CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October 24.

THIS day the Second Congress of the United States assembled in this City, for the dispatch of public business.

The following Gentlemen of the Senate appeared in the Senate Chamber, viz. The Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Messieurs Langdon, Wingate, Sherman, Cabot, Strong, Stanton, Foster, Burr, Dickinson, Rutherford, Morris, Read, Johnston, Hawkins, Butler, Izard, Few.

Members present of the house of Representatives.

Messieurs Ames, Boudinot, Bourne, M. Bourne, R. I. Brown, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Gilman, Griffin, Gordon, Heister, Huger, Learned, Livermore, R. B. Lee, Lawrence, Madison, F. A. Muhlenberg, Smith, N. H. Smith, S. C. Steele, Sturges, Sterret, Sylvester, Trumbull, Tucker, Thatcher, Treadwell, Vining, Ward, Wadsworth, Williamson, Willis.

A quorum of the House being present, they proceeded to the election of their officers—the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull was chosen Speaker—John Berkley, Esq. Clerk—Joseph Wheaton, Esq. Serjeant at Arms—Mr. Gifford Dally, Door-keeper, and Mr. Thomas Claxton, Assistant Door-keeper.

Mr. Livermore administered the oath prescribed by the Constitution to the Speaker.—The Speaker then administered the same to the Members, and the Clerk respectively.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed, that the Senate, having made a House, were ready to proceed to business—and that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States with this information. Committee—Messrs. Izard and Langdon.

A message from the House, by Mr. Berkley, informed the Senate that a quorum of the Members was assembled, and ready to proceed to business—and that they had appointed Messrs. Smith, S. C. White and Lawrence, a committee on their part, to join the above committee of the Senate.

The joint committee waited on the President of the United States accordingly, who was pleased to inform them that he would meet the two Houses in the Senate Chamber, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

A message from the Senate informed the House that they had appointed the Rev. Bishop White, Chaplain to Congress, on their part.

The House postponed their choice of a Chaplain till to-morrow.—Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, October 25.

Mr. Clark, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, from New-Jersey, and Mr. Jacobs, member for Pennsylvania took their seats this day—and were qualified according to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the House proceeded to elect a Chaplain; the ballots being collected and counted, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Blair was chosen.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the Senate is now ready to meet the members in the Senate chamber, to receive the President of the United States, and such communications as he may be pleased to make: and that seats are provided accordingly.

The Speaker (preceeded by the Serjeant at arms, with his Mace) attended by the Members, proceeded to the Senate Chamber.—At 12 o'clock the President of the United States arrived, attended by Mr. Secretary Lear, and Major Jackson, and accompanied by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney-General, when he was pleased to make the following Speech:

SPEECH of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to Both Houses of Congress.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE and of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

I MEET you, upon the present occasion, with the feelings which are naturally inspired by a strong impression of the prosperous situation of our common country, and by a persuasion equally strong that the labors of the session, which has just commenced, will, under the guidance of a spirit no less prudent than patriotic, issue in measures, conducive to the stability and increase of national prosperity.

Numerous as are the providential blessings which demand our grateful acknowledgements—the abundance with which another year has again rewarded the industry of the husbandman is too important to escape recollection.

Your own observations, in your respective situations, will have satisfied you of the progressive state of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation: in tracing their causes, you will have marked, with particular pleasure, the happy effects or that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the constitution and laws of the United States have so eminently contributed: and you will have observed, with no less interest, new and decisive proofs of the encreasing reputation and credit of the nation. But you nevertheless cannot fail to derive satisfaction from the confirmation of these circumstances, which will be disclosed, in the several official communications, that will be made to you in the course of your deliberations.

The rapid subscriptions to the Bank of the United States which completed the sum allowed to be subscribed, in a single day, is among the striking and pleasing evidences which present themselves, not only of confidence in the government, but of resource in the community.

In the interval of your recess, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were especially provided for by the laws and resolutions of the last session.

Among the most important of these, is the defence and security of the Western Frontiers. To accomplish it on the most humane principles, was a primary with.

Accordingly at the same time, that treaties have been provisionally concluded, and other proper measures used to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendship the well disposed tribes of Indians—effectual measures have been adopted to make those of a hostile description sensible, that a pacification was desired upon terms of moderation and justice.

These measures having proved unsuccessful, it became necessary to convince the refractory power of the United States to punish their depredations. Offensive operations have therefore been directed; to be conducted however, as consistently as possible with the dictates of humanity. Some of these have been crowned with full success, and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed, were carried on under the authority, and at the expence of the United States, by the Militia of Kentucky; whose enterprise, intrepidity and good conduct, are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are still continued to the deluded tribes, and considerable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further opposition, removed from their former situations, and placed themselves under the immediate protection of the United States.

It is sincerely to be desired, that all need of coercion, in future, may cease; and that an intimate intercourse may succeed calculated to advance the happiness of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States.

In order to this, it seems necessary,

That they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice.

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main source of discontent and war, should be so defined and regulated, as to obviate imposition, and, as far as may be practicable, controversy concerning the reality, and extent of the alienations which are made.

That commerce with them should be promoted under regulations tending to secure an equitable deportment towards them, and that such rational experiments should be made, for imparting to them the blessings of civilization, as may, from time to time, suit their condition.

That the Executive of the United States should be entitled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accustomed for uniting their immediate interests with the preservation of peace.

And, that efficacious provision should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who, by violating their rights, shall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the Union.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of good policy.

The powers specially vested in me by the act laying certain duties on distilled spirits, which respect the subdivisions of the districts into surveys, the appointment of officers, and the assignment of compensations, have likewise been carried into effect.—In a matter in which both materials and experience were wanted to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived that there must have been difficulty in such an adjustment of the rates of compensation as would conciliate a reasonable competency with a proper regard to the limits prescribed by the law. It is hoped that the circumspection which has been used will be found in the result to have secured the last of the two objects; but it is probable, that with a view to the first, in some instances a revision of the provision will be found advisable.

The impressions with which this law has been received by the community have been, upon the whole, such as were to be expected among enlightened and well disposed citizens, from the propriety and necessity of the measure.—The novelty however of the tax in a considerable part of the United States, and a misconception of some of its provisions, have given occasion in particular places to some degree of discontent—But it is satisfactory to know that this disposition yields to proper explanations and more just apprehensions of the nature of the law. And I entertain a full confidence, that it will, in all, give way to motives which arise out of a just sense of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare.

If there are any circumstances in the law, which, consistently with its main design, may be so varied as to remove any well intentioned objections, that may happen to exist, it will consist with a wise moderation to make the proper variations. It is desirable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional and necessary acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the several acts on that subject—a district of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States has been fixed, and announced by Proclamation; which district will comprehend lands on both sides of the River Potowmac and the towns of Alexandria and George-Town. A city has also been laid out agreeably to a plan which will be placed before Congress. And as there is a prospect favoured by the rate of sales which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the necessary public buildings, there is every expectation of their due progress.

The completion of the Census of the inhabitants, for which provision was made by law, has been duly notified (excepting one instance in which the return has been informal, and another in which it has been omitted, or miscarried) & the returns of the officers who were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleasing assurance that the present population of the United States borders on four millions of persons.

It is proper also to inform you that a further loan of two millions and a half of Florins, has been completed in Holland; the terms of which are similar to those of the one lait announced, except as to a small reduction of charges. Another on like terms for six millions of Florins has been set on foot under circumstances that afford immediate completion.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

Two Treaties which have been provisionally concluded with the Chrokees, and six nations of Indians, will be laid before you for your consideration, and ratification.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In entering upon the discharge of your legislative trust, you must anticipate with pleasure, that many of the difficulties, necessarily incident to the first arrangements of a new government, for an extensive country, have been happily surmounted by the zealous and judicious exertions of your predecessors in co operation with the other branch of the legislature. The important objects, which remain to be accomplished, will, I am persuaded, be conducted upon principles equally comprehensive, and equally well calculated for the advancement of the general weal.

The time limited for receiving subscriptions to the loans proposed by the act making provision for the debt of the United States having expired, statements from the proper departments will, as soon as possible, apprise you of the exact result. Enough however is already known to afford an assurance that the views of that act have been substantially fulfilled.—The subscription in the domestic debt of the United States has embraced by far the greatest proportion of that debt; affording at the same time proof of the general satisfaction of the public creditors with the system which has been proposed to their acceptance, and of the spirit of accommodation to the concert, one of the government with which they are actuated. The subscriptions in the debts of the respective states, as far as the provisions of the law have permitted, may be said to be universal. The part of the debt of the United States, which remains unsubscribed, will naturally engage your further deliberations.

It is particularly pleasing to me to be able to announce to you, that the revenues, which have been established promise to be adequate to their objects; and may be permitted, if no unforeseen exigency occurs, to superseded for the present, the necessity of any new burthens upon our constituents.

An object which will claim your early attention is a provision for the current service of the ensuing year, together with such ascertained demands upon the Treasury as require to be immediately discharged, and such casualties as may have arisen in the execution of the public business, for which no specific appropriation may have yet been made; of all which a proper estimate will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I shall content myself with a general reference to former communications for several objects, upon which the urgency of other affairs has hitherto postponed any definitive resolution. Their importance will recall them to your attention; and I trust that the progress already made in the most arduous arrangements of the government, will afford you leisure to resume them with advantage.

There are, however, some of them of which I cannot forbear a more particular mention.—These are the Militia, the Post-Office, and Post Roads—the Mint, Weights and Measures—a provision for the sale of the vacant Lands of the United States.

The first is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order.—In connection with this, the establishment of competent magazines and arsenals, and the fortifications of such places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable, naturally present themselves to consideration. The safety of the United States under divine protection could to reflection, be best ensured by a systematic and solid arrangement, exposed as little as possible to the hazard of sinister circumstances.

The importance of the Post Office and Post Roads on a plan sufficiently liberal and comprehensive, as they respect the expedition, safety and facility of communication, is increased by the influence, easy of diffusing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of the government; which, while it contributes to the security of the people, serves also to guard them against the effects of misrepresentation and misconception. The establishment of additional post roads, especially to some of important points in the Western and Northern parts of the Union cannot fail to be of manifest utility.

The disorders in the existing currency, and especially the scarcity of small change, a scarcity so peculiarly distressing to the poorer classes, strongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect the resolution already entered into concerning the establishment of a Mint. Measures have been taken pursuant to that resolution for procuring some of the most necessary artifices together with the requisite apparatus.

An uniformity in the Weights and Measures of the country is among the important objects submitted to you by the constitution, and if it can be derived, from a standard at once invariable and universal, must be no less honorable to the public councils, than conducive to the public convenience.

A provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reasons, by the important considerations that they are pledged as a fund for reimbursing the public debt; that if timely and judiciously applied, they may save the necessity of burthening our citizens with new taxes for the extinguishment of the principal; and that being free to discharge the principal but in a limited proportion, no opportunity ought to be lost for availing the public of its right.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, October 25, 1791.

The President then retired, and the Members returned to their Hall, where the Speaker laid before them a copy of the Speech which was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, it was voted, that the Speech of the President of the United States be referred to a committee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for to-morrow.—The house then adjourned to this day 11 o'clock.

TRIESTE, (Germany) July 18.

The Officers of the French frigate, which has been in this harbor, these four weeks past, offered to compliment the Emperor in a body on his passage thro' this city. The Emperor not only refused to receive them, but departed one day sooner than he had proposed, because he was informed that the crew intended to celebrate the 14th, the anniversary of the French Revolution.

This monarch had even ordered the frigate, which had hoisted the national flag, to leave this port; but on representation of Count Bridado, that he was not able to enforce such orders, the Castle having but a few bad cannon, the Emperor condescended not to insist on the execution of his orders.

SEPTEMBER 8.

It is thought the Emperor of Morocco is going to renew hostilities against Spain. Already 12,000 men are encamped before Ceuta, against which the siege is immediately to be commenced.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 2.

"An express is arrived here with accounts that peace has been signed between Russia and the Porte at Maczin, in sight of the two armies.

"There is not the least doubt of the powers of Europe forming a league to settle the affairs of France; but it is said, that the courts of England, Prussia, and Holland, have not yet absolutely come into the views of other powers in that important affair."

The following is an Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Birmingham.

"My hair-dresser began this morning to talk about Dr. Priestly," he said, "he was sure he was a very bad man.'—I asked him on what account." "because," said he "he is in Parliament, and wanted to bring in a bill to destroy the Church, by bringing in Roman Catholic kings, and the like."—He added, "the Doctor himself is a Papist!!!"

When such assertions as these are credited by the common people, need we look further than to the authors of them, for the true cause of the late disorders at Birmingham?

The French ambassador at the court of Vienna, is now only considered there as a private individual. The Emperor has refused to acknowledge him as a public character, and accordingly he does not go to court.

We learn daily that the German troops of Luxembourg, and of the whole Imperial Cordon, upon the borders, desert continually and pass over into France, with their arms and baggage, which they sell immediately on their arrival to good account.

An African slave ship was lately lost on the middle Passage;—the account adds, "that the men were saved; but the ship and cargo lost."—Left the reader should mistake the nature of this cargo, he is informed, that it consisted of 250 of our fellow creatures,—found guilty of being born in Guinea, and of black parents.

An Irish officer, detained upwards of twelve years in the Island of St. Marguerite, in consequence of a lettre de cachet, has found means to write a letter to the President of the National Assembly, in which he has informed him of his situation, and demanded the justice and the vengeance of a free nation.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.

From HISPANIOLA—via SALEM.

Mr. Harrington, arrived at *Salem*, from *Cape-Francois*, informs that on the 20th of September, a body of 500 troops from Haut de Camp, among which Mr. H. himself was) and another of 400 from Petit Anse attacked a fortified camp of the Negroes on Gallifaut's estate, which was defended with 9 cannon. The assailants had 5 24 pounders, and fifield pieces. The attack began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and they gained complete possession at 9; the free Mulattoes and Negroes, chiefly mounted, first entered; a horrid carnage then ensued, the troops having orders to give no quarters to men, women, or children; and the slaughter was finished at 2 o'clock when the troops laid down their arms, and went to plundering; after which they burnt every thing which was left, as they could not spare men to defend the place; re-took five white women, whom the Negroes had taken among many others on the Plantations, and kept for wives. Previous to the attack, there were supposed to have been in the place 6000 Negroes; but it was found that they had been secretly retreating and carrying off their effects, for two days before, to Red Bank, and there were, only about 2000 at the time of the attack. The whites lost only two men killed, and a number wounded in this engagement.—No material actions took place after this, until Mr. Harrington's departure; there was every day continual skirmishing. After this engagement, the main body of the Negroes in that quarter of the country, established themselves at Red Bank, a steep mountain, and difficult of access, about 30 miles from the Cape. Here their numbers are variously reported, from 8 to 10,000; including many whites, and a large proportion of Mulattoes, many of whom are men of property, and good information, who are supposed, in revenge for the equality denied them by the whites, to have inspired the Negroes with ideas of *liberty*.

Besides Red Bank, the insurgents had possession of Limbe, where there are supposed to be 10,000, defended by a strong fort, heavy artillery, amply provided with ammunition: This was the first place they took, by rising in the dead of the night: they had also possession of L'Acul, where is a fort defended by 4 pieces of artillery:—

The whole number of insurgents (speaking moderately) are supposed to be *Eight Thousand*, but there is no certainty in this respect.

It is supposed the Negroes are supplied with arms from the Spaniards, as the cannon and fuzees taken from them were Spanish;

According to all accounts, there is less prospect of peace and security than at the full moment of the insurrection.—1500 arms from *Jamaica* has arrived.

NOVEMBER 3.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCE.

Since our last, Capt. Mungo Mackay, jun. in the brig Mermaid, arrived in this port from *Havre de Grace*, in *France*, which place, he left on the 10th of Sept. last. Among the passengers is Capt. S. Dunn, of this town, together with Messieurs Parkman, Coolidges & Mackay, sons of some of our most useful citizens, who have resided some years at an Academy in France, and appear by their manners, information and understanding, to do ample justice to the persons who have had the charge of their education in that polite and enlightened country. Capt. Dunn and these young gentlemen, have travelled through the greater part of France, and have had the best opportunities of procuring, as well from their own particular observation, as the conversation of others, the most authentic information of the present state of that kingdom.

By their accounts, the King had not signed the Constitution—though it was universally believed that he would soon meet the wishes of his fellow citizens, by giving his final sanction to this celebrated instrument.—It was supposed by many, that he would make no essential objections; but give it his full approbation, with the reserved right of pardon in cases of treason or rebellion, to secure the friends of the monarchy, in its old form, from the evils and penalties to which they might otherwise be exposed. The King was as perfect liberty, having cleared his guards from the citizens composing the National Soldiers.—Profound tranquility appeared in every part of the kingdom; and the interruption, with the tumults of which, we have so often been alarmed, by the British papers, have been either fabricated altogether, or highly exaggerated, to say no more, by the aristocratic party, to serve their own views, and to promote their own interest.

The depreciation of the Assignats, has been occasioned in a great measure, as those gentlemen report, by the want of a small paper currency, to supply the minor wants of the people. But that precautions were taken to remedy this inconvience, by emitting small bills, on private credit, which, as far as the experiment had been made, proved successful.

It seems that the fears of a counter-revolution from any real or supposed defects in the Constitution, had entirely vanished; as the astonishing and almost unexampled unanimity which prevails, precludes even the hopes of the malcontents, from this quarter.—There is nothing therefore, to resort to, but the interference of foreign nations, and the Germans in an especial manner, to support the expiring dreams of the aristocracy as to this event.—But the German frontier is firmly guarded by an immense army sustained by the active zeal and courage of their associates, which presents the strongest barrier against an invasion.

The French, in fine, have 3 millions of men at arms—well accoutred, and fully determined to risk all in defence of their freedom. It was reported, that dissentions had taken place between the Marquis de Bouille, and the Count de Artois. In consequence of which, the former of these gentlemen had retired to Sweden.

The National Assembly had taken the wise precautions to place the Heir Apparent under the care of Mons. de la Fayette—left the future intrigues of the aristocratic party, might render it necessary to have recourse to a regency, provided the King should choose to abdicate the kingdom, and thus forfeit all constitutional pretension to the Crown. It was generally imagined that trade and manufactures would revive and flourish, as soon as the government was established, by the signing of the Constitution. The elections had gone in favor of the revolutionists, and had succeeded with the least possible disturbance.

On the whole, the present state of France was quiet, and the prospect of futurity, brilliant and flattering to a high degree.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the Editor can give the public the present account, which from the known credibility of the authors of it, appears incontestible.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.

The Western Territory of the United States is said to contain 220,000,000 of acres, inferior in fertility, salubrity, & convenience, to no country upon earth.—What a field for the future exigences of our country!—May the wisdom of our government keep it from the grasp of unprincipled land jobbers.

What an asylum for the oppressed! divided upon aristocratic principles, what multitudes may here find freedom and support.—America" opens wide her arms to embrace millions, and waits to crown all the industrious and virtuous with plenty and happiness."

Then hither come—reason's first law obey
Self-preservation—spurn tyrannic sway—
Here Freedom lights her pure celestial fire,
Which, but with time and nature shall expire.

DIED] At Williamsburgh on Friday the 4th inst. Mr. JONATHAN POMEROY, aged 41 years.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just Imported from London, a large and complete Assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Among which are the following Patent Medicines, viz. Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills; Bateman's Drops, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil, France's Elixir, Essence of Pepper Mint, Godfrey's Cordial, James's fever powders, &c. Also, Sale Petre, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Oil of Vitriol, ground Madder, Otter, Redwood, Surgeons pocket instruments, Lancets, Bell-Metal Mortars, gr. Scales & wts. Syringes, Sponge, Ladies smelling Bottles.—Likewise a large assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS; Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Putty, Rosin, &c.—He has many other Articles for sale, (and expects many more if the Wind favours, but perhaps not *quite* as many as at any other Store in the Commonwealth) such as best Surinam Spirits, West-India Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Tamarinds, Rice, Indigo, Loaf Sugar, &c. 1st, 2d, & 3d. part of Webster's Institute, Perry's Spelling Books, and a variety of little childrens Books; Writing Paper, Wafers, &c. &c. &c. All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and endeavour to make the payment to the Purchaser as easy as possible.

N. B. Cash given for any thing he can make money by.

Northampton, Nov. 9, 1791.

Just received by

Tappan and Fowle,

A NEW supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which, with those they had before, make perhaps the completest assortment to be found at any STORE in the County, which they will SELL at a very reasonable rate for CASH, and many articles of Country produce.—They pay part CASH for Pork, Butter, Beeswax and well dressed Flax.

Northampton, Nov. 9, 1791.

JOHN E. HALL, & JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Having commenced a co-partnership, by the firm of

HALL & TAYLOR,

BEG leave to acquaint the public that they are now selling at their Store in Greenfield, most articles of ENGLISH & WEST-INDIA GOODS, as low perhaps as at any Store in the County. For the convenience of those who would like to be their customers, they purpose to receive most kinds of country produce in payment for their goods, at exactly what it is worth in Market, deducting the freight or transportation as the case may be. Constant attendance given at their store, and all favours duly acknowledged, by the publick's most obedient and very humble Servants,

HALL and TAYLOR.

Greenfield, Nov. 7, 1791.

J. Williams, & Co.

HAVE for sale at their store a few rods North of the Meeting-House, Conway, a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS, on reasonable terms for Cash, or ready pay.

November 2, 1791.

A reasonable Reward,

TO any one who will give notice where the young Creatures of the following description may be found, viz. One yoke of Steers, two years old past, one a spanked one, the other red linded. Three Heifers, one black white faced, one spanked one, the other red with her tail partly white: The above creatures branded *E. P.* on their horns. Three yearlings, two steers, one spanked, the other red linded, one heifer brown linded, the other yearlings mark'd with a half penny the under side of the off ear. The above creatures belong to *Oliver Partridge*, Esq. of *Hatfield*, and were drove away from *Mather Warren's* pasture in Williamsburgh, about six or seven weeks ago.

N. B. If any gentlemen in the county who barrels Beef, have purchased any creatures of the above description, they are desired to give notice who they had them of.

Hatfield, Nov. 7, 1791.

STRAYED, Stolen, or driven off with some droves out of the great Meadow in Hadley, since the 25th of October last, a middling size'd brindle OX, five years old, with a white face, bow back'd, high horns:—Whoever will give information to the subscriber, where he may find said Ox, shall be rewarded by their humble servant,

ELEAZER PORTER.

Hadley, Nov. 5, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 23d of October last, a dark bay MARE COLT, supposed to be two years old last Spring, with a black mane and tail—a white streak in her face, one white hind foot, natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSIAH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 4, 1791.