

hate, who was the man who gave the evidence, to show overboard 45 of the slaves handcuffed: Two days after that, he ordered 36 more to be thrown overboard, and a day or two after 40 more. Ten other slaves, whose hands were loosed, jumped after them off from the gangway, and were drowned along with them. The Captain carried the rest into Jamaica, and had 420 gallons of water left when arrived. The underwriters argued that there was no necessity for a conduct so shocking to humanity; that the Captain might have called at Barbadoes, or even that the intelligence of the capture of Tobago, might have hauled over to St. Louis, or most towns to St. Kitts; or to the Danish island of St. Croix; that it is so easy in the West-Indian sea to estimate a ship's run, that if he was afraid of making Hispaniola in his way to Jamaica, he might have run past it, and made Jamaica on a meridian; that the quantity of water on board must have been sufficient for a considerable time, since they carried in what, well hoarded, might have served him five or six days longer.

The jury, without going out of court, gave judgment against the underwriters; the mate acknowledged that he himself had thrown these overboard by the captain's orders, which was to him a sufficient warrant for doing any possible thing, without considering whether it was criminal or not. The narrative seemed to make every person present shudder; and I waited with some impatience, expecting that the jury, by their foreman, would have applied to the court for information how to bring the perpetrators of such a crime to justice. A greater aggravation of the crime is, that it is a delinquent act of lunacy, when he gave the orders. That there should be bad men to do bad things in all large communities, must be expected; but a community makes the crime general, and provokes divine wrath, when it suffers any member to commit flagrant acts of villainy with impunity. But the claim of African slaves on the public is exceeding strong. They owe us no service, they never have received any benefit from us; then surely we should take care that humanity be not wounded through their fidelity. It is hardly possible for a state to thrive, when the perpetrator of such complicated guilt as the present is not only suffered to go unpunished, but is allowed to glory in the infamy, and carries of the reward of it. Did Providence pale it over, the very negligence and carelessness of public honour and public justice, that is supposed in it, must sink the most flourishing kingdom in anarchy and ruin.

SURRENDER OF BELGRADE.

The capital City in the province of Servia, in TURKEY.

VIENNA.

Oct. 12.—Seven o'clock in the Morning.

A Courier has just arrived with dispatches from Marshal Laudon, by whom we are informed, that his Excellency, on the 11th of October, had opened a parallel, running along the Glacis of the Forts of Belgrade, towards the feet of the Jews, by means of 2000 Pioneers, and 300 Peasants, notwithstanding three fires on the part of the enemy.

On the 5th, the Dutch was nearly shut with fascines, and most of the Artillery in the Forts dismantled, so that our troops could make their approaches nearly to the head of the Covered-way. All the materials for springing mines under the Capitals of the two Baffions, and those for demolishing the Raveline were also prepared.

October 6th.—All the Batteries, whether of cannon or mortar, were ready to play upon the besieged; and at eight o'clock they began to act with prodigious effect. About twelve the Enemy's fire became slack; so that their Troops were chased by our men from the Covered ways, which the bombs and hand-granades set fire to in different places of the fortifications.

At noon the Pacha requested an Armistice of fourteen days, to enable the inhabitants about the fortifications of the place. This was, however, denied, and our fire continued with great vigour.

October 7th.—The Pacha having written a letter, in which he begged a suspension of hostilities for a few hours; this was accordingly agreed to, and four Tons of British Gun having arrived in our Camp, and Colonel and two Majors have been sent on our part into the Forts, to hear the proposals of the Governor.

Oct. 12.—At Noon.

General Klebeck arrived here a few hours since, with dispatches from Marshal Laudon, dated the Camp before Belgrade, containing the joyful and interesting news of that fortress having been taken possession of by the Imperial Troops on the 11th instant, on which day Osman Pacha fled that he could no longer resist our Victorious Arms, being out of the *Widdes Elg*. The General, who was dressed as a *Chambler*, immediately on his arrival waited on the Emperor, who, although in bed, on hearing that he came from Belgrade, immediately rose, and recollecting him, notwithstanding his disguise, asked with great emotion what news? When this Officer announced to him the capture of the important fortress. His Imperial Majesty's satisfaction was unbounded!

At twelve o'clock, General Klebeck, preceded by four Officers belonging to the Post Office, and 24 peffillions on horseback, paraded the principal streets of Vienna, in his way to the residence of the Field-Marshal Count de Haddick, President of the Council of War, to whom he made a report of the victory. During the procession, the populace assembled in prodigious numbers, and shouted "Long live Laudon, the Father of his Country!"

The joy that prevails at present in this Capital, is in-

conceivable; a General Illumination is to take place this evening; and a Tradesman, who has the brave, old, and victorious Generalissimo for his Sign, is making extraordinary preparations to celebrate the recent triumph of his Hero.

The Emperor, to testify his approbation of the conduct of Marshal Laudon, has permitted him to wear the Order of Maria Theresa, set with brilliants (an honour never enjoyed before but by his Imperial Majesty), and has sent him for this purpose, the diamond cross worn by his own Father, and also his Cordon, richly studded with jewels.

The terms granted to the Enemy are extremely favourable, considering the situation of the Forts.

BRUSSELS, October 17.

The *Rubrica* is at length passed! The armed Refugees of Brabant, dispersed by Proclamations and annihilated in Gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, as it is said, of near Forty Thousand men, on the 23d instant. The following day, after some skirmishes, in which only a few lives were lost, they made themselves masters of Jillo, the key of Brabant on that side, and advanced towards a neighbouring Nobleman's country, fear, so it is said, was any foundation for a report then in circulation, that a very considerable quantity of corn was hid up in it. They in a civil manner told the farmer the cause of their visit.—The answer given to them, that they were a pack of rascals who made this pretence only for plundering. They declared they had orders from the committee for what they did, and for the convincing the porter that their object was to plunder, they offered to lay their arms outside of the gate. They told him in a firm tone, that they would enter it, and execute the orders they had received, upon this two musket shots were fired, which instantly killed two out of the six citizens. The other four, on this defiance, and running back to Dinant, gave an account of what happened.—Immediately 600 Italian and 800 citizens got under arms, and marched to the nobleman's gate. On the first summons from the citizens a body, the gates were thrown open to them, and they rushed in with precipitation. They had four pieces of cannon ready loaded with gunpowder. These were turned against, and fired upon the fugitives. They apprehended eight men and four women, who they tied, and put them into carts to carry them to Dinant. They took fine linen and wrap up in it two dead bodies of their companions who had been slain. They then collected some of the most valuable furniture, which they resolved to sell for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased.—They found stored in the housekeepers of 1200 sacks of wheat and discovered that a still greater number had been carried into canals and ponds. Preparations are now making for the trial of twelve prisoners. The nobleman himself escaped, but his horse did not escape reduced to ashes. The funeral of the two ruffians, who were executed, was performed with extraordinary pomp. When John Cromwell was at the head of the English rebels, he began with the poor unhappy English just in such a manner as the Parisian mob are still doing towards their King. They are bowing to, and kissing upon him at the very time that they are, drawing the fatal axe to cut off all his power, and perhaps his head into the bargain.

The report of those who have been the Brabantian Patriots, is, that they are well disciplined, and tolerably furnished with arms.—Two English vessels are in the Scheldt, laden with ammunition and military stores for their use; and there are in their army, many French, Dutch, and some English reduced saboteur officers, who have contributed to discipline them.

A cannonade was heard for two hours last night, and a report is at this moment universally credited, that they have taken the town and citadel of Antwerp. The latter is the strongest fortress in the *Asphian Netherlands*, and almost the only one which resisted the conquering arm of Marshal Saxe. The greater part of the troops in garrison here are detached to that quarter, the gates are shut, and every thing has the appearance of a besieged town.

General Davroz has just issued a proclamation, bearing, that as the standard of revolt is raised in a considerable portion of the *Asphian*, it is necessary to announce, that his most duty will compel him to carry fire and sword thro' every part of the country, where it is not at once found.

In the general search made here for arms, even the dignity of foreign Ministers was not spared. The houses of the French, Dutch, and English Envoys were searched. The first of these ministers sent a copy of the order to search his house, to the National Assembly.

PARIS, October 15.

DISCOURSE delivered at the National Assembly, on the 7th of September, 1789, by the Female Citizens who came to make an offering of their jewels and ornaments as a voluntary contribution towards the discharge of the public debt.

MESDAMES,

The regeneration of the State is a work committed to the National Representatives.

The liberation of the State should be the care of every good citizen.

In order to enable the Senate to fulfil a vow that was made by *Camille* to *Aspide* before the capture of Vienna, the Roman ladies made a voluntary offering of their ornaments to the Republic.

But no vow can be more sacred than engagements contracted with the creditors of the State; the public debt should be scrupulously discharged, but the means should be rendered easy to the people.

It is in that view that several citizens, wives or daughters of artists, come to offer to this august National Assembly, those ornaments which they would blush to wear, when patriotism bids them sacrifice them to the public good. What woman is there worthy of the title of citizen, who would not prefer to the insignificant parade of vanity, the inexpressible pleasure of contributing the ornaments of her person to an excellent use?

Our offering is no doubt of small value; for among the votaries of the sciences, glory rather than riches is the pursuit: Our offering is in proportion to our means but not to the sentiment that animates our breast.

May our example be followed by many citizens of either sex, whose circumstances are far more opulent than ours! And our example will, my Lords (Majesties) be followed, if you will but design graciously to accept, if you will procure the facility of making voluntary contributions, by establishing from this moment a bank, for the sole purpose of receiving patriotic gifts in money or in jewels, to be invariably applied to the discharge of the National Debt.

REPLY of M. Le PRESIDENT of the National Assembly, to the Female Citizens who have made an offer-

ing of their personal ornaments towards the discharge of the public debt.

THE National Assembly beholds, with infinite satisfaction, your generous sacrifice which emanates from motives of true patriotism.

May there be more noble examples which you offer us at this present moment, communicate all ranks of citizens the heroic sentiment from which it proceeds, and may it find as great a number of imitators as it does admirers!

You are far more adorned by your virtues than you could be by the precious ornaments which you sacrifice to the good of your country. The National Assembly will take into consideration the plan which you propose, with all the warmth which it inspires.

A true copy. (Signed) HENRY DE LONGUEVE, Sec. Nat. As. DISCAMPS, Sec.

LONDON, October 17.

A melancholy affair lately happened at Dinant in Britanny. The committee of safety in that city sent six young citizens belonging to the Dinant militia to a neighbouring Nobleman's country, fear, so it is said, was any foundation for a report then in circulation, that a very considerable quantity of corn was hid up in it. They in a civil manner told the farmer the cause of their visit.—The answer given to them, that they were a pack of rascals who made this pretence only for plundering. They declared they had orders from the committee for what they did, and for the convincing the porter that their object was to plunder, they offered to lay their arms outside of the gate. They told him in a firm tone, that they would enter it, and execute the orders they had received, upon this two musket shots were fired, which instantly killed two out of the six citizens. The other four, on this defiance, and running back to Dinant, gave an account of what happened.—Immediately 600 Italian and 800 citizens got under arms, and marched to the nobleman's gate. On the first summons from the citizens a body, the gates were thrown open to them, and they rushed in with precipitation. They had four pieces of cannon ready loaded with gunpowder. These were turned against, and fired upon the fugitives. They apprehended eight men and four women, who they tied, and put them into carts to carry them to Dinant. They took fine linen and wrap up in it two dead bodies of their companions who had been slain. They then collected some of the most valuable furniture, which they resolved to sell for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased.—They found stored in the housekeepers of 1200 sacks of wheat and discovered that a still greater number had been carried into canals and ponds. Preparations are now making for the trial of twelve prisoners. The nobleman himself escaped, but his horse did not escape reduced to ashes. The funeral of the two ruffians, who were executed, was performed with extraordinary pomp. When John Cromwell was at the head of the English rebels, he began with the poor unhappy English just in such a manner as the Parisian mob are still doing towards their King. They are bowing to, and kissing upon him at the very time that they are, drawing the fatal axe to cut off all his power, and perhaps his head into the bargain.

The French often derided the English with this remark.—"You have no King—he is at best but a poor Governour with Parliament.—Pray, what is the French Monarch at this moment? He is a puppet the Representatives of the people, a puppet that is no will of his own.

CHARLESTON, November 23.

The drought which has parched the surface of the State, exceeds in its consequences any other kind of very old citizens. Numberless brooks and springs are nearly dried up, and the exhausted, thirsty soil is frequently obliged to go some miles out of the State, if he is able to procure the refreshment of a drink of water.

FAYETTEVILLE, [N. C.] October 26.

We have been favoured with the following anti tick communications: A MESSAGE to the CHEROKEE Nation of INDIANS, from the Commissioners Plenipotentiary for settling and establishing peace and amity between the United States of America, and all the Nations situated within the limits of the said States, following the river Ohio.

BROTHERS of the CHEROKEE NATIONS, We have become very happy by receiving from you the public newspaper, that on the 16th of June last, a treaty was concluded with your nation by the Commissioners of North-Carolina, in behalf of that State; and that in distrust, a treaty was stipulated to be held as soon as possible, and in the meantime, that all hostilities should cease on both sides.

Whereupon, we the said Commissioners Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do think proper to confirm the first treaty, and to give the strongest assurances of the friendly disposition of the United States towards the Cherokee Nation. And we have made the same known to all those whom it may concern, and particularly to the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the Cherokee and settlements, declaring, in consequence of the full power vested in us by the Supreme Executive of the United States of America, that it is the interest of the said States to cultivate a friendly intercourse between our citizens and your people, and to be mutually enjoined an observance of the treaty aforesaid upon the former.

HEADMEN and WARRIORS of the CHEROKEE NATIONS, TO WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY TO YOU, HEARING there are some difficulties and

from the local claims of North-Carolina, which prevent evaporation from writing you so fully as we could wish, yet we would not quit so good an opportunity to assure you, that when those difficulties shall be removed, the general government of the United States shall be desirous to take every wise measure to carry into effect the substance of the treaty of Hopewell, as well as to concur you of their justice and friendship.

Now BROTHERS, We have nothing more to add at this time except that we wish you all the happiness which we wish to the most dear of our own fellow citizens; and that we will find you your allegiance on the subject of public affairs, before that we shall return to the beloved city of Congress from whence we came.

DONE at CHARLOTTE, under our hands and seals, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN, C. GRIFFIN, D. HUMPHREYS, Attest—DAVID S. FRANKS, Sec'y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The COMMISSIONERS of the United States of America, for settling and establishing peace and amity between the United States, and all Nations of Indians situated within the limits of the said States, following the river Ohio, first greeting.

FORASMUCH as we have been given to understand, that a treaty has lately been concluded at the Warford, between the Commissioners of the State of North-Carolina on the one part and the head Men of the Cherokees on the other, in expectation that a farther negotiation for the purpose of establishing permanent peace and tranquillity, will take place as soon as the circumstances may admit; and whereas we have sent an official message to the Cherokee nation, with full assurances of the continuation of the good dispositions and friendly intentions of the United States towards them.

Now therefore we, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do think proper to make the same known to all those whom it may concern, and particularly to all the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the towns and settlements of the said Cherokee nation. And we do declare, in virtue of the full powers vested in us by the Supreme Executive of the United States of America, that it is the sincere intention of the said United States to cultivate a friendly intercourse and perpetual harmony, between the citizens of the United States and the Southern Indians on their frontiers, upon terms of perfect equality, and mutual advantage. We therefore enjoin an observance of the treaty aforesaid, and farther declare, that any infraction of the tranquillity now subsisting between the said contracting parties, would directly contravene the manifest intention, and highly incur the displeasure of the Supreme Authority of the United States of America.

DONE at CHARLOTTE, under our hands and seals, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN, C. GRIFFIN, D. HUMPHREYS, Attest—DAVID S. FRANKS, Sec'y.

HEAD-MEN and WARRIORS of ALL THE CHEROKEES,

We sent you a friendly talk from Savannah, about one month past; but lest that should not have reached you all, we now repeat it. We farther inform you, that although a formal treaty of peace has not yet been concluded with the Creek nation, yet we have received positive and repeated assurances from them, that the same tranquillity which now prevails, shall be faithfully preferred on their part.

BROTHERS,

Had not the hunting season commenced, so as to prevent us from finding you at home, we should have been happy in seeing you personally before we returned to the far distant white town of Congress; so that will now be impossible, we conclude by cautioning you to beware of listening to bad men in such a manner as to interrupt the peace concluded between you and the Commissioner of North-Carolina.

Now BROTHERS, In assuring you that the general government of the United States will always do you first justice, we bid you farewell.

DONE at CHARLOTTE, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of America.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN, C. GRIFFIN, D. HUMPHREYS, Attest, DAVID S. FRANKS, Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 30.

We are informed that the Honorable NATHANIEL PHELPS SERJEANT is nominated, by his Excellency the Governour, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth.

"Let us hope," says the Hon. Judge GRINNE, of South-Carolina, to a Grand Jury in that State, "that as we have been recompensed by the Almighty deities of Heaven in refusing us from our tyrants, that the example of our success will lead useful warnings to imitate to glorious an enterprise, to assert their just rights as men, and to unfetter themselves from the bondage

with which they have been so long oppressed. Nevertheless, in the height of our zeal for the rights of mankind, we amidst our sincere wishes for the general consummation of their welfare and happiness, we must not forget to contribute to justify their own affairs. WHEREAS THE HON. B. OMBUDSMAN SHALL BECOME TO POINT OUT A WASHINGTON AMONG THEIR NATIONS, THE DISTINCTION WILL NOT PROVE UNFAVOURABLE TO THEIR PRAYERS or to HIS EXERTIONS.

A Correspondent has furnished us with the following authentic anecdotes, which may show the unhappy and melancholy effects of intruding the education of youth to insular people or strangers.

ANECDOTES.

A PERSON from Great-Britain lately arrived in South-Carolina, and fell himself up for a schoolmaster. For a few months he was employed with some degree of caution. But his abilities as a schoolmaster were soon conspicuous in the unbecoming progress of his pupils. Withal he assumed the appearance of strict morals and exemplary piety and devotion. This, added to his singular diligence and attention to his school, soon procured him the unbounded confidence of the neighbouring gentlemen and ladies. His school flourished with growing reputation. Under a pretence of imparting instruction to several young ladies under his care, he frequently detained one and another of them singly after the school was dismissed for the day. In this practice he continued until he had seduced and debauched no less than five or six of the unhappy children.

At length he made an attempt upon a young girl of virtuous virtue and daring spirit, whom he solicited to a compliance with his unallowed lusts.—She deeply resented the base solicitation. His passions were enflamed by opposition—he offered violence—he attempted by force what he could not obtain by entreaty. She resolutely and successfully repelled his attacks, until at length washing her opportunity, she escaped at the door, and huddled by her terror, soon reached her father's house. She immediately whom her soul he bore parents, and gave them a detail of the schoolmaster's vile attempt. The father, by vigorous struggles smothered his resentment, until he had collected the fathers of the young ladies in the school. To them he opened the villainous affair, and acquainted them with the mother's long practice of detaining their daughters singly in the school. The parents agreed to make enquiry of their daughters.—Upon enquiry no less than five or six found that their daughters either by seduction, threatening or force, had been overcome and debauched. Fully ascertained of the facts, they resolved upon the punishment of the culprit in a summary manner—in a manner dictated by the nature of the crime. They made sharp their knives, went in a body to the school house, ordered home the children, led the wretched victims in order before him, and then caltreated him on the spot, and left him to his own reflections. In the following night he crept into a neighbouring wood, and next day died: Such was the universal odium and detestation of his brutal lust and perfidious hypocrisy, that the voice of justice made no enquiry after the authors of his punishment.

A recent instance of the public execution of a Schoolmaster, stranger in the county of Worcester, convicted of a rape upon a young girl in his school.—And a third instance of a British foreigner, who eloped with another man's wife, and married her, and set up a school in a town in this vicinity, and was detected in attempts upon the young girls in his school. These are admonitions sufficient to all parents not lost to a sense of decency, purity and reputation, never to employ a stranger, wretch less an immoral profligate, and a bag-beaten debauchee, in the government and instruction of their beloved offspring.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subscription, THE Moral and Religious MISCELLANY; OR SIXTY-ONE Aphoristical Essays, On some of the most important Christian Doctrines and Virtues. By HUGH KNOX, D. D. In St. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS. 1. Of Conversion or Regeneration. 2. Of Justification before God. 3. Of Faith; particularly, as Justifying. 4. Of entering into Covenant with God. 5. A form of covenanting. 6. The Nature, Design, and Use of the Lord's Supper. 7. Of preparation for the Lord's Supper. 8. Our duty immediately after the Lord's Supper. 9. Reflections on the Incarnation of Christ. 10. Of Adoption into God's Family. 11. Of Repentance. 12. Of Sanctification or Holiness. 13. The nature and effects of Union with Christ. 14. Of the final Perseverance of the Saints. 15. Of Peace of Conscience. 16. Of Joy in the Holy Ghost. 17. Of Assurance of God's Love in this Life. 18. Of the Soul's Immortality. 19. Of Death. 20. Of the Resurrection of the Dead. 21. Of a future Judgment. 22. Of Hell; or of the torments of the

the blessed. 23. Of Hell; or of the future State of the Wicked. 24. What, as Christians we should do unto those others. 25. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vice. 26. Of Goodly Simplicity, or Uprightness. 27. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites and Contraries. 28. Patience, and the contrary Vice. 29. Meekness, and the opposite Vice. 30. Charity, and the opposite Vice. 31. Contentment, and the opposite Vice. 32. Cleanliness, and the contrary Vice. 33. Humility, and the opposite Vice. 34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vice. 35. Christian courage, Fortitude, and its opposites. 36. The Christian Use of the Tongue. 37. Unchristian Abuse of the Tongue. 38. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love & Unity among Christian Brethren. 39. The rule of judging our Brethren; against Rivalries & Contentions. 40. A profitable disposition, and the opposite vice. 41. A merciful temper, and its opposite. 42. Of Justice between man and man. 43. Of Christian Hope. 44. Of the nature and Perform of Charity. 45. Christ our Prophet. 46. Christ our Priest. 47. The Holy and royal Office of Christ. 48. On the throne and due Improvement of Time. 49. The Consideration of Eternity. 50. The Duty of Masters of Families. 51. The best way of retaining temperance. 52. Of public spirit. 53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies. 54. Temptations arising from Company. 55. Temptations arising from Solitude. 56. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty. 57. What Directions are lawful, and the way to regulate them. 58. The Value and Importance of a Child. 59. The Constraints of Christ's Love: A Sermon. 60. Christians, Lights in the World: A Sermon. 61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon.

WE the Subscribers, Ministers of the Gospel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatise to the Public, and particularly to the Priests of our own Country. The subjects are in their Nature important and the manner of treating them is plain, instructive and awakening, as cannot fail giving Satisfaction to every serious Mind.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN, NATHAN STABBS.

CONDITIONS.

- I. It shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper.
 - II. It will be contained in about 350 Pages Octavo.
 - III. The Price to Subscribers will be Six Shillings, handsomely bound and lettered.
 - IV. Those who subscribe for six copies shall have a seventh gratis.
 - V. The Money to be punctually paid by each subscriber as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.
 - VI. The subscriber's names will be inserted at the end of the volume.
- SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in Hartford, by HARTWELL and GOODWIN.—At New-Haven, by Mr. Isaac Green.—At New-London, by Mr. Thomas C. Breen.—At Norwich, by Andrew Huntington, Esq. And at Northampton, by the Printer hereof.
- The Subscription Papers are to be returned by the 20th of January next.
- Hartford, Dec. 1789.

Fomer's Fools.

HOUSE and Cabinet workmen may supply themselves with Wooding Tools of all kinds, warranted good, on short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS, Northampton, Dec. 30, 1789. [4]

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. ELIZABETH PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims to the estate of THOMAS ELLI, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Lewis THOMAS BRILL, in Colrain, on the last Tuesday of December, March, April, and May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

HUGH M'CLALLAN, JONATHAN M'GEE, WILLIAM CALDWELL, THOMAS ELLI, Administrator.

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS ELLI, Administrator.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber some few black swans, a Turk brown or black STEAR, marked with a slit and half penny in the off ear. Whoever will give information where said Stear may be found, shall receive a handsome reward.

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, South-Hadley, Dec. 31, 1789. [4]

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof are requested to make immediate payment.