not suffer your deliberations to be influenced by the voice of the factious. If we are all able to judge of the public spirit by the simple and spontaneous expression of our fellow citizens' will, we may attest to you, that the immense majority, which has formed your decrees, since the flight of the king, will not be less, thro' the whole extent of the empire.

"The society of the friends of the constitution at Rouen, in particular, have unanimously applauded the prudence of the measures which you have taken, and swear, that they exist only to live and die, the slaves of the laws."

TUMULT at PARIS.

The municipal officers of Paris were admitted to give an account of the events of yesterday.

The Mayor addressed the Assembly:

"The municipal body present themselves before you deeply afflicted by the events which have just occurred. Crimes have been committed, and the justice of the law has been exercised. We venture to assure you, that it was necessary. Public order was attacked; leagues and conspiracies were formed; we published the martial law; sedition provoked force; they fired upon the magistrates and the national guard, but the punishment of their crimes fell upon their guilty heads.

"If the Assembly think it necessary, we will give an account of what passed.

The Assembly desired to receive it, and the Mayor read the following exact account from the Procès-Verbal, dated July 17.

"The Municipal Body, being assembled to provide means for ensuring the public tranquility, it was stated, that this day, a considerable crowd was collected upon the site of the Bastile, and afterwards upon the Plain of Federation. The National Guard received orders to repair there, and after these measures had been taken there was reason to believe that the public tranquility would not be offended. The Municipal Body came to the following resolution, which they caused to be published upon the spot.

"The Municipal Body, being informed that factious persons and foreigners hired to promote disorders and provoke rebellion, have endeavoured to collect crowds, with the culpable intention of exciting the people to some excesses, after having the second affidant of the Attorney-General of the community, declare that all assemblies of persons, with arms, or without, in the public places, streets and high-ways are contrary to law, and, therefore, forbid all persons from assembling, or forming themselves in crowds in any public place, and orders all those so collected, to separate immediately.

The Commissioners of the police are directed to repair, without delay, to all the places in their jurisdictions, where the public tranquility shall be menaced, and to employ all the means given them by the law for preserving the peace. The Commandant-General of the National Guard is also ordered to give instantly the most positive orders for dispersing all mobs. The Municipal Body, reserving to themselves to take the necessary measures, as circumstances may require.

About 12 o'clock, the Municipal Body were informed, that two persons had been assassinated at Gros Caillou. Three of their numbers were deputed, to restore order and proclaim, if necessary, the martial law.

"Many detachments of the National Guards accompanied the municipal officers. About two o'clock, the Municipal Party were informed, that the National Guard had been insulted; that M. the commandant General had arrested four persons, for attacking them with stones; that one of these had a loaded pistol, and had confessed the having thrown some earth at the Commander of the Horse Guards.

"The Municipal Body, considered that an armed force could not be alarming to good citizens, decreed, that the martial law should be publish'd. Immediately three commissioners went from the Common-Hall to proclaim it, and the red flag was exposed from one of the principal windows.

"At half past five, just as the Municipality were about to proceed to the plain of Federation, where the crowd remained, the commissioners sent to Gros Caillou, arrived, and related that one of the murderers had been taken, but had escaped from the National Guard; that a person had fired at the commandant general, and, when arrested and conducted to one of the sections, had been set at liberty by order of the commandant.

"They related, that the two murders had been accompanied with some attrocious circumstances: that they had mutilated their unhappy victims, had cut off their heads, and were about to carry them upon pikes into Paris, especially into the Palais Royal, when the National Guards arrived. The guard was insulted, and one of the principal officers was in danger. The cavalry of the country was covered with persons of both sexes, collected to present, as they said, a petition against the decree of the 15th of July.

"The commissaries gave different accounts, but, as they insisted upon it, it was agreed, that a deputation of twelve persons should accompany them into the Commonwealth.

"This circumstance occasioned a new deliberation, and the municipal body, considering, that all the different accounts announced a conspiracy against the country; that strangers recently arrived in the capital fomented these movements; and that the municipal officers being responsible, could not defer the proclamation of the martial law, the effect of which would be the prevention of insurrections and the assurance of liberty to the deliberations of the National Assembly, decreed that their former orders should be executed.

"At six o'clock the Municipal Body were ready to receive the petitions, when it appeared, that they had retired, without doubt, to inform the persons assembled of the proclamation of Martial Law.

"The Municipal Body began their march, preceded by a detachment of cavalry, with three pieces of cannon and the red flag, and followed by a large detachment of National Guards. It was half past seven when the Municipal Body arrived at the Plain of Federation. It was their intention to proceed immediately to the Altar of the country, but they had scarcely entered when some persons placed round the glacis cried out, "down with the red flag—down with the bayonets." As the Municipal Body proceeded the mob threw stones, and a gun was fired at the Municipal Officers. The National Guard immediately fired over the heads of the multitude, who now began to separate.

"Soon afterwards, however, they collected upon the side of the glacis, which is towards Gros Caillou, where they again shouted, and threw stones. Then the National Guard used the power given them by the seventh article of your decree, when actual violence should render the order of the Municipal officers impossible.

"The killed were eleven or twelve. Several officers and soldiers of the National Guard were wounded by stones. One of these was thrown from his horse; some were the victims of the crowd; two volunteer chasseurs were killed, one being alone and the other at his post; a cannonier was assaulted by flabs with a knife. Several of the rioters were apprehended and conducted to prison. At ten o'clock at night the Municipal Body returned to the Common Hall, from whence they went immediately to give an account to the Department."

The President informed the Municipalities of the approbation of the Assembly, both of their conduct and that of the National Guard.

GLASGOW, July 22.

Tuesday last, between two and three o'clock, in the afternoon we had a heavy rain which lasted about 15 minutes, and inundated many parts of this city to such a degree, that for some time there was no passing along the pavement. Soon after the rain, the expanse became amazingly clear, and the sun shone uncommonly bright, attended with great heat. About that time an appearance was seen in the heavens resembling a serpent flying in the direction of from West to East. The horizon being perfectly clear in that direction, it was visible for some minutes, and then seemed to part in a great many pieces. Before its separation, it was of least two hundred yards long, and its motion resembled that of a ship's pendant displayed at mast-head in a gale of wind.

About the same time of the day, in the parish of Killryde about six miles from this city, and at a moment when there was scarce any natural breeze, there was heard, in several parts of the parish, a noise, much the same as that of the going of the great machinery of a cotton mill, but incomparably louder, and terminated in something like whirlwind, it tore thatches from the houses, and carried up into the air, to a great height, every light substance that lay in its way. Great flocks of small birds are said to have been killed by its operation.

Something of the same kind, and about the same time, happened at Shuttleston, two miles east of this city, when if possible, its effects were still more dreadful.

In its progress towards that village, it came upon a young horse in the field, and turned him several times round; it next attacked some trees, broke and carried off several huge branches to a considerable distance, overturned a hay rick, stripped several houses of their thatch, and carried up into the air a large piece of cloth from off a field, which the spectators lost sight of—then taking a North-West direction, overturned a man, and his horse and loaded waggon, and two four passengers, a man & his wife; the woman was thrown from off the road upon the top of a coal hing, and wounded in different parts of the body and face, the man lost his hat and wig.

It then came forward to Mr. Gray's coal works, knocked down the gin horses, and several men on the hill and even affected those below; at the same time threw the axle of the gin out of its sockets. It still continued its course till it came to Carntyne burn, where it drove the water into the air to a considerable height, and then disappeared.—Amidst all this devastion not a single life was lost.

BIRMINGHAM, August 1.

In the course of the last week, the 31st regiment of foot (the young Buffs) marched into this town, in different detachments, from Chichester; troops of the King's Dragoon Guards, and of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, are also still with us.

The Dissenters of Birmingham have publicly returned their thanks to those members of the established Church, who exerted themselves during the late riots, in defence of their persons and property; more particularly to those who in the true spirit of Christianity received into their houses, and under their protection, many families of Dissenters who were obliged to leave their own habitations; and also to those who received and protected their goods, thereby exposing themselves to danger from a lawless mob, who wanted only a pretence for depredation.

BRISTOL, August 1.

The most serious apprehensions were yesterday entertained of popular commotions, in consequence of a report in general acceptation, that Dr. Priestly was to preach in the New Meeting House on Sunday.—The major part of the Corporation of this town is composed of Dissenters, and they having invited this Political Divine, would, no doubt, endeavour to shield him from popular outrage.

CARLISLE, September 21.

At a period when the general voice of the people proclaims the excellence of the Federal Government—and the state of Pennsylvania in particular is participating every blessing from a constitution so nearly conformable to it, an alarming sedition together with a most daring turbulent tempter has unhappily manifested itself in the county of Mifflin.

The Governor has lately appointed Samuel Bryson, Esquire, second associate Judge of the court of Common Pleas of that county—this gentleman having been Lieutenant of the county of Mifflin had excited the determined enmity of two men who were ambitious of being Colonels of Militia; and against the commissioning of whom (as unfit persons) Mr. Bryson as county Lieutenant had made representations. Enraged at the promotion of Judge Bryson, and unhappily yielding to the impulse of the most unjustifiable passions, one William Wilson, brother to the sheriff of Mifflin county, and one David Walker, levied a considerable force and marched at the head of about 40 armed men with rifle playing to Lewiston, with the avowed determination to seize upon the person of Judge Bryson, whilst on the Bench, drag him from thence, oblige him to resign his commission, and compel him to march many miles along the rugged narrows of Juniata River.

Secrecy marked this unexampled treasonable riot. It was not known at Lewestown until about an hour before the insurgents appeared. Justice Stuart who had lately been commissioned and who is a very worthy man, had been imprisoned in the morning by four men who belonged to the party of the rioters—they attempted to make him engage his word that he would not give information: but he refused. Ignorant of the private movers of this daring and turbulent procedure, it was agreed by Judge Brown and Armstrong and other gentlemen, to request the sheriff of the county and Judge Bails, who were presumed to have influence over them, together with the prothonotary of the county, to represent the illegality and imprudence of their conduct and prevail on them if possible to return. No advantage was derived from this step: Mr. Edmiston the prothonotary was insulted—the sheriff was taken into a mock imprisonment; and Judge Bails soon after adopted a part which evinced that little zeal exertion could have been expected from him in quieting this disturbance.

The court was sitting when this armed force, levying war against the state, with a rifle playing, marched resolutely forward. At this juncture Judge Bryson asked Judge Bails if it was not likely they would stop, to which the other replied, that they never would, whilst such a rascal sat upon the bench.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Hamilton, two Attornies of the court, at the desire of some of the Judges, remonstrated with Mr. Wilson, who was on horseback, and within a few paces of the Court House, at the head of the troops, respecting his conduct: Mr. Wilson was dressed in a military style, with a cockade in his hat, and was armed with a horseman's sword and pistols—he declared his intention was to oblige Mr. Bryson to resign his commission, and go down the narrows with him and his men. He was warned by the gentlemen of the danger of the attempt, he observed that nothing would divert him from his purpose, and immediately drew his sword and marched to storm the court room; where Judge Armstrong and others were stationed at the door. The two gentlemen who had addressed Wilson, ran to the steps in front of the house, where they found a number of persons on the stairs: the rioters followed, with a cry of liberty or Death. Mr. Armstrong hallowed out repeatedly, Villians, come on, but you shall first march over my dead body before you enter. This resolution seconded by the circumstance of the gentlemen above mentioned and a number of other persons keeping their ground on the stairs (although once or twice some called to the rioters to fire) seemed to stagger the resolution of Wilson. At this moment a gentleman proposed to him that if he would disarm, he might have admittance into the court room; to this he seemed immediately to accede, the troops were filed off to a short distance.—It was then agreed that a meeting should take place in half an hour with the leaders of the party. Messrs Clarke & Hamilton, with the assent of some members of the court, met Messrs. William Wilson, David Walker and William Sterret, who appeared on behalf of the rioters. Entertaining hopes of preserving the person of Mr. Bryson, from injury, it was thought prudent to promise if the party would disperse, that Mr. Bryson would not sit during that week on the bench. During this conference Mr. Wilson offered no other charge against Bryson but what respected the militia commissions for him and Walker, but it was not until after much discourse that the leaders of the troops could be convinced that an extorted Resignation would not avail. When they saw the futility of this idea, it was long insisted, that Mr. Bryson should go with them down the narrows.

Mr. Wilson in contravention of the agreement marched the troops to the court house. In the mean time Judge Bryson had sent for a horse and effected his escape. It was then that Mr. William Sterret exclaimed with his oath we are out-generalled.

An address was presented by Mr. Wilson to the court, who went in unarmed, signed "the people:" it was in the hand writing, as is supposed of Mr. Sterret. It congratulated the other Judges upon their appointments, but mentioned and avowed their design in coming armed to the court to force the dismission of Judge Bryson. Mr. Bails, one of the most active of the rioters, armed with a sword & pistols flung around him, wished to force his way into the court room, but was prevented by Mr. Clarke. Four armed men surrounded the person of the sheriff. Under this definite imprisonment all intercourse or conversation with him was prohibited. In the evening the rioters departed in a turbulent straggling manner, generally intoxicated; at night one Curran who had been very active in raising men, was drowned, together with his horse, in a mill dam about one mile and an half from town.

About twelve or one o'clock the next day Judge Bryson returned, soon afterwards Col. James M'Farland with about seventy militia on horseback appeared in support of the court and the laws. At three o'clock Judge Brown, Bryson and Armstrong, preceded by the sheriff, prepared to open the court. The sheriff was sent with a message to Judge Bails, informing him that the Judges waited for him to join them in proceeding to the court; his reply was, that he would not whilst Mr. Bryson was with them: the Judges had not walked more than a few paces, followed by the attornies and citizens, when the sheriff with his rod of office in his hand, suddenly stopped, and demanded of Mr. Bryson if he had said any thing injurious of him—Mr. Bryson made a very moderate reply, notwithstanding he was immediately assaulted by the sheriff, & received a kick in the same leg which had been shattered by a ball at the battle of Germantown. The sheriff was immediately taken into custody: The coroner received the sheriff's rod and undertook to go before the Judge to court. There the sheriff refused to give any recognizance for his appearance at the next court, and was therefore committed to gaol.

Col. M'Farland presented an address to the Judges in behalf of himself and the militia under his command, mentioning his abhorrence of the proceedings which had taken place, and offering at the hazard of their lives to protect the court: to which the following answer was returned.

"THE Judges of the court of common Pleas of the county of Mifflin, are very sensible of the laudable zeal of Col. M'Farland, and the militia now under arms, subject to his command, in support of the laws and government of Pennsylvania, and particularly for the purpose of protecting this court from injury and affault. They trust, that the daring mob, who being armed, assembled yesterday and assaulted the court, threatening the lives of the members, are now too conscious of the magnitude of their offence and the spirit of the citizens of this county, to repeat their attack: measures are preparing to vindicate the dignity of our insulted laws, and to bring to a just punishment the attrocious offenders and their abettors, who have brought disgrace upon the county and trampled upon the most sacred rights of the community. The court, therefore, Sir, return you thanks for the support which you, and the militia under your command, have with so much alacrity brought to the aid of the administration of justice in this county: but being of opinion that all danger from these infatuated men has ceased, we do not think necessary that your attendance should be longer continued."

After which Judge Bryson, standing at the bar, spoke the following words:

"FELLOW CITIZENS,

"It is not my intention to resume my seat on the Bench during this term—I do not decline it from any apprehension of the mob, who yesterday assaulted the court and marked me for their vengeance; supported by my country, by every virtuous citizen, and a consciousness of my own integrity, I have nothing to fear: but understanding that some gentlemen, anxious for my personal safety, entered into an engagement with the leaders of the banditti, that I should not sit as Judge during this court—my respects for these gentlemen is my sole and only motive for making this declaration."

Col. M'Farland after this, thanked the militia in the following terms:

Col. M'Farland returns his thanks to the militia of his regiment who now attend in support of the laws of their country: He is particularly indebted to Capt. Robert Johnston and Capt. John Brown, for their extraordinary vigilance in collecting the men of their respective companies, upon a notice given to them so late as last night after twelve o'clock. He has no doubt but the same zeal which has distinguished the militia under his command upon this occasion, will always be as honorably manifested should this country ever be so unhappy as to be disgraced by a similar necessity.

Soon after which the militia, having been discharged by the court returned home.

The evening of the day was replete with alarms. One Hoft, who thought he had cause of complaint respecting a militia commission, assembled a body of men to the amount of about forty; they paraded a considerable time with sound of drum—At length at eight o'clock they appeared at the prison door with an intention to break it and enlarge the sheriff—Mr. Sterret then appeared, and informed them, "That the sheriff thanked his friends for their intention to serve him, but this is not a proper period," or words to that effect.

About nine o'clock, several persons having long applied to the sheriff without success, prevailed on him at length, to give a recognizance to appear at the next court to answer for the assault and battery on Judge Bryson: happily the sheriff in this instance, relinquished a system which was collecting new horrors and threatened to involve in new scenes of guilt, a number of the inhabitants.—Great numbers in Tuscarora valley and its vicinity prepared the following day to march and liberate the sheriff, and probably to demolish the Court house and Prison—The news of his release arrived in time to stop the progress of those infatuated men, who appeared to have lost sight of the social compact, and whose felicity seems to lie in tumult, disorder, and licentiousness. It is to be hoped, however, that government when it comes to enforce the laws will contemplate the ignorance and delusion of these unfortunate men: and that mercy will so far temper the prosecution as that it will not be extended to a capital charge: yet it is indispensably necessary that they be taught that genuine liberty consists in the power of doing every thing which is not prohibited by the laws, and that the exercise of an unbounded licentiousness which threatens the dissolution of society itself, must receive a punishment in some degree commensurate to the greatness of the offence.

How far Mr. Bryson's representations to the Governor against Messrs. Wilson, Walker and Holt has been founded in a just estimate of the characters of these men, cannot be elucidated here—but it would appear to afford the highest evidence of its propriety that they were the principals in this most unexampled Riot.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

L'Anguille, on the Wabash, the Indian town destroyed by Gen. Wilkinson, has remarkably distinguished itself as a nest of robbers and murderers, and is the only place upon the Wabash where our prisoners have constantly been put to the most horrible tortures.

The two successful expeditions against the hostile Indians, cannot fail of making the most serious impressions upon them, and produce a solid peace, which is the sole object of the United States. Indeed, since General Scott's expedition in June, a number of French inhabitants, who were settled at several of the Indian villages on the Wabash, had repaired to Post-Vincennes; and about 300 Ouittanon or Wea men, women and children, Indians who have hitherto been hostile, had followed their example, and have settled themselves within about eight leagues of Post-Vincennes, and—declared themselves at peace, and under the protection of the United States.

OCTOBER 2.

On the 16th August last arrived at Quebeck, Col. BRANDT, with about 40 Chiefs, &c. deputed from the Confederated Western Nations of Indians to represent to that Government their situation with regard to the United States of America, in the war now carrying on against them.——Sunday they were admitted to a public conference at the Castle, in which they complained of encroachments on their territories, prayed for the interposition of the British Government to accommodate their difference with the States, &c. Lord Dorchester, who has failed for England, promised them, on his arrival there, to represent their situation to his Majesty, and promised them that he would contribute all in his power, to effect the restoration of peace on solid and advantageous terms.

ALBANY, September 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, in New-York, to his friend here, Sept. 21.

"I was present last night at a scene too melancholy to describe! We were alarmed about 12 o'clock, with the cry of FIRE! It originated through the carelessness of a servant, who left a candle burning in a table in Mill-street, near the Jews' synagogue, which communicated to the hay. The stable was immediately in a blaze—and in less than two hours fifteen or sixteen houses, were houses and stables were on fire, and by 5 o'clock entirely consumed! The citizens of New-York, who are always ready to give every assistance in their power, crouded the streets, but their endeavours were in some measure frustrated by the confusion natural to such an event. The wind blew fresh from the S. W. which carried sparks of the fire to Smith-street, Wall-street and golden hill. In each of those streets some houses had caught fire, but were happily extinguished without doing any considerable damage.

"A number of the unfortunate sufferers carried their furniture into the streets, with a desire of preserving it: but horrid to tell, it was stolen away by a set of villains more merciless than the flames themselves!

"The widow Levey and Sydam Miller are among the principal sufferers.

"A poor man, a blacksmith, comfortably situated, with a wife and eight children, and occupying his own property, the produce of industry, became an unfortunate partaker of the distressing calamity."

NORTHAMPTON, October 19.

HEATH, Octo. 14, 1791.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. inexorable death received commission, in a sudden and unexpected manner, to summon into the world of Spirits, Mrs. SARAH LEAVITT, the virtuous, and amiable consort of the Rev. JONATHAN LEAVITT, of this town, in the 49th year of her age; and the Thursday following her remains were respectfully interred. When a sermon suitable on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. JOHN EMERSON, from these words, MARK, vii. 37——*He hath done all things well.*

The funeral solemnity was attended by a large collection of Friends and acquaintance, on whose countenances were depicted evident marks of unfeigned sorrow, and which testified how much they respected the character, and bemoaned the death of their departed friend: but words cannot express the deep anguish with which the hearts of the bereaved family were at this time prefsed. She was the Mother of 12 promising Children, 11 of whom, viz. one only Daughter, and 10 sons, followed her remains to the silent grave.

Madam Leavitt was distinguished by many excellent talents. A woman of good understanding, of an easy, unaffected, sweet, and most engaging temper, and deportment; which gave lustre to the Beauty of her person, far superior to what it could have derived from the most brilliant ornaments.

She seemed happily formed for that station and sphere of life, which providence designed her; in the important duties of which she acquitted herself with remarkable fidelity and honor. As the mistress of a numerous family she was exemplarily discreet and prudent: looking well to the ways of her household, and not eating the bread of idleness.—As a wife most affectionate and dutiful, in whom her husband could safely confide, who took an equal share of those uncommon trials which exercised his ministerial course: these with many other heavy inroads and afflictions, she bore with great patience and humility, by which she adorned the christian name. As a Parent, peculiarly tender and indulgent: yet faithful and wise; nor was her goodness confined to family connections. Others shared the effects of her benevolence. She was a friend to the human race.

These moral and christian virtues and graces which adorned her character; as they render her removal a general calamity: So these afford a solid ground of hope, that our loss is her inexpressible gain.

Died, at Westhampton, on the 11th inst. Widow, MERRIUM, SHELDON.

NEW GOODS.

Robert Breck & Son,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a fresh supply of GOODS, and have now on hand as good an assortment as can be found in any COUNTRY STORE, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, and most kinds of Produce.

N. B. They purpose to pay part Money for PORK and FLAX-SEED the present season,—and likewise Cash and a generous price for all kinds of shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax.

SETH WRIGT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons of the year, and takes most kinds of Country produce in payment for the same.—He pays *Cash* for FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, &c.

Northampton, Octo. 12, 1791.

LOST from a drove between Chesterfield and Northampton, the last of September, a red lin'd Tar STEAR, three years old, with high bug horns. Whoever will secure or give information of said Steer, shall have the thanks of the subscriber, and a generous reward.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791

Andrew Wood, Post-rider,

INFORMS his customers, that the present week, completes a quarter since the expiration of the Partnership of *WOOD & TAYLOR*, he therefore informs ALL, those that are indebted to him for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, to make immediate payment, as he is under the necessity of Settling with the Printer.

FLAX-SEED.

SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price in CASH paid on delivery, for any quantity, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Octo. 16, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Marlborough, in the State of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Deacon SIMEON WAIT, late of Hinsdale, deceased, represented insolvent; Do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business, at the dwelling house of the deceased, in Hinsdale, the second Tuesdays in November, December, and March, next, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JONATHAN GOODANOUGH, } Commiss.
PHILLIP MAXWELL, } ners.

ALL Persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement.

THOMAS SANDERSON, Adm'r.

Whately, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED by the Subscriber a lad of good Character about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the SADLER's Business.

SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN MASON, for one Month, to whom good pay will be made.—Inquire of STEPHEN BILLINGS.

N. B. WANTED as an apprentice to the above business, a smart active Boy about 15 years of age.

Conway, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the *SHOE-MAKING* business, a smart active lad; about 12 or 14 years of age.——Inquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

LOST,

ON the 13th inst. between the Meeting-House in Chesterfield and Lyman's Ferry, Hadley, a string of GOLD BEADS, tied with a Ribbon.—Whoever has found said Beads and will leave them with the printer hereof, shall receive a handsome reward.

WANTED,

A Smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the CLOTHIER's business. Inquire of THADDEUS CLAP.

Eastampton, Octo. 17, 1791.