Government, should reprobate the extinction of that very power in France, or wish to see it restored; to whose influence they formerly attributed (whilst they appeared to lament) the enormous increase of our burthens and taxes.

What then are they sorry that the pretence for new oppressive taxes and the occasion of continuing many old taxes, will be at an end?—If so, and if it is the policy of Courts and Court-Government to prefer enemies to friends, and system of war to that of peace, as affording more pretences for places, offices, pensions, revenue, and taxation, it is high time for the people of every nation to look with circumspection to their own interests.

Those who PAY the expence, and NOT those who PARTICIPATE in the employments arising from it, are the persons immediately interested in enquiries of this kind. We are a part of that national body on whom this annual expence of seven millions falls; and we consider the present opportunity of the French Revolution, as a most happy one for lessening the enormous load under which this nation groans. If this be not done, we shall then have reason to conclude, that the cry against OTHER Courts, is no more than the common cant of ALL Courts.

We think it also necessary to express our astonishment that a Government desirous of being called FREE, should PREFER connections with the most despotic and arbitrary powers in Europe. We know of none more deserving this description than those of Turkey and Prussia, and the whole combination of German despots. Separated as we happily are by nature from the tumults of the Continent, we reprobate all systems and intrigues which sacrifice (and that too at a great expence) the blessings of our natural situation.—Such systems cannot have a national origin.

If we were asked, What Government is? We hold it to be nothing more than a *National Association*; and we hold that to be the best which secures to every man his rights, and promotes the greatest source of happiness with the least expence. We live to improve, or we live in vain; and therefore we admit of no maxims of government or policy on the mere score of antiquity or other mens authority, the old Whigs or the new. We will exercise the reason with which we are endued, or we possess it unworthily. As reason is given at all times, it is for the purpose of being used at all times.

Among the blessings which the French revolution has produced to that nation, we enumerate the abolition of the feudal system of injustice and tyranny on the 4th of August, 1789.

Beneath the feudal system all Europe has long groaned; and from it England is not yet free. Game laws, borough tenures, and tyrannical monopolies of numerous kinds remain amongst us; but rejoicing, as we sincerely do, in the freedom of others, till we shall happily accomplish our own, we intended to commemorate this prelude to universal extirpation of the feudal system by meeting on the anniversary of that day (the 4th of August) at the Crown and Anchor. From this meeting we were prevented by the interference of certain unnamed and skulking persons with the master of the tavern, who informed us, that on their representation he could not receive us.—Let those who live by, or countenance feudal oppressions, take the reproach of this ineffectual meanness and cowardice to themselves. They cannot stifle the public declaration of our honest, open, and avowed opinions.

These are our principles, and these our sentiments. They embrace the interest and happiness of the great body of the nation, of which we are part. As to riots and tumults, let those answer them, who by misrepresentation, endeavour to excite and promote them,—or who seek to stun the sense of the nation, and lose the great cause of the public good, in the outrages of a misinformed mob.

We take our ground on principles that require no such riotous aid—we have nothing to apprehend from the poor,—for we are pleading their cause; and we fear not proud oppression,—for we have truth on our side.

We say—and we repeat it—that the French revolution opens to the world an opportunity in which all good citizens must rejoice, that of promoting the general happiness of man; and that it moreover offers to this country in particular, an opportunity of reducing our enormous taxes.

These are our objects, and we will pursue them.

J. HORNE TOOKE, Chairman.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I COULD wish that some of your learned correspondents would explain a word in the English language which puzzels me more than almost any other. The word I alluded to is BETWEEN, or BETWIXT. No word is in more frequent use: It appears to me it was first employed to explain doubtful cases, but now I think its principal use is to make cases more doubtful. The other day I saw a Farm advertised in your Paper which I had some thoughts of purchasing, and sent a letter to the person who had the disposal, begging to know what was demanded. The answer was that it would require *between* twenty and thirty hundred pounds!

I need not tell you, Sir, what an amazing *gap* there is between *twenty* and *thirty* hundred pounds, but of the intermediate sums, which I was to understand by this word *between*?

But this is not the only difficulty thrown in the way. I had some time ago very serious thoughts of a young lady, and as I am rather particular as to age, I endeavoured to obtain a knowledge of her years from her friends. All the satisfaction, I could obtain, was, that she was *between* twenty and thirty. Here comes the *gulph* again, and I dare swear they would not think they had not deceived me, if I should find the lady to be *twenty-nine years, eleven months and three weeks* old; for this is *between* twenty and thirty.

I loose many a dinner because the invitation runs that it will be on the table *between* two and three o,clock; and very lately an acquaintance, who had used rather harsh language to me, appologized by saying that at the time he was *between* drunk and sober. I am fully persuaded, that many a fatal duel has been occasioned by gentlemen talking to one another *between* jest and earnest, and not knowing the express geography of that territory expressed by the word *between*.

I could give many more instances of the uncertainty and obscurity which this word occasions; but, *between* you and me, I think I have said enough, and have only to add, that perhaps it has *cabalistic* (*i. e.* no meaning at all) like the attraction and gravitation of the philosophers, and the nervous diseases of the physicians. I am, Sir, your humble Correspondent,

BETWEEN WHILES.

LONDON, Sept 14.

A most unhappy affair has lately occurred on board one of the East-Indiamen just arrived: A gentleman and his niece were passengers in the ship from BENGAL, having part of their Captain's Cabin, or round-house, assigned to themselves for accommodation, and lived at the Captain's table; the gentleman, a widower, and appeared to be about 45 years of age, and his niece about 30; the former had been in the profession of the Law, and was reputed to have some fortune, as was the lady, and both from Yorkshire. On Wednesday morning the 28th ult. it was currently reported in the ship, that Mr. D. (a cuddy passenger) had, by looking through the keyhole of the door of the appartment on Tuesday afternoon, discovered them in an unproper situation; that he had called another person to be witness of the same; that they alarmed the parties by knocking at the door, and retired. The affair being universally made known, a reserve took place at table during dinner between the gentleman and the parties: and an explanation was so far gone into as to convince the latter that their guilt was public. They accordingly soon retired from table, and remained that day & Thursday in their apartment. On Friday morning the 30th, upon a servant knocking at the door, and not being able to obtain admittance or attention, a suspicion arose, and the gunner was desired to go over the ship's quarter, and look into their apartment, on which he discovered that they had destroyed themselves. The gentleman was found sitting in the quarter-gallery with a fusee and a pistol, with the latter of which he had shot himself through the head; the lady was lying in the balcony, and had a discharged pistol near her, with which she had shattered her head in a shocking manner. They had been dead for some time, and it was about [illegible] morning when this part of the melancholy [illegible] ship. Their bodies were committed to the deep at mid day.——Some letters were found written by the lady, addressed to several friends and relations; one to the Captain, thanking him for his kindness; (one to the person whose fatal curiosity had occasioned the discovery, upbraiding him for cruel officiousness) and one to a gentleman who was in the same ship, and who paid his addresses to the lady, assuring him that she esteemed him highly; but declaring, that it never was her intention to impose on him, a woman, whose conduct he could not approve, and whose affections were devoted to another. The surprise & melancholy which this dreadful event occasioned in the ship, may be easily imagined.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

The following was communicated yesterday by the President, to the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES, Dec. 12, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

IT is with much concern that I communicate to you the information received from Major-General St. Clair, of the misfortune which has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loss is considerable, according to the scale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occasion, and who are a subject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will shortly be made of all such matters as shall be necessary to enable the legislature to judge of the future measures which it may be proper to pursue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[The foregoing message was accompanied with three letters from General St. Clair—the two first dated Oct. 6, and Nov. 1—these contain a detail of the movements of the army from its leaving Fort-Washington, till the time of the action with the enemy—the interesting transactions of that day are related in the third letter, which follows.]

Fort-Washington, Nov. 9, 1791.

SIR,

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of the army under my command got back to this place, and I have now the painful task to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action as almost any that has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worsted, except the first regiment—and that had been detached upon a service I had the honor to inform you of in my last dispatch, and had not joined me.

On the 3d inst. the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the southward of west, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, that empties itself into the Miami of the lake, at the Miami village, about four o'clock in the afternoon, having marched near nine miles, and were immediately encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in front. The right wing composed of Butler's, Clarke's and Patterson's battalions, commanded by Major-General Butler, formed the first line, and the left wing, consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the second regiment commanded by Lieut. Colonel Darke, formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow.—The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek, a steep bank and Faulkner's corps; some of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about one quarter of a mile and encamped in the same order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I had determined to throw up a light work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks, and every thing else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the first regiment had come up; but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before sun rise, and when the men had been just dismissed from the parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before day-light) an attack was made on the militia—those gave way in a very little time, and rushed into camp through Major Butler's battalion, which, together with part of Clarke's, threw them into considerable disorder, which, notwithstanding the exertions of both, and those officers, was never altogether remidied, the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the first line checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise—the great weight of it was directed against the center of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter—Finding no great effect from our fire, and confusion beginning to spread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant Colonel Darke was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy—this was executed with great spirit—the Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] all of them many men were lost, particularly the officers, which, with so raw troops, was a loss altogether irremidable—In that just spoke of, made by the 2d regiment, and Butler's battalion, Major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Greaton, was shot through the body. Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed except Capt. Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat if possible—to this purpose the remains of the army were formed, as well as circumstances would admit, towards the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the design to turn their right flank, but, in fact, to gain the road. This was effected, and as soon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, Major Clarke, with his battalion, covering the rear. The retreat, in those circumstances, was you may be sure, a very precipitate one—it was, in fact, a flight—The camp and the artillery were abandoned; but that was unavoidable, for not an horse was left alive, to have drawn it off had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit (which continued about four miles) had ceased. I found the road strewed with them, for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself; and the orders I sent forward, either to halt the front, or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

The route continued quite to Fort-Jefferson, 29 miles, which was reached a little after sun setting. The action began about half an hour before sun-rise, and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock.

I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed & wounded; but Major-General Butler, Lieut. Col. Oldham of the militia, Major Ferguson, Major Hart, and Major Clarke, are among the former, Col. Sargent, my Adjutant-General, Lieut. Col. Darke, Lieut. Col. Gibson, Major Butler, and the Viscount Malartie, who served me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter, and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

I have now, Sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt sensibly by every one that has sympathy for private distress, or for public misfortune.

I have nothing, Sir, to lay to the charge of the troops but their want of discipline, which, from the short time they have been in service, it was impossible they should have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confusion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavily upon the officers, who did every thing in their power to effect it; neither were my own exertions wanting, but worn down with illness, & suffering under a painful disease, unable either to mount or dismount an horse without assistance, they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps, ought to have been.—We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than justice to observe, that though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the the whole army during the campaign.

At Fort Jefferson, I found the first regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon without either overtaking the deserters, or meeting the convoys of provision. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwise—I incline to think it was fortunate; for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned: and, if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been destitute of every means of defence.

Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops at F. Jefferson, that there was no provisions in the Fort, I called upon the field-officers, viz. Lieut. Col. Darke, Major Hamtramack, Major Zeigler and Major Gaither, together with the Adjutant-General, for their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the first regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on so respectable a footing as it was in the morning, because a great part of it was now unarmed—that it had been then found unequal to the enemy; and should they come on, which was probable, would be found so again—That the troops could not be thrown into the Fort, both because it was so small, and there were no provisions in it—That provisions were known to be upon the road at the distance of one, or at most two marches. That therefore it would be proper to move, without loss of time, to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity of some refreshment, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it to have it safely deposited in the Fort. This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at 10 o'clock, and marched all night, and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour—part of it was distributed immediately—part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder (about fifty horse-loads) sent forward to Fort-Jefferson—the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the same place, and I have information that both got in: The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return of the horses.

I have said, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers: of that, however, I have no other evidence [illegible] weight of the fire, [illegible] delivered [illegible] shewing themselves from the ground, [illegible] except when they were charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loss, Sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many officers, particularly general Butler and major Ferguson, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly, doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than to colonel Sargent—He has discharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactness and with intelligence, and on all occasions afforded me every assistance in his power, which I have also experienced from my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Danny, and the Viscount Malartie, who served with me in that station as a volunteer.

With every sentiment of respect and regard, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Honourable Major General Knox, *Secretary of War.*

P. S. Some orders that had been given to Colonel Oldham over night, and which were of much consequence, were not executed; and some very material intelligence was communicated by Captain Slough to General Butler, in the course of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here.

BOSTON, December 22.

Extract of a letter from an officer who was in the action of the 4th of Nov. dated Fort Washington, Nov. 8, to a gentleman in this town.

"On the 4th inst. our army was defeated about 100 miles from this place, with a loss of about 600 privates and above 40 officers killed, and upwards of 20 wounded.

"Among the slain I have reason particularly to lament my brave and worthy friend Gen. BUTLER. (☞ *The officer from whom this letter was received, acted as Brigade-Major to Gen. Butler, who fell by his side.*) I received three wounds, none of which are dangerous or painful. I wait here to make official returns of the killed and wounded, that done, shall proceed without delay, to Philadelphia. Be under no anxiety or apprehensions on my account."

Bad News from the West-Indies.

Tuesday last arrived in this port, the Brig MARY, Capt. *William Mc Lelan*, in 24 days from *Port-au-prince*; by him we learn the unfortunate information that the town of *Port-au-Prince*, was on the 21st of November, burnt down, as was supposed, by the negroes or mulattoes, excepting a few scattering houses and stores. The fire was communicated secretly to a number of houses to windward, at the same time, and so rapid were the flames, that they baffled the exertions of the whites to extinguish them. The inhabitants, we learn, were in the utmost distress and confusion—and as many as could took shelter on board the shipping in the harbor—Capt. *Mc Lelan* had at one time near 150 of the inhabitants on board his vessel, whom he put on shore on sailing.

The cause of the above disaster is traced to the decree of the National Assembly declaring the free mulattoes and blacks of free citizens, and the revocation of that decree. The truce which had been settled between the white citizens and the mulattoes having expired,—and the Governour General having issued a Proclamation, (covering the decree of the Assembly, revoking the former, one, and requiring obedience thereto) the mulattoes, who had been in arms appeared greatly dissatisfied, and frequently threatened the town with distruction. From their resentment the conflagation is supposed to have arose.

Port-au-Prince, was once a very rich and populous town—supposed to be almost as large as BOSTON; and containing more inhabitants. It is now a heap of rubish, and its citizen reduced to the most undiscribable distress.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, to his friend in this town, dated November 25, 1791.

"I wrote you on the 9th inst. that they had settled, a peace with the mulattoes, but on the evening of the 21st. war again broke out, and an action ensued, in which several were killed & wounded on both sides, & the town of Port-au-prince, set on fire, and the most valuable part of it consumed together with millions of property.—This place now exhibits a scene of the greatest distress and confusion imaginable, every vessel here is filled with the unfortunate inhabitants of all ages and sexes, many of whom have lost by the destruction of this place all their property—this was a sudden affair, few people suspecting it until it happened."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated December 9, 1791.

"You will before this reaches you have heard of the disasters which have befallen Gen. *St. Clair's* army in the Indian Expedition. They have cast an universal gloom over all degrees of citizens, who sincerely lament the untimely fall of so many brave officers and men.

"The fury of the Indians as unparalled—it is said, that at a War Council held at the *Miami* village, the Sachems gave it in charge to the Warriors to [illegible] and defeat the army [illegible] march towards the [illegible] Ocean. How true this is, I cannot tell [illegible] is true, that their attack is unexampled in their warfare.

"The federal troops behaved with the utmost intrepidity—though continually exposed to a very deadly fire; and not seeing their enemy, who lay in hazle bushes and in the grass, they gallantly plunged into their covers, and drove the Indians therefrom with the bayonet—but the moment they returned towards the main body, the savages pursued and slaughtered them.—Your *Massachusetts* officers did themselves much credit—and all fell in the charges. Your friends Capt. PHELON and NEWMAN, whom I very particularly lament, led on their companies to the charge, with Roman coolness and bravery;—and fell victims to the fire of the savages—but it is invidious to distinguish any—all died like heroes——and are all to be regretted.

"General *St. Clair*, it is said, was four times dismounted—and owed his life to the gallantry of a few of the troops, who forming a guard round him, made such dexterous use of the bayonet in cutting through the savages, as opened to him a passage for escaping.

"Reports are various on this event. It has been said, that the Indians were supplied with stores from *Detroit*—and that some hundreds of British troops and refuges were with the assailants in disguise. The truth of these reports I very much doubt—but it is a fact, that last year the Indians carried the plunder, which they took in Gen. *Harmer's* expedition and which they wanted to sell, to *Detroit*—where, last year, a Chief of the *Ollowaws*, by name *Au jushawn*, carried with him twenty-seven scalps. If they are secretly abetted at that fortress, it ought to be known, and decisive measures taken to prevent it in future.

"It is expected Congress will immediately take the matter into consideration—but what measures will be pursued is not whispered."

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 28.

EMIGRATION.

A London Paper of Sept. 20, says—

"On the 28th ult. the ship Maria, of Greenock, Capt. Young, sailed from Shuan Fay, in Appin, Argylshire, for Wilmington, (N. C.) with two hundred and eighty men, besides women and children, amounting in all to six hundred. There have five other vessels sailed from different parts in the Highlands this season, with emigrants for America. If the emigration continues, which we are sorry to observe is likely to be the case, owing to that country in the general being turned into extensive sheep grazings, by which the poor people are turned out of their farms, in a few years the highlands of Scotland will be in a great measure depopulated; where was lately to be seen numerous cottages, consisting of ten or twelve families, no person is now to be seen but a solitary shepherd and his dog."

Died]—At Hatfield, on the 19th inst. Widow RUTH DICKINSON, wife of the late Mr. DANIEL DICKINSON, aged 83 years.

NEW-GOODS!

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the Printing-Office.

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season; which he engages to sell on as advantageous terms, to the purchaser, as can be obtained at any Store in the place, for ready pay—Among which are the following articles,

—viz—

SUPERFINE, and Common Broadcloths.	Carsimer and other Vest Patterns,
Buff Carsimer,	A large & beautiful assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes,
Elastick Cloths, first and second quality.	Chintz and Purple Shawls
Forest Cloths, and Serges,	Sattin and Modes,
Twill'd & plain Coating,	Bandanna and other handkerchiefs,
Flannels and Baizes,	Irish Linen, and Cambrick,
Rose & Common Blankets,	Worsted Hoes, and many other articles not enumerated.
Wildboars and Camblets,	
Moreens, Calimancoes,	
Ratinetts, Shalloons,	
Durants and Tammeys,	
Lastings,	
Twill'd and plain Velvetts,	
Thicksetts and Royalrib,	

A good Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, also, a small assortment of CUTLERY and HARD WARE—Bohea Tea—Coffee—Salt—Snuff per bladder—Powder per qr. Cask of 25lbs. each, &c.

WANTED,

Pork—Beef—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Butter—Lard—Cheese—Flax, Tow Cloth & Bags—for which the highest market price will be given, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Dec. 26, 1791.

Wright, Stoddard and Wright,

HAVE just received, at their Store opposite the Meeting-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present season.

ALSO, at the house of Mr. JARED HUNT, in Westhampton, a complete assortment of English GOODS, which they sell on the most reasonable terms. Constant attendance given, and every favour greatfully acknowledged. Ashes, Flax, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment—Cash and the highest price given for Salts of Lye.

Northampton, Dec. 1791.

Jonathan Smith,

HAS received an addition to his assortment of

G O O D S,

For which he will receive good well-dressed FLAX—Old Pewter and BEES-WAX, at the highest price.

Deerfield, Nov. 19, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, Dec. 28, 1791.

STRAYED out of the pasture of LEVI SMITH, of Westhampton, 15 SHEEP, marked with a crop on the right ear, and a hole in the left.—Whoever will take up said Sheep, and return them to the subscriber, or give information where they may be had, shall be well rewarded.

LEVI SMITH.

Westhampton, Sept. 24, 1791.

TAKEN up the first day of December, a black MARE, about seven years old, her hind feet white with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges, & take her way.

ELIJAH SMITH.

Whately, Dec. 13, 1791.

STRAYED from the Subscriber 2 yearling HEIFERS, one red linded, with a swallows tail in the right ear, and a halfpenny cut, the upper side of the same; the other red, white face, marked with a crop and two holes in the left ear. Any person that hath taken up said creatures, and will give information to the Subscriber, shall be well rewarded.

PEREZ CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 27, 1791.

☞ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, are hereby called on to make Payment immediately——As the present being the most favorable season for the payment of debts, especially small ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him soon, as he has already suffered greatly by the neglect of many indebted.