of April next.—Those indebted for Wool Cards, whole accounts have become due, are requested to make immediate payment.—Half Cash will be paid for live Geese FEATHERS.

Northampton, Dec. 22, 1790.