they can be for themselves—the time may come that we shall bring our wives and children in safety. If the believing Indians have a safe place, we can in time of need take our refuge with them; they would at least leave a place for our women and children near them where they could plant and preserve their lives."

Letters from Georgia represent the peace between the United States and the Creek Indians to be upon a very precarious footing. "It is apprehended the Spaniards have been but too successful in sowing prejudices to the disadvantages of the United States, and it is even said that Gen. M'Gillivray has been incessantly assailed from that, and perhaps *another quarter*, to break with us. Should the strength of the Creeks be joined to the general Indian league that seems to be forming against us, from an apprehension that their country is in danger, the consequences may prove seriously distressing to the whole frontier; and it may be found, perhaps too late, that regular armies are by no means calculated to repress Indian aggressions."

The English ministerial prints are uniform in representing the affairs of France to be in the last of desperate situation, the nation torn by intestine divisions, and upon the point of becoming a prey to anarchy within, and the combined and emigrated forces without. French papers, particularly the Leyden Gazette, are received by some late arrivals, which by no means paint ray the nation in those dismal colours that designate the London ministerial newspapers, and would lead an unsuspecting reader to suppose the revolution in danger.

Extract of a letter from Cayes, dated August 18, 1792.

"Referring to my last by Captain Stites, I am now sorry to inform you, that, since his departure, the political situation of affairs in the island has undergone a most unfortunate change. Gen. Blanchelande it is supposed, encouraged the negroes who were in a state of insurrection; they consequently descended from the mountains, and killed many of the inhabitants, and burnt many valuable estates. The troops and inhabitants immediately assembled, to the number of 1300 or 1400, under the command of Gen. Blanchelande, & attacked them, but unfortunately were entirely defeated, with the loss of 7 officers and about 200 men killed, and a great number wounded. This unexpected defeat obliged the planters to take refuge once more in town, and encouraged the negroes to revolt, to the number of about 2000. They have since burnt and destroyed near one half of the plain. Finding themselves entirely masters of the country, they have now made propositions of peace, which are, freedom to all who are in a state of insurrection, and Lee Platoons (a delightful coffee country in the mountain) for themselves. Whether or not these terms will be acceded to, I cannot pretend to determine—if not, heaven knows what will be the consequence—should they be granted, the entire insurrection of the remaining negroes will inevitably follow. I therefore look upon every thing as entirely lost. I am sorry the immediate departure of this vessel will not admit of my entering into particulars."

The town of Orchies was attacked and taken by the Austrians the morning of the 14th July; to cover their design they made a feigned movement towards Famars. The small garrison of Orchies retreated to St. Amand, after a most vigorous defence, with the loss of eight men and some wounded. The Austrians had twenty-one killed; and upon retiring from the town at seven o'clock, after keeping five hours possession, and pressed by a strong detachment of troops which M. Dumouriez sent to dislodge them, they massacred the mayor and commandant of the national guard, and two other citizens, whose houses they had previously plundered. They had three carriages loaded with their wounded.

Paul Jones died a few days since in Paris, in the utmost poverty. Col. Blacken was obliged to raise a small sum of money, by way of subscription, in order to bury him. As the laws relative to the interment of Calvinists are not yet abrogated, he was obliged to apply to the National Assembly, who voted that a deputation of the members should attend his funeral. One or two objected, on account of his being a Protestant; but this idea was scouted by all the rest.

Yesterday a young man was committed to the jail in this city, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reeves.

M. Merlin, at the Tribune of the Jacobins, in Paris, made use of the following expression: "*Is there not one worthy citizen to be found, who shall plunge a poniard into* La Fayette's *body?*

POLAND.

Camp of Lieut. Gen. Jodycki, June 14.

On the 10th, in the morning, we were attacked by the enemy between Mire and Swietzna. Our cavalry obliged them to retire after a combat of some hours, with the loss of 150 men left dead upon the field of battle. On our side we had only few men killed. Gen. Jodycki, willing to profit of this advantage, immediately dispatched a battallion of infantry, with two pieces of cannon, and a body of 500 cavalry to purfue the enemy in their retreat, but a very sudden and heavy rain prevented the execution of his orders.

On the 11th, in the afternoon, we detached the 15th battallion, with 300 cavalry, and four pieces of cannon, under the direction of Vice Brigadier Wawizzecka, to reconnoitre the enemy.

The body of these troops approached very near the Russian camp, at Zalase, about a mile from Mire, and took post on an eminence where they could plainly see it. They perceived that the Russians were already in battle array, and the latter discharged some artillery at them, but it was pointed too high to do execution. After several discharges on both sides, our troops having fulfilled the object they were sent for, retired. The enemy pursued in the most profound silence for the space of half an hour, while our troops were marching in order of battle, with the cavalry on their wings.

The Russians, we perceived, were much stronger than we, and they began playing their artillery of 12 and 6 pounders, which we answered only with 3 pounders. But they did not approach near, and contented themselves with annoying us from a great distance with cannon shot and grenades.

The first line of our cavalry placed on the wings of the army, was broke in spite of all the efforts of the officers, owing to a mistake; the enemy's hand grenades falling mostly behind this line of cavalry, made them think that they had got between two fires, and frightened the horses so much they could not be managed. The first and second battallions also began to break; but encouraged by the example of their officers they were soon brought again into order.

Our infantry, commanded by Major Generals Frankawski, Grabowski, and Niesiolowski, supported with the greatest courage a very terrible and heavy fire from the enemy. It at length ceased, and we thought that the Russians had retired, having lost sight of them; when, all on a sudden, they appeared on our flank. They began to fire on us, and we should have suffered considerably if their artillery had been well directed. We then sounded a retreat, which was made in the greatest order, when we perceived the enemy once more on our flanks and rear. Thus surrounded on all sides, we did not loose our presence of mind or our courage.

The Cossacks and the Russian dragoons came out of a wood & attached our infantry, which were no longer under the protection of the cavalry.

But the warm and well supported fire of our cannon obliged them to retire with considerable loss, leaving a Colonel of carabineers on the field of battle.

While our army was retiring towards Niesiwiez, the Russians, in great numbers, fell on this town to pillage it, and the Cossacks appeared round the ditches which environit. But as we had placed in the castle the second battallion of the 8th regiment, consisting of 250 men, to cover our retreat, this battallion kept up so warm a fire, that they forced the enemy to retire, after having lost great numbers—they after this crossed the town, and retired in good order.

These brave troops marched all night, and, having arrived at the river d'Uxia, they threw a bridge over, and crossed it. We brought off almost all our baggage.

The love of truth obliges us to acknowledge, that this engagement did not terminate to our advantage; the enemy's superiority in number, the false reports made to us of their force, the experience of old soldiers, who have only finished one wars to begin another, the severe discipline of the Russians, there devotion to the Sovereign, our too great forwardness, and the hasty with which we have been obliged to collect an army, all prepare us to receive some unfavourable news. But the check we have experienced, far from abating our courage, has only raised it much higher; the example of the Americans, who sustained many defeats before they achieved the glorious conquest of liberty, inspired with confidence against all the presages of disaster circulated by our enemies, which are regarded rather with indignation than fear by all good citizens.

Camp near Zoslow, June 19.

Fighting and marching for these five days past have left us no time to give regular accounts of our motions and situation.

On the 14th inst. having perceived a column of Russian troops on the right of our camp at Lubar, and another on the left, crossing the river Slocz, our General, Prince J. Poniatowski, ordered General Kaciaszko, with four battallions of Infantry, one brigade of national cavalry, and one pulk of light horse, to march towards Czartezija; whilst General Urelboski, with the brigade of Mokzonowski, went along the river Slocz, to reconnoitre the enemy towards Ostropol. The Prince himself soon followed, with the 5th regiment of Lubonoski. He found Gen. Urelboski already engaged with four battallions of chassens, two battallions of light horse, and a pulk of cossacks. Seeing our cavalry pressed by superior numbers, the Prince fell on the left flank of the enemy, which put them into confusion, and they retreated towards Uriniopol, where the vanguard of Gen. Kochowski was encamped, composed of two battallions of grenadiers, two do. of chassieurs, two pulks of curaissiers, and one do. of cossacks. After having reconnoitred the enemy, the Prince returning towards Lubar, gave orders to strike the camp, and the whole army began the march at 4 in the morning, leaving Gen Urelboski to bring up the rear. The rear was continually harrassed by 4000 Russians, until coming to Borusakowee, our march was interrupted by a fatal accident. The wooden bridge gave way under the weight of the cavalry. The enemy, in the mean time, brought up their main force, and their cannon began to play on the milldam, which we had to pass. Two battallions, under Grochowski and Capt. Bronikowski, were thus exposed to a furious attack, after a most gallant resistance, having lost 200 infantry, and about 50 cavalry, the remainder retreated through the water, having first sank their cannon. We lost, in this action, one Major and eight officers killed, and two missing.

The main army, finding the fortifications of Volonna untenable, on the 17th inst. marched on towards Zirlime, where, being reinforced by some troops from Zaslaw, it halted to give battle to the enemy. They soon appeared, consisting of about 8000 cavalry, 9000 infantry, and 24 pieces of cannon. The action began with the greatest fury, and continued from seven o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy were obliged to retreat, leaving the field of battle, whereupon having rested for two hours, our army marched to Zaslaw, near which it is now encamped.

We cannot yet ascertain our loss—it appears to be about 800 infantry, and 300 horse, and that of the enemy about 4000. The Russian forces, when joined, under Gen. Kockhowski, we hear, will be three times more numerous than ours to which we have only our courage and patriotism to oppose.

PARIS, July 25.

Further details relative to the events of the ever memorable 20th of June.

As soon as the King had said "I think," a grenadier who had just drank out of a bottle, by wrenching his mouth, and had passed it on to one of his comrades, instantly took it back, and offered it to the King. Another grenadier endeavoured to make his way through the crowd to get a glass for the King. But the Monarch good naturedly said to him, "My friend, don't trouble yourself, I drink with pleasure after grenadiers."

It was the hand of M. Gosse, a merchant, and one of the Grenadiers de Ste Opportune, which his Majesty laid hold of and applied to his heart, saying feel whether it palpitates.

M. Perrée, commandant of the battalion des Petits Peres, had twice on that day, made a miraculous escape. A wretch flashed a musquet twice at him, twice the muzzle of which touched his breast.

A few moments before the horde of savages had filled the Palace, a young chasseur only 18 years old, found means to get into the King's apartment, where, pale and breathless, he fell on his knees before his Majesty, and with difficulty articulated the following words: "Sire, a horrible plot is formed against your life. I intreat on my knees that your majesty would give me leave to remain by your side." The King, deeply affected at his generous conduct, granted his request, and begged of him to be composed.

The doors were then burst open: A furious mob rushed in and crowd around the Monarch, defended by four National Guards only. An infernal wretch, armed with a pike, and the fire of rage burning in his eyes, darted towards the King with a murderous intention. The young chasseur rushes on the monster, turns the menacing weapon, which slightly wounded an officer of the National Guards, who thought himself happy to suffer so long as his King was safe.

The name of this young chasseur is Guardelet, belonging to the company of chasseurs de Bonnouville. The King has appointed him Captain in the Regiment de Boulonnois.

Several furies, in the shape of women breathed death and destruction. One of them armed with a poniard, ran about the Queen's apartments, foaming in the mouth, her eyes glistening with rage, and her hair brisled up as if electrified, howling out these words—"Where is she, that I may pierce her through the heart?" An officer coolly replied; wretch, do you not see her, there she stands."

At the sight of the Queen, this fury again became a woman. Her voice, as it were by magic, grew soft, her head shook as if the wave paralyzed, and she mechanically cried out.—"Long live the Queen!" and mixed again with the crowd, covering her face with both her hands.

About eight or nine hundred of the mob attempted to force their way into the apartment of Madame, the King's daughter. "What do you want?" says the Grenadier on duty.—"We want to go in!"—"You shall not!"—"We will!"—"Hark ye," says the soldier, "I am as good and as honest a citizen as any of you: but I will obey my orders. If you can prevail on the Corporal to relieve me, perhaps you may then pass; but while I am on duty, the first who shall attempt to go, shall have my bayonet through his body. You may kill me; but I shall do my duty, and kill four of you."

The mob retreated, praising the soldier for having done his duty.

An attempt was made to seperate Madame Elizabeth from her brother, but she never quitted the skirt of his coat, which she bedewed with her tears, and it will scarcely be credited, that the surrounding monsters insulted and insulted her feelings.

The battalion des filleurs St. Thomas formed during the whole time, a barrier round the Queen, and amidst the howlings of thousands of human tigers surrounded to their duty. The Queen, in the morning had said to Madame, "What have I to fear? That they should kill me? If they have resolved upon it, better to day than to-morrow."

It was seven o'clock, when M. Petion appeared before the King. He, hesitating and confused, attempted to vindicate the conduct of the Municipality. He said that had it not been for the precaution taken by that body, it was probable that fatal events might have taken place; "Not," says he, "that your person was in danger, you shall always be respected."—"Do you call that," says the King, "shewing me respect, when people appear in arms before me, after having burst open the doors of my appartment? The events of this day are a scandal to all the world. You shall be answerable for the tranquility of Paris."

"I know," says Petion, "the full extent of my duty."—The King, "I beg you will withraw," The Mayor obeyed.

JULY 27.

One hundred fine looking young men appeared in a body at the bar of the National Assembly, and prayed that they might be formed into a company and employed against the enemy. "We pant," said they, "for an opportunity to meet them in the field; and few know *Freemen can fight in defence of their Liberty*"—Order as a supply of arms, and the day after tomorrow you shall hear that we are on our way to the frontier."

The Assembly highly applauded their patriotism and spirit, accepted the offer of their service, and referred them to the Military Committee.

Speech made the 24th of July, at the inauguration of the first stone of the column of liberty, on the ruins of the Bastile:

"On the ruins of the cavern of despotism, the column of Liberty erect itself. It will not be so only for tyrants to destroy our labors, as it was for citizens to overturn the Bastile. It is due to the Representatives of the people to lay its foundation—we see among them three, who, with us, dared on this ground, the cannon of despotism: they swore with us a moral hatred to the enemies of the people; they have kept their oath. Since tyranny still dares to raise its hydra head; let us swear together to give it a death wound. All Kings conspire to ruin the French nation. Let us then swear to destroy the conspiring Kings. It is time to reap the fruit of our work, and to see the reign of anarchy succeeded by the sunshine of law and equality."

Where the Bastile stood there was an immense tent, brilliantly ornamented, and different coloured fire works displayed; an immense group of the sons and daughters of Freedom danced and sung on the very spot where the excesses of misery have for centuries been endured by the victims of tyrants!

NORFOLK, (Virginia) Sept. 12.

On Monday last a murder was committed near Moore's Bridge—Prince-George County, of which the following are the particulars: A negro man belonging to Thomas Lewfon, Esq. had stolen something out of the blacksmith's shop in which he worked, for which Mr. Irons (the master of the Shop) told him, as soon as he had finished a ploughshare which he was then about, he would give him a flogging. While Mr. Irons was stooping to finish some work at the bench, the negro took the ploughshare and struck him a violent blow on the back of the head and he expired within ten minutes after. The negro did not attempt to make his escape, and was committed to jail.

NEW YORK, September 24.

We hear from Albermarle county, Virginia, that an inhuman murder was lately perpetrated there. The particulars, as related to us are as follows, viz: A man having occasion to go a short distance, to receive a sum of money due to him from another, called in at a tavern by the way, to take some refreshment; a party of gamesters happened to be in the house, whom he imprudently acquainted with his business: Returning, he halted at the same place, when one of the gamesters asked him if he had succeeded in getting the money—he answered in the affirmative. Soon after his departure from the tavern it was discovered that the gamester who called the question was absconding, and suspicion arose among his companions, that he had followed the man with no good design. They accordingly, went in pursuit, and their conjectures, alas! proved to true—they found the unfortunate man lying weltering in his gore, his throat being cut in a manner shocking to relate. The assassin had lurkered in a neighboring brush, whither he was quickly traced by his partner, who found him in the act of washing the blood off his hands, and a penknife, stained with blood, laying on the book close by him. So barefaced and atrocious an act excited in their breasts the utmost indignation, and they did not hesitate to hang him on the spot.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Extract of a letter from Lancasburg, dated Sept. 21.

"A gentleman from Lake Erie, who is now in town, gives us the following information, that so general a combination of savages never was known as at present; about four Indians from Lower Canada joined in the general conference at the Miami towns. The Hurons, Wiandots, Chippeways, Attawags, Pottawags, and some few of the Ouidas, Ouendagas, Cayagas, Tuscaroras, and Sawcas, together with the whole tribe of the Delawares, are there assembled, with the Shawanese, who together constitute a body of between 4 and 5000; about four times the number which defeated Gen. St. Clair the 4th of November last. Blue Jacket, Gogeweny, and Snake are their commanders, and are waiting for the Americans to pass the number—visit—they are much—carressed by the British at Detroit, and have drawn some provisions at that garrison. It is evident to every discerning man that every encouragement is given to the Indians to carry on the war where can the honour and humanity which the British so much boast of, when they are succouring a set of barbarians, to carry on a war which is so much contrary to the practice of civilized nations! Ah, and where are the salutary measures which the secretary at war pretends to have pursued? His pompous statement respecting the war may well be doubted. From every circumstance, adds our correspondent, he appears to be a supporter and encourager thereof. Previous to both Harmar and St. Clair's defeat the Indians were desirous of peace provided it could be done on principles of justice to them. When Gen. St. Clair, held his treaty with them he acted inadmissably as well as obstinately; he and the savages could not agree upon the boundaries which he wished to establish; he proceeded to use threats to bring them to his own terms, telling them of the strength of the Americans, and that an army would be sent enough to destroy them and burn up their villages, which so exasperated the young chiefs and warriors that they immediately withdrew its from of the aged chiefs and warriors who intimidated & in threats stayed and concluded a treaty which they had no right to do, their leading characters being absent; fate which they, as a tribe, have declared the treaty to be void as concluded by those who had not a right. Another great and palpable error the secretary at war is pursuing, he is endeavouring to bring in the Six Nations to act hostily against their towny brethren, which will be the means of extending the feat of war upon our frontiers, and bringing 1000 or 1500 savages more into the confederacy, who are but a short march from our settlements on the Genesee, and who will be practicable as long as the Six-Nations remain neuter.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27

Mr. *Benjamin Johnson*, of Lynn, has shipped, this year, to the first of August, *twenty thousand six hundred and twenty four* pair of SHOES, made by his workmen—averaged at 4/10, which makes £.4976 3—the stock is eliminated at one half. Besides these, Mr. Johnson has sold large numbers in the vicinity.—To such industrious men is our country indebted for its prosperity.

[SALEM GAZETTE.]

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 3.

Letters received at New York, from Cape-Francois, dated the 18th August mention, that they had accounts from Aux-Cayes, that it was destroyed by fire, that the Negroes had beat the Whites in an engagement, killed about 300 of them, and took their cannon: The same letters mention that disturbances had began in the cape between the Mulattoes and Whites, that there were several lives lost; that the Negroes were in arms, and going on with as much fury as formerly; that an embargo was laid at the Cape, that the vessels were afraid to land their cargoes, as both lives and property in the city were considered as in great danger.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince, of September 1st, say, that things were then in a state of tranquility in that quarter.

The following curious case was referred by one of the criminal tribunals in France, on the 23d July last to the national assembly: a woman, 2 months gone, with child, had run some melted lead into her husband's ear, who instantly expired. The culprit made the most ample confession, and excused herself by saying, that "she loved her husband tenderly, but that she could not resist the inclination of a woman in her situation."—The criminal tribunal had consulted the faculty on this point, who unanimously declared, that "the longing of a woman with child *might* be such as to induce her to commit so horrible a deed without her own *volition*"—The assembly were requested to direct how to proceed in this business.

Late accounts from Europe informs that immense warlike preparations were carrying on at Constantinople, by the Turks, for the purpose of invading Hungary. The pretext is, to reimburse themselves for the great expence they were put to in their last war with Russia, by the late Emperor joining that power against them. One hundred thousand Turks, it was confidently said by the French at Constantinople, were to march into Hungary—could not otherwise than in a great measure, if not totally, prevent the designs of the king of Hungary against the new government of France.

London prints by the ship George Barclay, are down to the 11th of August. By the tenor of these accounts matters are going on well in France, the armies numerous and plentifully supplied, the spirit of the nation at the highest pitch of elevation, and its forces now actually in the field fully competent to repel the diabolical efforts of the German tyrants.—The account of the death of Capt. J. Paul Jones are confirmed; and it is particularly mentioned in London papers, that the American minister at Paris used his endeavours that the funeral should be private, instead of public, as afterwards decreed by the national assembly. It is added, that every man of public note accepted the invitation to the funeral of Jones, as one of the champions of American liberty, except the minister from the United States, who declined the invitation.

National Gazette.

Nicholas Gilman and Jeremiah Smith, Esqrs. have been chosen two of the representatives in the Congress of the United States, from the state of New-Hampshire.

On the 8th of August Mr. Pinckney the American minister, had his first audience of the King of Great Britain—when he delivered his credentials. He was introduced by Mr. Dundas one of the principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Mr. Cotterel, Deputy Master of the Ceremonies.

A letter from Savannah, says that the Indians are at peace, but will on no terms consent to the running the lines agreeable to the treaty.

The New-Brunswick Gazette says, notwithstanding the many discouraging accounts so frequently published from the Westward, the recruiting business goes on very well. It is conjectured by some that peace will overtake us sooner than many imagine.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

PLEASE to give the following a place in your paper, and you will oblige one of your readers.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR—No 1.

WHEN the aim of a writer is the publick good, if he chances to thwart the sentiments of others, yet, if he treats persons and things with candor, he ought to be candidly attended to, and what he offers to public view should be weighed with impartiality in the balances of Reason. This is what I would with for.——I shall first address to a particular Gentleman, and then to the yeomanry of the County.

To the Hon. DAVID SMEAD, Esq.

S I R,

I HAVE seen something in the publick prints, respecting a division of this County, inserted by your desire: It seems the General Court stile it a petition; they must be supposed to understand the mode and grammar of a petition better than we farmers—sometimes a petition humbly prayeth—but I am at a loss who they are that *humbly shews*. You would have gratified me and the public, had you informed us from what number of towns your convention consisted, and how many towns were desirous of such a division of the county as is proposed. But since these things are left for us to find out as we can, I shall next address myself to the respectable body of my fellow citizens of this county, upon the subject of a division of the county:

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

I NEITHER enjoy nor wish for any office of publick trust or emolument in the county, nor am I connected with any who do—the matter is of no more concern to me than people in general. However, in a matter which concerns the good of the whole, I would with the whole had been previously consulted—and as it would perhaps be difficult to call a county convention before the next session of the general court, I would propose it to the several towns in the county, to consider the situation and circumstances of the county, and instruct their representatives on the subject: & if any towns have not Representatives, in that case, to send the result of their deliberations on the subject to the General Court, by some representatives of a neighboring town, that the real sense and opinion of the County on the subject may be known. This county is much the largest of any in this part of the State, it contains eleven towns and almost 3000 inhabitants more than the county of Worcester; its extent is greater than the whole state of Rhode-Island, and has nearly fifteen rights as many inhabitants as that whole state in which there are five counties. Population, and consequently public business encreases fast in this county. What a division of the county is necessary I will not dispute. The business of the Courts is too great for a speedy dispatch, and one of the places where the Courts are held is very improperly situated for the greatest general good. People have frequently come to courts from considerable distance with a number of witnesses and twenty dollars the term and returned home without a trial, whenever the subject ought to have justice in the cheapest and speedy manner, and without delay. But the question is, how shall the county be divided for the greatest benefit of the people? Let us consider in situation, it is nearly square, and a large river running from north to south, dividing it nearly it to two equal parts, and only a few miles more from North to South, than from east to west, yet such is the difficulty of crossing the River in many seasons of the year, by reason of high freshes, ice, thaws, winds, &c. That I think a division by the river much preferable to one by an east and west line.—Who, that lives in an extreme part of this county, would not prefer the riding two or three miles further to court, whenever he has occasion, to the chance of bad crossing the river, delay of time and expence of ferriages? Why a division of the county the river way was proposed rather than this, you may conjecture, or get information from some other quarter. For my part, as I am unattached to party or court connections, I have no views or interest to serve but the public good. However, if upon a diligent enquiry and deliberation you do not fall in with this plan, I will propose another, which I think preferable to Mr. Smead's—it is well known that a number of towns in the eastern part of the county of Worcester, have mediated a division of that county. Let the western range of towns in that county be annexed to that part of this county east of the river, and let that district be divided by an east and well line into two counties. There would be a sufficient number of towns in each for a county, and public business might be done in each with greater dispatch and less expence to the subject.—The western part of the County, with some towns necessary from the county of Berkshire, might in like manner be made into two counties. Our increasing population will soon render the number of people sufficient. I have only to add, that having made my proposals, I leave them to your candid consideration, wishing you to act herein wisely and pursue that which is best.

List of letters in the Post-Office, Northampton.

Rev. Timothy Allen, Chesterfield; Rev. John Taylor, Deerfield; Hon. Caleb Strong, Northampton; Mr. George Barnard, Deerfield; Mr. John Wright, Belchertown; Capt. Gideon Stebbins, do.; Mr. Joseph Eastman, Granby; Messrs. Hutchins and Mather, Northampton; Messrs. King and Hoar, Cheshire; Mr. Boaz Searls, Southampton; Mr. Jonas Beard, Goshen, Capt. Moses Cook, Amherst.

FOR BOSTON.

THE new SLOOP, Lucinda, William Wickham, Master, will sail by the 15th inst. Been freight or passage, apply to John Caldwell, Nath. Bartlett, & Co. or the master on board.

Hartford, October 1, 1792.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills &c. for the County of Hampshire, appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Phineehas Lyman, late of Hadley, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will attend this business at the house of Mr. Elisha Cook, inholder, in said Hadley, on the 4th Wednesday of November next, and on the 3rd Wednesday of each succeeding month, until said commissioners expires, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH.
ENOS NASH.
J. E. PORTER.

Hadley, Sept. 29, 1792.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the COOL CARD FACTORY, a man who has the use of the Plain and Drawing Knife. Such a Person will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to

R. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, Sept. 19, 1792.

THE Partnership of GOODMAN & LIVINGS is by mutual agreement, this day dissolved.—All persons indebted to said Partnership are notified to call on the subscribers in South-Hadley, to settle the same.

TITUS GOODMAN.
SIMEON GOODMAN.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1792.

LOST, OUT of a drove on the 13th inst. a Steer, between Lindlow Tyler's, in Williamsburgh, and Hatfield, a large red white faced STEAR, four years old past, of the English breed of Cattle, whether he has any artificial marks is unknown. Whoever will take up said Stear and return him to the owner shall receive a generous reward.

BENJ. SMITH.

Hatfield, September 29, 1792.

RUN away from the subscriber on 25th ult. JULIAS THAYER, between 17 and 18 years old, black hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a brown or mixed coloured coat, black or blue jean, low cloth overalls. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting said boy. Whoever will take up said Runaway and return him to his master shall have a handsome reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS.

Goshen, October 2, 1792.

☞ A few TICKETS, in *Enfield Lottery*, which will *positively* commence drawing on the 26th inst. may be had of Daniel Butler, Northampton.