

and ornaments are extremely elegant.—The Champ de Mars is the place where the troops are reviewed on public days; this square is situate at the extremity of the town. Another of the public squares is occupied for the black market, which by sunrise every morning is stocked with every kind of provision—fish of excellent quality, and a vast variety—fish of all sorts but not excellent—vegetables of all kinds, and fruits natural to the climate. All the year round we have green-peas, but it happens sometimes before they get into the market they are old and yellow. There are two other market places.

Before the town, at near half a mile distance, lies the shipping from the entrance of the harbour to the extremity of the town, which from the quay has an agreeable view; but being on some eminence, the prospect of the harbour and a vast plain, interspersed with numerous villages, together with the city, affords as beautiful a scene as can well be imagined.

The prospect of the town from the harbour, is so different, that a stranger would conceive it to be but a very small place. This was the idea I had before I landed here, and though but half a mile exactly before the town, thought there could be no more than about two hundred houses, &c. but on landing and walking about a little, I was surprized at being so deceived. I had not been here long before I enquired, and the town there were upwards of six thousand houses.—The town contains between 50 and 60,000 inhabitants, of which three quarters are Negroes.

VIENNA, August 17.

Accounts are received, that after the last encounter between the van of the Turkish army and the Russians, the Grand Vizir assembled all his army, the force of which amounted to 80,000 men, the rest he divided into two divisions, consisting of 30,000 men each; he then assembled all his officers, and gave them such orders as he thought proper, and in a speech of great energy, told them that he had no doubt of obtaining a victory over the enemy, if they and the men under his command would do their duty. Immediately after this he attacked the Russians, between Calcutta and Marzyn, and a most bloody contest ensued, the certain issue of which is not known, some say the Russians had the advantage, while others assert that the Moscovites were beat, and had 12,000 men killed upon the spot.

Upon the proposition of the King of Prussia, an interview between His Prussian Majesty, the Emperor, & the Elector of Saxony, will take place at Pillnitz, when it is reported, some arrangements will be made, which will tend to an indemnification for the disadvantageous peace which has concluded with the Turks.

August 24.

Armistice between RUSSIA and the PORTE.
Last Sunday a courier arrived at the house of Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, from Prince Caprin; with news, that on the 21th inst. the preliminary articles of peace between Russia and the Porte were signed at Calcutta by him and the grand Vizir.

And that in order to have time for adjusting a definitive treaty, and appointing Commissioners for that purpose, they had agreed upon an armistice for eight months.

BERLIN, August 16.

We begin to think a war of the Empire with France highly probable, in which case it is reported that the King is determined to furnish, as his contingent, a body of 24,000 men. The regiments of Westphalia have received orders to be raised to their complement.

MADRID, August 11.

Never was the Legislation, civil and religious, carried to such a length as at this moment. The Code of Charles III. was a chief source of gentlemen, in confusion of the prelatial laws. Not only the foreign articles are condemned to make profession of the Catholic Faith, and to renounce all connexion with their native country, under the pain of confiscation, the galleys, or imprisonment, but even merchants are involved in the same doom. This barbarity occasions a great deal of emigration. To gain admission into Spain, it is necessary to have the King's order, and strangers are watched on the Frontiers, until an order comes from Court. If their dress is rejected for they think that they follow their fashions love their opinions.

LONDON, September 3.

AMERICAN CONSUL.
Mr. Hammond, the new Consul General to the United States of America, and late Secretary to the Embassy at Madrid, will set off in the course of a very few days for Philadelphia. His appointment is of the highest importance to this country, as he has it in commission to conclude a treaty, which has been in negotiation in agitation, of offensive and defensive alliance between this country and America. The outlines of this treaty have been already discussed; and we learn that some very great commercial advantages are held out to America as the basis of it, which will in time supplant the greater part of the trade of Russia with this country.

September 5.

NEWS FROM INDIA.
Last night the Purser of the Hawke, East Indiaman from Bengal and Madras, came to the India House, with the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival of that ship off Dorcer.
By this vessel the important intelligence was received of the taking of Bangalore by Rom on the 21st of March.
The storm began at eleven at night, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell—General Mea-

dowled the grenadiers, and mounted the breach at their head. The whole was conducted with equal spirit and success—the slaughter of the garrison was great, but its duration short—in other respects every thing succeeded to the most sanguine expectation of Lord Cornwallis.

Great abundance of ammunition, military stores, and grain, have been found in the place.

On the 18th, Tippon decamped, closely pursued by a part of the army, on whose aid and success we have the greatest confidence.

The fort of Donnelly was taken on the 30th.

The troops marched on the first of April to Chinniah; and found the friendly Polygar already in possession of the fort, containing great quantities of military stores—Nandycondah, a strong hill fort, immediately surrendered.

The army continued their march, on the 7th reached Chinniamy, where they remain in hourly expectation of being joined by the Nizam's cavalry, said to be 15 or 20,000 in number.—Great quantities of grain of all kinds have been brought into the camp by the people of the country.

September 6.

THIS INTERVIEW.
The interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia was to take place on the 26th of August, at the Castle of Pillnitz in Saxony, where reports state, not improbably, they were to be joined by the Elector of Saxony.

The object of this meeting, once suspected to be for effecting a Counter Revolution in France is in the first place to confer on the plan of a treaty proposed to be entered into for preventing the spreading of liberty in Germany; for which purpose it is proposed to guarantee the possession of each other, conformably to the ancient and present laws now existing.

What they may think of doing hereafter respecting France, is at present wholly to be told in the eighteenth century, that an Emperor and a King are to have a formal meeting professedly to confer on means to stop the alarming progress of Liberty; what a contemptible opinion those potentates must have of the heads as well as the hearts of mankind in this Gothic age.

Some of the Papers talk of the Germanic Diet inflicting on the restoration of the French King's power, with as much confidence as if France were a Fief of the German Empire. They forget that the Diet, whatever may be its wish or its intention, can claim no right to interfere in the affairs of France, but on the subjects of the Fiefs in Lorraine and Alsace.

Whether the Germanic Diet can or cannot claim a right to intermeddle in the affairs of France, supposes rights; arbitrary powers pay little attention to the rights of mankind.

PARIS, August 21.

At Worms, the conversation is, the expected arrival of five German regiments, amounting to fifteen thousand men, and forty thousand Crozes and Hungarian troops; there, the preparation which Russia has made in her ports on the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, are spoken of with anxiety; there it is concluded that the fleet of Russian gallies, which has approached the Swedish fleet is destined to act in concert with it in an attack on France; but here, though we adopt the necessary measures for defence, we make light of any attempt which can be made against us.

On Sunday last the National Guard of Lille stopped a diligence from Paris, in which were eleven men and two women. They were thought to be officers on their way to join the Counter Revolution Army. Instead of passports, there was found on them a correspondence with M. de Bouille, and a considerable sum in specie. They were immediately sent to prison, and they were twice examined the same day.

WARWICK, (England) August 27.

BIRMINGHAM RIOTERS.
Four of the rioters lately tried have been capitally convicted, and Baron Perry has left town, all the convicts must meet their fate, as his Lordship left no reprieve, nor gave any hope of mercy. The acquittals are all this morning discharged; and the friends of the convicts are coming into town to take farewell. Before the Baron departed, he discharged Underwood and Adams, who were confined for threatening Ellwell a witness for the Crown.

The prisoners were brought up at half after ten for judgment. The following is the Baron's sentence:—
"Prisoners, you have been convicted, by very humane and attentive Jurors, of the enormous crimes of setting fire to, and destroying the houses and property of your fellow-subjects, in a manner as wanton as if you were unprovoked. Your cry of Church and King, was nothing but a pretext to commit depredations and robbery. The law and constitution is a sufficient shield to protect the Church, and the sacred person of Majesty, and all his good subjects, in their lives and property. At the same time, the Law possesses sufficient energy and vigour to make examples of the bad citizens who wickedly and wantonly violate it.

"You, miserable criminals, are of that number; and it is necessary that you live to set an example for your times, as a public example. You must therefore be summarily removed from this world, and I must earnestly recommend you to employ the short space of time which will be allotted to you, to make your peace with your offended Creator, who alone can grant that mercy, which you must not expect from your country. My last and most painful duty is, to pass the dreadful sentence of the law, which is,

"That You Francis Field, alias Rodney, convicted of arson; you John Green, William Lane, alias Hain-

mond, Bartholomew Fisher, and each of you, be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution; where each of you are to be hung, by the neck until you are dead, and the Lord have mercy upon your souls!

"They all wept bitterly, and prayed for mercy;—but the Baron told them it was impossible.—They ended the second part of the tragedy—the third will be more awful.

During the trial of a rioter last night, a man behaved disorderly.—The Officer was going to turn him out of the Court.—The fellow cried out, "D—n you, the Judge, the Court and all of you."—The Officer seized him and brought him up and swore the words,—"Baron, "Did you hear him d—n me, and the Court?"—"Yes my Lord."—"Then he may do so again, if he pleases. I shall exert my authority to the finishing of the Alizes."—The Court was thrown into a bout of laughter.—The Baron said, "You have done your duty properly, and I commend you." The prisoner was acquitted.

EXTRACT from St. Domingo PAPER.

AUGUST 26.
"The General Assembly passed a decree, ordering all persons, who had put their money on board the ships in the harbor, to take it on shore, within 24 hours. Should the owner neglect to do this, the Captains, to whose care the money had been entrusted, were ordered to deposit it in the public treasury, within twenty-four hours after expiring. The neglect of this order was to be punished by the confiscation of the money, and a fine of ten thousand livres for the Captain.

"A number of slaves, from different quarters, having taken refuge in the city, and causing a considerable expenditure of provisions, orders were given that they should be conducted, under a strong guard, beyond the out-polls, to retent in their respective habitations.

Letter from the President of the General Assembly, to the Governor of Jamaica.

Cape-Francois August 24, 1791.

"SIR,
"The General Assembly of the French part of St. Domingo, sensibly affected with the calamities which define the Island, have voted a deputation to your Excellency to deliberate with you on the various evils which attend this labor. Our positions are become a prey to the flames. Our negroes up in arms have embred their hands in the blood of our brethren. To save the wreck of our fortunes, already half destroyed, we most speedily assistance is necessary. Shut up within our walls, we protect our persons, until the arrival of that assistance which we solicit at your hands.

"The general assembly entreat your Excellency to take into consideration the detail which will be given you by Mr. Bugner, one of their members, whom they have appointed to present you their request. He will deliver you our confessions with the most cordial and brotherly affection, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

(SIGNED)
Pl. de CADUSCH, President."

Letter from the President of the General Assembly, to the Members of the General Assembly of Jamaica.

Cape-Francois, August 24, 1791.

"GENTLEMEN,
"The measure of the misfortunes of St. Domingo is filled in a short time, this delightful country will be but a heap of ashes. Already the planters have been deprived of their blood and their sweat; at this moment, the flames are consuming their productions, which were the glory of the French Empire.

"Principles, destructive of our property, have kindled a flame amongst us, and armed the hands of our own first Philosophy, which is the consolation of Mankind, has reduced us to despair.

"Bereft of assistance, and reduced to the last extremity, St. Domingo looks for friends and protectors in all her neighbors. We will not remind you of your philanthropy, which is exposed to danger from the spirit of philosophy, which is the cause of our misfortunes, and which, being equal to the same misfortunes, if the crimes plunge you into the same misfortunes, if the crimes were once completed, without hope of reparation. We will only call upon that generosity, which is the distinguishing characteristic of your own nation.

"We freely call upon you for assistance; and we do it with confidence.

"Inspired with these sentiments the General Assembly of the French part of St. Domingo has determined to depute Mr. Bugner, one of their members, to present you our request.

"He will present to you our constitutional act, which establishes our legal character of representatives of the people of St. Domingo.

"I beg your permission for soliciting assistance from all the neighboring powers.

"I beg the honor to be, with the most cordial and brotherly affection, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

(SIGNED)
Pl. de CADUSCH, President."

Price of Read at Cape-Francois.
Leaf of Liberty, two ounces.

August 21, 13, 22, 29, 15 Sols.
September 4, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

or AUGUST 27.

A volunteer expedition under the command of Br-

gadier, Gen. Charles Scott, will rendezvous at Georgetown (Craig's Mill) on Thursday the 8th of September next, with thirty days provisions, in order to go against the common enemy. The expense of this expedition is not to be defrayed by the general government, unless services should be rendered, which, in the eye of Congress, may be thought deserving of some compensation.

Part-Washington, August 3, 1791.

Great liberties having been taken with Gen. Harmar's reputation, relative to his expedition against the Onca towns, and being informed that much of the calumny spread upon this occasion, was invented in Kentucky—he gives this

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THAT in the court of this county, a court of inquiry will convene at this Court, for the investigation of his conduct. Such persons as Kentucky has been been actively malignant, and have loudly asserted as such, things intended to sap his good name, are heretofore and challenged to avail themselves of this opportunity to produce their proofs—otherwise they will not be considered by every man of honor, as estimations, defaming names, and malvolent slanders of society.

JOSIAH HARMAR, B. G.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

The latest accounts from Cape-Francois were on Thursday received by the Brig, Captain Waffon, who sailed from thence the 14th ult. By letters addressed to some mercantile houses in this city, it is ascertained that the mulattoes had threatened to join the black insurgents in burning and destroying the plantations, &c. unless they were allowed certain privileges which it was not possible for the government to grant. These accounts, however, are not corroborated by the general information we have received, and which agrees with the intelligence brought by Captain Greene, published in the Mercury of the 2d inst. Captain Waffon left the Cape two days after, and in addition to his former accounts, informs, that the people were forming themselves into volunteer companies, and that a bounty of five dollars, and some clothing, was offered to American sailors to enlist, which they rejected; and whereas they did not relapse their assistance in opposing the incursions of the negroes; for they frequently went out with the troops and fought bravely.

"The accounts of the mulattoes threatening to join the insurgents are without foundation, for we hear that the mulattoes have been extremely strict in siding the white inhabitants, and were furnished with arms for the purpose from the King's stores, as mentioned some days ago; indeed it would not be supposed that some days ago; indeed it would not be supposed that some whites would further the free mulattoes to remain in the plantation, or to try to fight, had they not voluntarily exposed it themselves.

"To detail every particular that is related of these unhappy disturbances would far surpass the bounds of a paragraph, a few may be acceptable.

"On Monday the 22d of August, a planter who had purchased nine town negroes, was proceeding in a flat to place them on his wharf, but six of them put an end to their existence by hanging themselves, and the other three by leaping overboard.

"Tuesday the 23d of August, several fires were seen near the town, supposed to be plantations under the deluging hands of the insurgents.

"Wednesday the 24th, the town was all in arms, and accounts were received of horrid devastation in the country. Some unfortunate planters who were seized by the negroes were most inhumanly murdered, after which cases were planted as if growing out of their bowels.

"About thirty of the American sailors, with four captives offered their services, and went on board a sloop of war which was ordered to bring away some cannon from Lime Bay; but although they fought hard, they were not able to execute their orders. In numerous & so obstinate were the insurgents that they fired back the sloop which had been discharged at them from the sloop; ten bayonets on the Sunday after.

"Thursday the 27th of August, fires were seen from every quarter, and the report of cannon and small arms was generally heard all this day.—Several Negroes, and some few Mulattoes, were taken prisoners, and about forty killed under the skirts of the town.

"Friday the 28th of August, the confusion did not cease; several plans were discovered, and a number of creoles taken and killed. A strict guard was kept at every quarter and patrol at night.

"Saturday the 29th, the fire still continued, and on Sunday the commotion in chief subsided twelve men from the station from the guard, who went as volunteers to Lime Bay, with the sloop of war, to bring away the cannon as mentioned above.

"Reports were received that the negroes had taken several white men, and were hanging, shooting, and murdering all they could find every day.

"The number of negroes said to be killed, although very considerable, is not nearly so great as has been mentioned.—Among the prisoners brought in from the negroes, were found four white men, mostly defectors from the regiment of Port-au-Prince; these were treated according to Martial law. The number of whites who fell in these different engagements are but trifling, and more than three to half a dozen have been known to be killed as yet on one side.

"It is usual to aggregate accounts of this kind beyond all belief. For some days reports were spread of the massacre of hundreds of whites, when perhaps they were man, returned safe, and were seen in the same evening.

In the Bettye came passengers, Messrs. Gobert and family. This gentleman had his plantations, houses and

castle destroyed, to the value of 20,000; sterling. His venerable age was not any protection against the depredations of the outrageous slaves. Neither age nor sex are considered by a brutal flock; otherwise it might have been hoped that this veteran would have escaped their fury; he fought in Thurot's Squadron at Carrickfergus in the year 19 and 60.

What will be the issue of these dreadful disturbances God only knows. The general conjecture is, that the negroes must find disperse for want of provisions, as they are almost starving, whilst the people in the towns have great abundance, and seemed to be in good spirits on the 14th September.

Captain Waffon, informs, Provisions were cheap, but any price was offered for powder and arms.—Flour 4s; Dalles, 2s; Pork, 1s per barrel.

"A report is current here, that the Negroes at Port-au-Prince have revolted."

BOSTON, October 15.
From NEW-LONDON—Oct. 9.

"SIR,
"Agreeable to your desire have now to inform you, that Capt. Tryon and Pitkin, arrived this day, from the Cape, after a voyage of 24 days; that the capture of the full cannon—was vessels at sea that are ready are allowed to come ashore; that the negroes continue destroying, putting to death men, women, and children, in general; that the morning they left there, all the troops including the militia, were to march to attack the Negroes; and they heard the cannonade commence. They have had before sundry skirmishes, in which the Whites came off victorious, killed numbers, and took many, chief of whom they executed; that the Negroes have destroyed as far as windward as Corriole, and about twelve leagues beyond; that they had destroyed a few Plantations near Port-au-Prince; a word did they hear from them at St. Cayes; that they expected frigates from Jamaica, with 15000 stand of arms, and what troops they could spare; that the Spaniards sent them for answer, they could not assist them, that they did not know any such people as National or Provincial Assemblies; they knew the king of France; that the Negroes are headed by white people and Mulattoes—two of the former have been taken, and put to torture; that they could not tell how many plantations were destroyed—some said 100—others 150, others 200; but they expect, ere long, to see the King's Blacks to their duty again, and then the Lord have mercy upon them, for they must expect no other."

In addition to the above, the Editor last evening received a letter from James Perkins, Esq. resident at Cape-Francois, which confirms the accounts heretofore received of the deaths, cruelties, depredations and twice of the Black insurgents. The elegant detail of events, it contains, we must postpone until Monday.—The following paragraphs we cannot delay laying before our readers:

SEVENTH, 13.

"A general fort is intended to morrow evening. From two to three thousand men will march from the Cape to it. It is supposed the troops, under the command of the Marquis de Ranvaux and M. de Feugère, will advance and press the enemy to a point. The main body will probably wait this junction, and then try the issue.

"I am interrupted by public business from pursuing my detail. The General has requested so American to assist in the fortification, they mean to be obtained; they have regularly done duty in town, and are unwilling to leave it. The assembly have now ordained, that for every new arrival one of the vessels ready for the sea shall be allowed to depart.

"There are about 220 plantations said to be destroyed.—The cane patches have been set on fire, and the buildings mostly consumed. The damage is already estimated at the enormous sum of three hundred million currency!

BALTIMORE, October 11.

On Saturday last a most bloody casualty took place in the precincts of this town.—Master William Travers (only son of Mr. John Travers, of this place) was highly amusing him, in the 14th year of his age, went to shoot partridges, accompanied by a negro boy, who, in crossing a run of water, gave a spring, which incident the contents of the gun, which he held on his arm, were fatally discharged, and entered the head of the amiable youth, who was advancing just behind him.—He died in three hours.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, in Kentucky September 3, 1791.

"One of the Justice's Clerks lately died at this place—his Excellency Governor St. Clair gave liberty to the slave to bury the corpse according to the custom of their nation; the Mode is, that the body be wrapped in a shroud, over which they put a blanket, a pair of moccasins on the feet, and seven days' provision by the side of the head, with other necessaries; The march from Fort Washington, was very solemn; on their arrival at the grave, the corpse was laid down, and the relatives immediately retired—an aged matron then descended into the grave, and placed the blanket according to rule, and fired the provision in such manner as she thought would be most convenient to her departed friend—calling her eyes about to see if all departed, she found the deceased was barefoot, and enquired why they had omitted the moccasins? The white person who superintended the whole business, informed her that there were no good moccasins in the store, but that by way of amends they had put a deficiency of leather in the kneepack to make two pair at the same time throwing her the leather. With this she appeared satisfied, saying that her friend was well acquainted with making them.

"Since I have been here, I have been informed that the Indians have fast in a pifoon to Dublin's Station, with a letter; importing that they wish to come in, and treat of peace. In consequence of which I have been told that Governor St. Clair has issued a proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or annoying them if they approach with a flag—bat what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard. Altho' I do not think for the blood of these poor unpolitic beings, I am of opinion it would be had policy to make a peace before the arms of the United States had made a proper impression on the minds of the Indian Nation in general, agreeable to the spirit of the Convention—*to bring all men to reason.* If peace is patched up now, government will soon have to begin the business of war; for the poor squalid citizens in these parts will once more have to wade through a sea of blood."

NORTHAMPTON, October 16.

NATIONAL BANK. Letters from Philadelphia, inform us, that the buildings, apparatus, vault, &c. for conducting the Bank, are completed—and that it was expected, discounts would be made by the first of November.—The Hon. George C. Cabot, Esq. Senator from this Commonwealth, is mentioned for President.

"The population of this Great City of the Union—the liberal principles on which it is bottomed—and the respectability of the gentlemen who are candidates for office in it, much render the institution highly beneficial to the people, and government of the United States; and will command the confidence of Europeans—whose property cannot be so safe in the confusion which perpetually reigns there, as in this tranquil country."

"Among a variety of accounts from Cape-Francois, the following were most remarkable.—A widow, who owned a plantation on which there were about 200 slaves, having always treated them with humanity and kindness, on the alarm from the insurgents, these slaves applied to their owner for arms to defend her property—and when the plantation was attacked, they repelled and beat off the assailants by which means the estate was preserved from destruction. Humanity as well as honesty will be found to be the best policy.

"The Russians are promised land and money, and plundered and jewels, and all the fine women in the Sargaplo, if they conquer Constantinople—this famine, and the Turkish stored of a feast in Paradise, riches upon earth, and certain immortality of bliss, if they gain a victory over the Emperor's troops, and bring her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave."

"The plan for funding the Continental Debt appears to have received a very general approbation—of the twenty seven millions estimated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, upwards of twenty millions are already subscribed.

DIED At Haverhill, the Hon. NATHANIEL PEARSE SARGENT, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth. As a Judge, independence and impartiality were conspicuous in him, and the big ear, which often hung trembling in his ears, when pronouncing the sentence of the law on his devoted victims, witnessed his humanity. As a Patriot and Civilian, his country testified his worth, in placing him in many important and exalted stations. As a man, the tears which were shed at his interment, and the gloom which hung on the countenances of the multitude which paid the last mark of respect to his remains, emphatically evince his worth—

CASH—

AND the highest price is given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURS, BEES WAX, ABUTIER, Also—part CASH for good FLAX by the subscriber. LEVI SHEPARD.

N. B. Said Shephard, has now on hand and daily expecting, perhaps, the most universal assortment of Goods, that can be found at any one store in the Commonwealth. Northampton, October 25, 1791.

FLAX-SEED.

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

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1791.

ON Saturday the 13th inst. run away from me the following slaves, Messrs. MORTIMORAS RACKER, who was lately tried and convicted of Theft, and sold to me for four years by order of Court—Had on when he went away a light colored frock, with a cape of furred skin dressed with the hair on—supposed to be about thirty five years of age, has a large scar on one of his shoulders—was bred among the Dutch, and speaks some Dutch broken.—Whoever will take and return said NEGRO to me the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid.

SIMON HARVEY.

Drexford, Oct. 16, 1791.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of FORBES and WEAVER, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement, it is to request all persons who have open accounts with said company to call at their Store in Greenfield, immediately, and adjust the same. Greenfield, Oct. 10, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about Wednesday the 30th of August, a red HELPER, two years old, with a crop in both ears, and a half penny the year was bred by Mr. Leitch, a Par in his forehead, two white feet. The owner is desirous to lose property, pay charges, and take her away.

MANSON BARCOCK.

Leyden, October 3, 1791.