tered, squeezed the blood out of them into the wine, and drank it. An event giving rise to such enormities, was not even fit to be celebrated by Christians:—such a celebration was the celebration of the brutal victories of a mob, and was calculated alone to excite mischief by a mob, in this country. To that excited mischief, and not to his Unitarian principles, had the Doctor to attribute his subsequent sufferings; for, he could declare that he did not believe a single man at Birmingham, who made part of the mob, knew, or thought about the 9th or 10th of William & Mary, or any other penal statutes against the professors of particular tenets. Religious persecution did not at present exist in this country; but in that held up for our example, it did with the greatest violence. What he was about to state he would state on the authority of the Minister of the interior of France; by his authority it appeared that 50 persons were now in prison at Brest for their religion—that 60 were driven for shelter to Jersey, & more to London. From the same authority he could also state, that out of 80 Departments, into which France was divided, 43 were in a state of the utmost horror by persecutions, which had ravaged and laid waste the whole land. But it might be said, this was the fault of the old religion, and he did not doubt but it might be seriously imputed to the former French establishment; for in these modern times, when Gentlemen were illuminated by French lights, they had discovered new meanings for old words—they had formed a vocabulary, in which the overturning of antient establishments was described by the word "Reformation," and the opposition to dangerous novelties was stigmatised with the epithet Persecution. From the authorities of the French Ministers of State he could prove that France, by her Revolution had her commerce undone; that universal anarchy prevailed; that, she was in a state of beggary, that she had lost all discipline in her army; that her navy was abandoned by its officers, that the timber in her dock-yards was pillaged; and that her Government was assumed by flagitious clubs. The 14th of July had taken away from her all order, religion, commerce, and happiness; and had given rise to a complication of vices and unheard-of enormities. With these men, emissaries from the Unitarian and Revolution Societies had intercourse: they had taken over the colours of the British nation, and had disgraced and insulted them in the celebration of the triumphs of murderers and of the most notorious villains. The Right Hon. Gentleman here entered into the murders committed by Jourdain and his gang at Avignon, all of whom had been suffered to pass unpunished. He entered also into the conduct of the Assembly, in releasing those mutinous soldiers from the galleys, and granting them a triumph, who had been condemned for firing on and killing the General of the National Guards. Notwithstanding all these known facts, France was held up by the Unitarians, and by the Revolutionists, as an example worthy the imitation of this country. The House ought not then to give them their countenance, when they were going on evidently in a design to overturn the Church, the State, and the Constitution, and to erect in its stead the *glorious fabric of France*. If men come forward and shew grievances, relive them—but give no countenance to such men who hold up and applaud those who have put a stop to all education, as the French have done, in their suppression of schools, and who, as they have destroyed all religion, are proceeding to do away all morality, by having already made marriage a civil contract, to be dissolved like all other contracts. The National Assembly having destroyed all manliness in men, have lately taken a measure, to subvert, all decency in women; they had admitted at one of their sittings a woman to come to the bar as a mother, without being a wife, claiming for her bastards the rights of legitimacy; this woman instead of having been given to the Beadle to be scourged from the bar for her audacity, had been applauded, and her request complied with; and thus had the Assembly given public sanction to debauchery. Soon after this, the lowest class of the women went in a body to the Assembly to insist to be armed and uniformed. As this request, the national guards shrunk back, and the assembly thought prudent to refuse the request; the women, however, had armed themselves with the most horrid weapons to fight the National Guards, and had incorporated themselves with a body of pikemen, who were to act as a check on the National guards, the guards of the Assembly itself. This body the Assembly had not thought prudent, or had not dared, to separate and disarm: but on the contrary, they suffered this banditti of murderers to pass through their hall with plaudits. But this was the government held out for the imitation of England; a government, in which every vice that could be named was over-top'd—a government, from which every honest man must shrink with horror. He, for one, and he hoped and trusted the majority of the nation, would act in the same manner, was determined to expend his last breath, and the last drop of his blood, if necessary, to prevent such an example being imitated in this country. He was desirous of seeing civil and religious liberty maintained—he was desirous of a continuation of order—he wished to have some religion preserved—he was not desirous of having schools destroyed, and every thing tending to morality annihilated. He wished to leave to his children those blessings he had handed down to him by his ancestors—laws, religion, morality—discipline and subordination in an army, manliness in men, and chastity in women:—for these reasons he objected to going into the proposed Committee, at the requisition of such men as the petitioners; on the acts themselves he should not advance a syllable; but, for the principal reason he had just now assigned give his negative to the motion.

Mr. Smith spoke in support of the motion, and entered into a general defence of the Unitarians.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

JUNE 8.

The President read a note from Mr. *William Priestly*, son of Dr. Priestly, desiring to be admitted to the bar. The Assembly decided that he should be instantly admitted. He accordingly came to the bar.

M. Francois said that Mr. Priestly wrote and spoke French with great fluency, but he had a voice extreme ly weak, and therefore begged to be permitted to read his address.

"*William Priestley, Birmingham, the son of Dr. Priestly to the Representatives of the French people.*

"*William Priestly* is eager to pay the just tribute of his respects, to the first Magistrates of a people, who have rendered themselves so famous not only in *England* but in all nations who set a value on liberty, on energy and virtue. "Go," said his father to him—"go and live among brave and hospitable people; learn from them to detest tyranny, and to love liberty."

"*William Priestly*, is therefore come into the country of Frenchmen—he prepares to fix his residence there; and he desires to enjoy the rights of a French citizen, a title which he prefers an hundred times to that of a King of an arbitrary State—If he shall become a member of a sovereign people, who will honor him by their adoption, he shall always have present to his memory and heart, in the exercise of his duties as a citizen and a soldier, the publick spirit of the nation, the energy of its magistrates, and the lessons of his father."

To this address the President returned the following answer.

"All freemen are brothers, and certainly it is not without pride that France will adopt the son of Dr. Priestly.—The Assembly invites you to the honour of the sitting."

"The short address of Mr. Priestly was received with the most enthusiastick applause.

Mr. Francois, then pronounced a speech in praise of the shining talents, virtues and sufferings of Dr. Priestly. "Let us give thanks to God, said Mr. Francois, for the destiny which brings and fixes in France the son of Dr. Priestly, and let us seize with eagerness this occasion to convert into a grand act of national gratitude, those tumults that the citizens and societies of the kingdom have addressed to this celebrated martyr of the *French Revolution*. *Versailles* was in former times the asylum of Kings vanquished by their rivals, or expelled by their people. May the National Assembly be to day, may it be forever, the asylum of persecuted virtue. The welcome given to the son of Dr. Priestly will do more honour to France, than the reception which it formerly gave to the rebel and catholick posterity of the house of Stuart, who drew out a long and miserable existence at our court, and languished in despair of not being able to sacrifice their people to their church.

"I demand that letters of naturalization be granted to *William Priestly*, and that the committee of legislation be directed to present a plan of the decree."

JUNE 11.

MADAME D'EON.

An extract of a petition from Madame D'Eon, was read, setting forth, that although she had worn the dress of a woman for fifteen years, she had never forgotten that she was formerly a soldier; that since the Revolution she feels her military ardour revive, and demands, instead of her cap and petticoats, her helmet, her fabre, her horse, and the rank in the army to which her seniority, her services, and her wounds entitle her; and that she now requests permission to raise a legion of volunteers, for the service of her country. Unconnected with any party, she has no desire of brandishing her sword in procession in the streets of Paris, and wishes for nothing but actual service, war nobly made, and courageously supported. "In my eager impatience," adds she, "I have sold every thing but my uniform and the sword I wore in the last war which I with again to wear in the present. Of my library nothing remains but the shelves, and the manuscripts of *Marshal Vauban*, which I have preserved as an offering to the National Assembly, for the glory of my country, and the instruction of the brave Generals employed in her defence. I have been the sport of nature, of fortune, of war, and peace, of men and women, of the malice and intrigue of Courts. I have passed successively from the state of a girl, to that of a boy; from the state of a man to that of a woman. I have experienced all the odd vicissitudes of human life. Soon, I hope, with arms in my hands, I shall fly on the wings of liberty & victory to fight and die for the nation, the law, and the king."

This petition was interrupted by repeated bursts of applause, ordered to be honorably mentioned in the minutes, and referred to the military committee.

WARSAW, *(Poland)* June 6.

An official report has been received from camp of Prince *Joseph Poniatowsky*, on the 27th ult. stating that Lieutenant *Galajewski*, who commanded one of our advanced posts, consisting of about 300 men, had been attacked by 2,000 Russians—defended himself two hours and an half, and finally had the good fortune to repulse the superior force of the enemy. Upwards of 300 Russians remained dead on the field. We had 30 men killed, and 24 wounded.

READING, (Engl.) May 30.

Such a providential escape as the following, deserves to be recorded. On Thursday the 7th inst. William Gray, about twenty five years of age, being employed on a scaffold, erected for the purpose of painting the spire of Great Marlow Church, by the breaking of one of the pullies, fell with part of the scaffold upon the battlements, from the Battlements upon the roof of the church to the ground, being in the whole full four score feet perpendicular. His right hand was somewhat lacerated, but he had no bone broke nor dislocated; His great complaint was violent pains in the viscera, which from so many repeated shocks, it was feared were displaced, distended, or burst: By careful attention, proper application, position, &c. in eight days he was so far relieved as to be able to walk home to Cookham Dean. To perpetuate the remembrance of such an *extraordinary* event, the inhabitants, ordered a black line to be drawn round the spire to the height from whence he fell.

CAPTURE *of* SERINGAPATAM, AND PEACE *with* TIPPOO SULTAN.

BASSETERRE, [*St. Christophers.*] July 19.

A vessel bound from England to Dominica, fell in with a ship dispatched by Lord Cornwallis from the East-Indies, with the glorious news of the defeat of Tippoo, and the surrender of his capital. The Corps of the Indian man hailed the above vessel, and desired her commander to come on board which he did, and found there, Lord Cornwallis's Aid de camp, who wrote a short letter to Governor Orde, and enclosed him the Madras Gazette with the particulars. A gentleman whose veracity may be depended on, has arrived here from Dominica.—He saw the Gazette, which mentions, "That Lord Cornwallis pressed on the foe with the greatest vigour—The alacrity of the army in general, and the alertness with which the approaches were carried on by Gen. Meadows, was such, that notwithstanding every inch of ground was bravely and vigorously defended by Tippoo, who commanded in person every post of danger, the enemy were drove from their out works, and the Sultan and garrison were confined to the citadel, from whence he offered to accede to any terms of peace Lord Cornwallis might dictate. Seringapatam surrendered by capitulation. Tippoo gave up half his dominions, and upwards of three millions of pounds sterling.——The day after the Treaty was signed, the Sultan, with his two sons aged 11 and 9 old, and the other 7, marched through the British army, which was drawn up to receive him—he had a melancholy but soldierly look—he went up to Lord Cornwallis, and delivering his two sons to his Lordship as hostages for the performance of the treaty, said he hoped his Lordship would be a father to them. In the general orders the day after the treaty, his Lordship, after the usual thanks to the army, mentions Tippoo's gallantry in defending his capital in very honorable terms.—A day, or two after the surrender of Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis visited the two Indian Princes, and presented one of them with an elegant Fowler, and the other with a case of pistols, with which they seemed highly pleased—Seringapatam with all the Mysore country is to be restored to Tippoo; but the extensive and luxuriant country between the Ghauts and the British settlements, remain with the English—the Allies are to have the provinces bordering on their dominions. All the petty Princes are restored to their former rights."

PORENTROY, *(Switzerland)* May 15.

On the 17th inst. from 900 to 1000 country people assembled before the castle of this place. The gates being shut they had a parley with the game keeper, of the prince bishop who since his departure has care of the castle; they demanded the arms which so lately taken from persons suspected of brigandage. The keepers not acceding to this demand, the country people menanced them; on which several musets were discharged at them, and a cannon loaded with bullets, &c. discharged, by which five persons were killed and several wounded: the country people being, destitute of fire arms, retired; but we are afraid they will return in force, and that the intention of the leaders is to declare the country free, and put themselves under the protection of France.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) August 7.

It is with much satisfaction we announce to the public, that by the timely exertions and persevering industry of Mr. Grove, there is a prospect of checking the villanies that have been practised by a gang of daring Horse Theives, who have so long infested the neighborhood of this place. A man of the name of Wm. Cook had been seen lurking about the pasture, where Mr. Grove's horses feed, and a short time after one of them was stolen. Mr. Grove started in a few days after the theif, and pursued him almost to the frontiers of Georgia, where he came up with and took him, and conducted him safely to this place, where he is now confined in goal. The confession of this man is very full and satisfactory, and accounts for several horses that have been stolen from this town, without having been traced or heard of before; in consequence of which John Rich and Simon Hadley have been apprehended, the former is in close custody, the latter is admitted to bail. Cook seems to have been one of the active men of a gang, whose connections are extensive, and formed upon a plan of deep systematic villiany. Their business was to visit this place frequently in order to be supplied with horses, which he conveyed to the southward, to dispose of in a manner the most advantageous to the concern.—The public may judge of the wicked ingenuity of those men by the following specimen, which is the substance of part of Cook's confession, Rich was to furnish him with a horse, and to guard against the danger of his being detected with him, Rich assumed the name of *George Robertson*, to enable him, as he said, to *swear hard*, and delivered the horse to Cook, saying, "*I George Robertson sell you this horse.*" If Cook was detected he was to say he bought of a man of the name of George Robertson, and to call upon Rich as a witness who was to swear that he saw and heard a man who called himself G. Robertson, sell and deliver that horse to Cook. It is to be hoped that the detection of these men, will be attended with the beneficial effects of destroying a gang to which they belong. Mr. Grove recovered his horse, and gentlemen in Augusta, to whom Cook had sold him.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

It has been generally acknowledged, says a correspondent, that the fertile soil of this western hemisphere produces all the *necessaries*, but few of the *luxuries* of life. Every year's experience evinces, that our soil is capable of great agricultural improvements, and will shortly prove the error of the general opinion above cited. We are credibly informed, that in Pennsylvania, on the road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, exposed to the S. S. E. on a piece of ground that appeared unfit for cultivation, Mr. Legaux, a French gentleman, has planted a VINEYARD, on which, next spring he expects to have 24,000 plants. He began with about 300 from Burgundy, Champaign, and Bourdeaux, in the which would best suit, and believes he shall make from 25 to 30 hogsheads wine per annum, in a few years.

We learn from Kingston, Ulster county, that sentence of "DEATH" was laid week passed on *William Wilson*, for the murder of Malcon Dafley—he is to be executed on the 20th of this month.

Received POLITICKS.

"THE eastern hemisphere, while we are quietly enjoying the blessing of peace and good government, presents the speculative a busy and interesting scene.

"A general conflict between liberty and despotism cannot but draw the attention, and interest the feelings, of freemen. When we see the sons of freedom, in France and Poland, boldly asserting their rights, we are reminded of what we were, and our wishes are with them.

"The combination of despots against France and her constitution, appeared, at its onset, more formidable than it now is. Prussia had taken a decisive part against her; but now is withdrawing her forces, and turning her attention to the hostile nations of Russia against Poland.

"It is the most generally received opinion, that Russia would have joined in the cause of princes against France, but for her intentions on Poland. And her views against this regenerated kingdom were not disclosed until Prussia began to engage in the conflict against France.

"Prussia, however jealous of Russia's intentions appears desirous of preventing her aggrandizement; or, perhaps, wishes to assert her claim to part of the territory of Poland, should the ruin of that monarchial republic be effected.

"Be their intentions what they may, the Poles have tasted of the fountain of liberty; the invigorating draught will give them courage, and the justice of their cause strength to repel, it is hoped, their oppressors.

"The manifesto of Catharine, against the renovated empire, is marked with tyranny in every line—flightly veiled by an appearance of candor, founded on pretences scarcely plausible in a despot's eye, covering arrives of the basest kind; perhaps, upon the whole, forming the darkest trait in this woman's character, and, it is to be hoped, the last attempt of her boundless ambition.

"Poland has been, of late, active in preparing for defence; but, in point of strength, unequal to contest. She has all to hope from the interference of Prussia, which though inimically inclined, yet may, by opposing the views of Russia, produce a timely relief; and also from the death of the Empress, which would, undoubtedly, be the cause of great changes in her Empire.

"Austria, with her whole force presses on France, who, with the energy of freedom, will resist the blow, and if fortunate enough to make an impression upon the Austrian arms or territory, will carry, not death and destruction, but liberty and prosperity, to the centre of the tyrant's dominions."

FREDERICKSBURGH, *August 17.*

On Wednesday evening the 8th instant, Mr. John Arel, jun. was murdered near his house in Spotsylvania county. His body was found the next day laying in the road, with a contusion in the back of the head, and several attempts had been made to cut his throat. Four negroes, the property of his father have since confessed themselves the actors in this tragic scene, and are committed to goal.—He has left a wife and several small children to lament his untimely end.

DOVER, (N.H.) August 9.

We hear from York, that a servant girl who lived at a certain house in that town, was some time since charged by the man and woman of the house of being with child; but she regularly denied it till the time for her delivery was expired; when unwell, and the man and woman suspecting the cause, kicked her out of doors, where, in the fields, alone, she was delivered, and then took the infant in her arms, and went again into her master's house, that the innocence of the child might plead for the expiring mother. They told her to kill the child—her humanity forbid it—they then took it from her, and carried it out doors, where on the stone of the door the child was found stamped to death the next morning. The man and woman of the house, the supposed perpetrators of this horrid deed, have eloped and are not to be found!!!

RUTLAND, August 27.

We learn from Pittsford, that since the burning of Mr. Patterson's house, as mentioned in our last, the wearing apparel, bedding, pewter, &c. belonging to the family, which were supposed to have been burnt, have been found secreted in the woods—a glaring circumstance, which strengthens the suspicion against Mrs. Patterson.

If the above mentioned Mr. Patterson be living, and should hear of the disaster, he is desired to inform the public, thro' the channel of some newspaper, or otherwise, that the minds of many may be calmed, and that the innocent may not suffer as guilty.

SALEM, September 4.

Latest news from France.

Capt. HILTON, who arrived here on Sunday from Bayonne, which he left the 7th of July, informs us that for several days before he sailed, it was told and published there, as a fact, and which he never heard contradicted, that General LA FAYETTE was penetrating into the enemy's country with great success, and had gained many important and commanding positions in Austria, and was pursuing his advantages with great vigilance and ability, when in the midst of glory he received an order from the King to withdraw his army, and that the General, exasperated at so order which occasioned the loss of the advantages he had gained, had resigned. We cannot but hope however, that this may prove a mistake. Captain Hilton confirms the accounts of desertions of the old French officers: They are mortified that men from any reputation in society may now bear commissions, and be compar with themselves. Twenty officers of the line deserted at *Bayonne* while he was there, and went to England in an English vessel, whence they will go to join the Austrians; they had taken care to get all their pay before deserting. He further informs, that though tumults prevail, and the old officers desert, yet the order of liberty does not abate in the people; they are confident of success, after the Nation shall be thoroughly purged of those political caitiffs, and after the KING and QUEEN shall be put aside, which they suppose will soon be the case.

The citizens continue to be exercised in arms, several times a week, the first merchants carrying muskets in the ranks; the merchant to whom Capt. Hilton was consigned was a corporal. The Government, to save take good care, amidst all the commotions, to provide ample magazines of provisions: vast quantities of grain are purchased by their agents, the public stores are full, and there is a plenty besides. The paper currency was depreciated about 40 per cent, but did not easily pass at any rate.

NORTHAMPTON, *Sept. 12.*

By the latest accounts from Port-au-Prince, we are informed that the markets are very high:—coffee could not be procured under 17 1-2 and 18 sous per lb. and sugar cost 10 dollars per cwt. The maleontes had come into terms with the whites; but the blacks continued to hold out with obstinacy against all reasonable propositions, so that the war will certainly be protracted.

DIED]—*At Westby, on the 25th ult. and was interred at Mansfield on the day following, Mrs. Mary Wait, relict of Mr. Joseph Wait, late of Mansfield, in the 99th year of her age! She lived with a husband, forty years; from her descended six children, forty six grand children, ninety-eight great grand children, one great great grand child—One hundred and twenty remain to this time.*

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

HAVING heard many persons observe that they could not understand the Resolve of the General Court, *for distributing the Commonwealth for the choice of Federal Representatives*, I was induced to examine it for my own satisfaction, and conceit I am at a loss to know what would be the opinion, and the duty, of the Governor and Council, should the following case happen—and it, likely, will happen, viz:

Say 6000 votes, for the second district, are returned into the Secretary's Office—then 3001 make a majority—Now A. (living in the County of Hampshire) has 2000 votes for the second district: and 3500 votes for the county of Hampshire—Consequently he has 3500 votes within the second District, and, perhaps, within his own County. Now is A. chosen? If so: which is he to represent—The second District; or the County of Hampshire?

I have also heard much conversation respecting the manner of voting—But I see no great difficulty in this—In my opinion all the votes ought to be given in to the Secretary at once, in one list—Thus

A. B. for Hampshire.
C. D. for Worcester.
E. F. for Berkshire.
G. H. for the second District.
I. K. for the first, second and third Districts.

Z.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this Method to inform his customers and others that he has just received a new assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, in addition to those he had on hand makes a general assortment, also a small collection of BOOKS, consisting of the following kind, viz.

BIBLES,	Bender's Letters,
Testaments,	Macauley's Letters,
Edwards on the Will,	Lady's Library,
do. History of redemption.	Do. Monitor,
Chauncey's Universal salvation.	Clio on Taste,
	Brydone's Tour,
Edwards against Chauncey	Young man's best Companion.
Watts' Lyric Poems,	Enrick's Dictionary,
Milton's Paradise Lost,	Psalm Books,
do. Paradise regained,	Perry's Spelling Book,
Buchan's domestic Medicine.	Webster's 1st, and 3d. part.
Rowes' Letters,	Primers and a number of small children's books.
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.	

Religious Courtship,

Also an assortment of DYE STUFFS, which consist of Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Roman Vitriol, Verdigrease, Allum, Copperas. Also a quantity of Sweeds Iron, Bloomery do. Ger. Steel, 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Constant, a few barrels of Liver Oil, also an assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Looking Glasses, Iron Shovels, and a general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS. The above goods he will dispose of for most kinds of country produce, or CASH in hand as best suits the purchaser.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in June last, a red two year old heifer, face and nose all white, white back and belly, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said heifer, or give information where she may be, shall have a reasonable reward, and all necessary charges paid. PHINEHAS RICE.

Conway, Sept. 6, 1792.

Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids in the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, ending on the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is and could be entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years previous to which he resided in.

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute, and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the 5th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and Sealed in presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me.

Application of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

STRAYED or stolen from the Pasture of Mr. N. Sexton, in Worthington, on the evening of the 5th inst. a bright bay MARE, six or seven years old, about 14 hands high, well built, natural trotter, lively and active, with a white star in her forehead, the off hind foot white, shod all round, black mane and tail. Also a black MARE, about 18 years old, with a long mane and tail, very stiff jointed, a natural pacer, about 13 hands high, shod before. Whoever will take up said Mares and deliver them to the Subscriber or at Col. N. Eager's, in Worthington, or give information where they may be found, shall have a handsome reward and all necessary charges paid.

JOSEPH CLAP,

Easthampton, September 10, 1792.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, *for immediate* PAY.

A NEW single story House, two good rooms on the floor, cellar, &c. with six acres of excellent land, well fenced and under improvement, lying on the Hill in Norwich, about half a mile from the meeting House, and in a good neighbourhood, well situated for a tradesman, a Blacksmith particularly is much wanted. Apply to

T. J. DOUGLAS.

Westfield, Sept. 6, 1792.

TWO Horses, about five years old, 14 hands high—one of a dark brown colour, a large blaze in his face—wall-eyed, white feet—The other a light bay, star in his forehead, and white hind feet—said Horses are supposed to be stolen—one of them is now in the custody of Mr. Seth Phelps, and the other in the custody of Mr. Hugh Kelso, of Chester, in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts—The Owner or Owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

☞ The Printers in this, and the other States are desired to insert this, for the benefit of the public in detecting Horse Thieves.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1792.

THERE was brought to the Subscriber, about one month ago, two horses to pasture, by a person who called his name Willis or Williams, said he belonged to Springfield, and by the best account from there, it appears so both name, has put horses to pasture, and the subscriber has reason to suspect that they are stolen, or that he came by them, in some unjust way. One of these horses, is fourteen and a half hands high, of a brown colour, with four white feet, white nose and eyes, about seven years old; the other about the same size, a bay colour, black mane and tail, crooked hind legs. The Owner of said horses is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS MATHER.

Chester, September 9, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 6th inst. two MARES, one a Bay colour—star in her forehead, right hind foot white, appears to be about 10 or 12 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, roots all. The other Black, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, 14 or 15 years old.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

AZARIAH PARSONS.

WORTHINGTON, SEPT. 10, 1792.