If the plaintiff has property to go through this process, he may be said to be able just to keep his ground; and his cause is in every respect precisely where it was at first. If he has not sufficient property, the cause is lost for want of fees; and he is no better than if he had never been able to have begun the suit

We will however suppose that the defendant very good naturedly writes his name; he is then entitled to a certain delay, during which, the court informs him, he must plead demur, or answer to the bill. When this time expires, he is entitled to a farther delay of four weeks. But though he is *entitled* to this farther delay, and neither the plaintiff nor the court can refuse it; still he must employ a solicitor to make a brief for counsel; and this solicitor must attend the counsel, and give him and his clerk their fees, for moving the court for this delay, which cannot be refused. The counsel must attend the court and make the motion; the solicitor must attend the court, and pay for the order, entry, and copy, and then must cause it to be served.

At the end of this term of four weeks, the defendant is *entitled* to a farther delay of three weeks; which again cannot be refused. But he must pay his solicitor for drawing and engrossing a petition for that purpose, and the petition must be presented, and answered; for which he must pay; he must also pay for order, entry, copy, and service. At the end of these three weeks he is in the same manner *entitled* to a farther delay of two weeks; but the same farce must be acted over again, to obtain it. And a very solemn farce is it to the parties, a very pleasant farce to the officers of the court, and a very ridiculous farce to every body else.

In, during all this time, the defendant had stopt paying, or the solicitor had stopt writing, the same process, which was used to compel his appearance, must have been repeated: to wit *capias, outlawry*, commission of *rebellion*, and *sequestration*. But we have arrived at the time when the defendant is in duty bound to answer to the bill; and here if he does not answer, then, *capias, outlawry, rebellion* and *sequestration* again.

These terms must be explained to the reader; and this is the best opportunity to do it. For the cause still remaining precisely where it was at first, we may suppose it sufficiently at rest, not to move during the explanation. A *capias* is an order, to take the man, and hold him in goal till he obeys the order of the court; whether it be to write his name, or any thing else. The word *outlawry* explains, of itself, this horrid engine of the court. A commission of *rebellion* is an order issued, after the officer with the capias has searched and cannot find the man, and after outlawry has taken place. It is directed to other persons, requiring them to take up the man who was guilty of rebellion in refusing to write his name. But as the officers with the capias, before outlawry, could not find the man, the issuing the commission of rebellion *now*, has no other meaning but *force*. A *sequestration* is taking the whole property of the defendant into the hands of the court. And when this is done the cause is soon done also; for no estate could last long there. When the money is gone, the proceedings cease.

But let us suppose that the defendant has complied with all orders thus far, and has put in a good and sufficient answer. Let us leave out of our account all motions, petitions, decrees, orders, &c. for amending the bill, for referring to Masters, the insufficiency of answers, reports upon those answers, and farther answers, and exceptions to Masters' reports, and orders and decisions relative to them; and, instead of enquiring into the expence of these, let us go back and ask what is the use of all, or of any part of this process? Thirty thousand Lawyers (this is said to be the number in the kingdom. are now living on just such stuff as the process here described; and I call on them all, to point out the purpose that any of it ever served, or even can serve, to their clients.

It must be remembered, that all the proceedings thus far, were to end in three pretended objects——to compel an appearance; to obtain the *usual* and *legal* time for the defendant to prepare his answer, and to compel him to give his answer. For the *appearance*, which is the solemn appellation given to the action of writing a name, it would be an insult to the understanding of a child, to tell him that this could be of any service towards forwarding justice. Next comes the succession of applications and orders, for time to answer the bill. The practice of the court, which is the law in this case, allows the defendant, first a short term, and then the delay of four weeks, three weeks, and two weeks: which in all reckoning, unless it be in law, make nine weeks. And if it be a reasonable time, when divided into three parts, why is it not so before it is divided? And if neither the party, nor the court nor any body else, has a right to refuse that term of time, why might not the defendant take it, without the expence of asking three times? The remainder of the process goes to compel the defendant to give in an answer to the bill. And what is the importance of an answer? To solve this question, let us consider the object of the bill, to which the answer is required.

The bill expresses the claim of the plaintiff, and points out the nature of the decree which he prays may be made in his favor against the defendant. Notice is given to the defendant, that such a suit is pending, and that he may appear and show cause why the decree should not be made. Having given this notice, it is not only cruel, but absurd, to think of forcing him to defend himself, whether he will or no. One would suppose it little to the purpose, to attempt. Why may not the subpœna, which gives notice to the defendant, point out the day, beyond which he cannot given answer? then if he chooses to defend, hear him candidly; but if he refuses to come, and does not choose to defend;—proceed in the cause; he is willing that the decree should pass. Can it be reasonable,—can it be any thing short of flat contradiction and nonsense, to compel him to appear, to compel him to ask for a delay, and to compel him to defend? Can his defence be necessary in doing justice to the plaintiff? And if he will not defend himself can you make him? Can any one of the whole host of all the professions of the law, throw the least shadow of the idea in all this tourney of process thus far but *fees* on the one hand, and *oppression* on the other?

PARIS, August 8.

The curious manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick has made little sensation on the public mind. Absorbed in more important affairs of a petty Troll in Champs Elysees—of the great question, whether one of the walks in the Thuilleries ought not to be taken from the king for the amusement of the people—of the feasts of the federates—and of the conduct of La Fayette—we have no time to give to the 200,000 Austrians and Prussians who are ready to burst into the kingdom. The Duke of Brunswick's manifesto might perhaps have engaged the attention of M. Brissot, if a letter of more consequence to French liberty had not come forth, viz. a letter from the minister of justice, directing that some assassins who had committed murder should be prosecuted according to law. This incontestable proof of the treason of the court, engages all his indignation, and he has neither patience nor time to devote to the enemies of his country!

Such, alas! is the deplorable infanity of France at the present moment; and thus is the grand question of liberty entirely abandoned. Do not imagine that I say this is the spirit of party. I abhor them both; for the intrigue, pride and obstinacy of the Feuillants are perhaps no less disastrous than the turbulence, lunacy, and idiotism of the Jacobins. Neither of them will suffer France to be saved but in their particular way. They will neither of them abate from their principle, though by their maintenance of it they see the gulph open to receive them. Can a man, who like myself was a witness of the glorious effects of union in America—who knows from experience, that even with a tenth of their resources they would be invincible if animated by a common spirit, behold this execrable discord without indignation? My abstinence is suggested when I see that the spirit of the people is quick—their order unabated by all they have suffered—their confidence undimissed by all that they see.—And that they only want wisdom in the legislature, & activity at the helm, to direct their enthusiasm to its true object. Ten thousand seven hundred and fifteen volunteers have entered themselves in eight days and actually set out yesterday for the camp. These were provoked by no bounty, no enlisting money whatever, was given them,—it was the working of the constitution on their hearts, and similar and warm in every department.

Some persons effect to disprove the authenticity of the manifesto, with the Duke of Brunswick's name. "It is impossible," says one writer. "that even this man who lives on human sacrifice, should have published any thing so savage, and so outrageous as this paper. That it was in the Brussels Gazette, is no proof.—It may be the policy of Austria, after having committed their new allies, to make them contemptible." A more sagacious and temperate Editor, enumerates critical reasons for disbelieving it, and then says,

"If after all it be true, that the Duke of Brunswick has outraged to the degree the dignity and independence of a great people, who desires only to be free, shall not this cruel affront rouse in the souls of Frenchmen, the sentiment of National honor, and unite all the spirits and powers in one central direction, which shall have the sole view of saving us from the baseb of servitude?"

In the mean time, we have at length got a foreign minister of sense and vigour. It is M. de St. Croix, whose conduct at Coblentz, as Minister Plenipotentiary, every man applauded.—He is active and brave. With a fruitful mind, and an undaunted temper, he takes to sea, as pilot of his country, in this perilous storm. May he ride triumphant through the billows, & bring the National bark safe and glorious into harbour. Alas! alas! that in such a tempest, and with a shattered vessel, the crew should be mutinous?

A Municipal officer is arrived from a village near Valenciennes. He complains that on account of his being reputed a Jacobin he very narrowly escaped being assassinated by the officers of a body of Chasseurs. He says, that he is no longer in his village. His case is referred to the cognizance of the Tribunals, and a decree is passed for taking him under the protection of the law.

MENTZ, July 26.

Several convoys passed through this place yesterday, intended for the army of the Prince de Conde.

Three French spies were yesterday arrested, in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, each of them had a letter concealed, one in his cane, another in the heel of his boot, and the third in the lining of his hat. They were bound, and delivered to a convoy of Prussian artillery. It is expected that they will be speedily executed.

LISLE, July 17.

Some little justice has been done here at length, to the ashes of the unfortunate Dillon. A man, called the Sieur Vasseur, who was one of the most active and principal in attacking the ill fated General, and afterwards burning his body, was tried lately, and condemned to lose his head.

The sentence was carried into execution on Friday last, amidst an immense number of spectators. He appeared to be little affected at his approaching death, & walked with a steady step to the scaffold, which was erected precisely on the spot where the remains of the unfortunate Dillon were consumed to ashes.

Having ascended the scaffold, he addressed himself to the surrounding multitude, and said, with an audible voice, "that at the moment of his taking part against the deceased General, he acted under a persuasion, according to the universal report on the occasion, that he had betrayed the army; and however he might have since been convinced, that the General was misrepresented, he nevertheless, from the above mentioned motive, which, at the time, could not help considering himself, in some measure, as a martyr to the cause of the nation. Consequences he added, might have thrown his zeal a mistaken one; but at the moment of his conduct, he considered himself as taking a laudable part against one who was represented, and whom he then believed to be a traitor."

He then submitted himself to the executioner, who, by an apparatus new, at least here, and called Louisin, was decapitated in an instant.

August 1.

Several of our detachments just returned, have had skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which the advantage was on our side.

An officer has received a letter from a friend in the centre army stating that there has been an action near Longway, in which the enemy lost 600 men.

LONDON, August 14.

FRENCH KING DETHRONED.

The King of the French is Dethroned! The French by their own madness and folly have plunged themselves into ruin and destruction—which the combined power of all the despots in the universe could not otherwise have effected.

On Thursday night the Assembly proceeded to debate the question concerning the dethroning of the King. The populace, in the mean time, stirred up by the Jacobins, who had been defeated in the question concerning the accusation against M. La Fayette, had assembled in immense numbers, not only in the galleries, but round the hall, and at the Thuilleries.

At the latter place they proceeded to the most daring outrages, calling out—*He is a traitor, and deserves every thing in his power to betray the interest of the nation.* From unbridled vociferation they proceed to acts of violence, and attacked the Swiss Guards with a view to enter the palace for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Royal Family. The King apprized of his danger, contrived to make his escape from the Palace, accompanied by the Queen and the Dauphin, and fairly entered the Assembly, as a sanctuary, before it was known which way he had gone.

The populace, enraged at the resistance of the guard; proceeded to exercise upon such of them as fell into their hands the utmost acts of cruelty, hanging some, and cutting others in pieces.

In the assembly, all was confusion in the extreme; the people in the galleries and round the doors took up on them to exercise the functions of legislature, and loudly commanded the Assembly to decree the dethronement of the King without further delay, or they would avenge themselves, by putting every one to death as accomplices in the crimes which they imputed to Louis XVI.

The Assembly, weak and timid, were obliged to comply with the mad mandates of the people, at six o'clock at night decreed the dethronement—the King sitting at the same time among them.

Three members who had the boldness and honesty to defend the King, and insist upon the rights of such summary proceedings, were beheaded by the mob—that when the express came away, cannon were still heard firing at the palace, and that the slaughter continued between the Household guards and the populace; that numerous heads struck on poles, were carrying about the streets, and that the gates were ordered to be shut, and the roads blocked.

BELFAST, July 14.

The following address to the National Assembly of France was this day agreed to unanimously, at the commemoration of the French revolution, as proposed by John Crawford, Esquire.

"It is not from vanity or ostentation, that we, the citizens of Belfast, and citizen soldiers of that town and neighbourhood, take the liberty of addressing the representative majesty of the French People. We address you with the rational respect due to a title elevated far above all servile and idolatrous adulation, and with the affectionate fraternity of heart which ought to unite man to man, in a mutual and inseparable union of interests, of duties and of rights, which ought to unite nation with nation, into one great republic of the world.

"On a day, sanctified as this has been, by a declaration of human right, the germ of so much good to mankind, we meet with joy together, and wish well to France, to the National Assembly, to her people, to her armies, and to her King.

"May you, legislators, maintain, by the indefeasible spirit of liberty, that constitution which has been planned by the wisdom of your predecessors, and never may you weary in the work you have undertaken, until you can proclaim with triumphant security, It is finished! Manifest to an attentive and progressive world, that it is not the phrenzy of philosophy, nor the fever of wild and precarious liberty, which could produce such continued agitation, but that superlatively pure of freedom alone, which always exists in the breast of man, which now animates the heart of honest, and which, in the event, will communicate its energy throughout the world, invincible and immortal!

"We rejoice, in the security of our souls, that this creative spirit animates the whole mass of mind in France. We anticipate happiness and glory to the human race, from every great event, which shall rouse to activity the whole vigor of the whole community, amplifies so largely the field of enterprize and improvement, and gives free scope to the universal feel of empire. We trust that you will never forget the liberties of France to any other gratitude, than God, and the right hands of the people.

"The power that presumes to modify or to arbitrate with respect to a constitution adopted by the people, is an usurper and a despot, whether it be the monarch of the mob, or the ruler of empires, and if you consider it to negotiate the alteration of a comma in your constitutional code, France, in that moment, is a slave. Impudent despots of Europe! It is not enough to crush human nature beneath your feet at home, that you thus come abroad to disturb the domestic happiness of the nation around you, and put in motion your armies, those enormous masses of human machinery, to beat down every attempt that man makes for his own happiness? Its high time to turn these dreadful engines against their inventor, and organized as they have hitherto been for the misery of mankind, to make them saw the instrument of its glory and its renovation.

"Soldiers, therefore, attend the armies of France! "May your soldiers, with whom war is not a trade, but a duty, remember they do not fight merely for themselves, but that they are the advance of the world: never let them imagine that the event of the war is uncertain. A single battle may be precarious, not so a few campaigns. There is an omnipotence in a righteous cause, which unsifters the pretended inevitability of human affairs, and fixes the supposed inconstancy of fortune. If you will be free, you must; there is not a chance that one million of resolute men can be enslaved; no power on earth is able to do it; and will the God of justice and mercy? Soldiers! there is something that fights for you, even in the hearts of your enemies. The native energies of humanity rise up in voluntary array against tyrannical and preposterous prejudice, and all the little cabals of the heart give way to the feelings of nature, of country, and kind.

"Freedom and prosperity to the people of France! We think that such revolutions as they have accomplished, are so far from being out of society, that they spring inevitably from the nature of man and the progression of reason: what is imperfect, he has the power to improve; what he has created, he has a right to destroy. If it a rash opposition to the irresistible will of the Public, that in some instances has maddened a disposition, otherwise mild and magnanimous, turned energy into ferocity, and the generous and gallant spirit of the French into fury and vengeance. We trust that every hardship they undergo, every drop of blood they shed, will render their constitution more dear to them.

"Long life and happiness to the king of the French and the lord of the soil and its servile appendages, but the king of men, who can preserve their rights, while they entrust their powers. In this crisis of his fate, may he withstand every attempt to estrange him from the nation; to make him an exile in the midst of France, and to prevent him from identifying himself as a magistrate with the constitution, as a Frenchman with the people.

"We beseech you all as men, legislators, as citizens, and as soldiers, in this your great conflict for liberty, for France, and for the world, to dispise all earthly danger, to look up to God, and to connect your counsels, your arms, and your empire to his throne, with a chain of union, fortitude, perseverance, morality, and religion.

"We conclude, with the fervent prayer: That as when Almighty *Wisdom* at the political clouds which have hitherto darkened our hemisphere, all nations may see the light of heaven; so, as in this latter age, the Divine is unfolding in his creatures, powers which shall long lain latent; they may exert them in the establishment of universal freedom, harmony and peace: may those who are free, never be slaves; may "those who are slaves be speedily free."

NEW-YORK, October 9.

On Sunday last arrived at Philadelphia, from Ostend, from whence he sailed the 26th of August, the ship Parsey Rutledge, Capt. M'Pherson, who informs, that the day before he sailed, intelligence was received at Ostend, of the CAPTURE OF THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, ON OR ABOUT THE 20th OF THE SAME MONTH BY THE AUSTRIANS. The only particulars relating to this extraordinary circumstance, which Captain M'Pherson could collect, were, That the Marquis, accompanied by a number of officers and attendants, in all 17 persons, reconnoitering the Austrian lines, were seized by a small party of peasants, and conducted to the citadel of Antwerp. Captain M'Pherson believes that the above information may be relied on, having received it from several persons of veracity; and says, was officially communicated to the Magistrates of Ostend. He did not learn that any thing of importance had transpired at Paris, since the events of the 10th of August, but understood that the French army was in great disorder, and that the Austrians had captured several strong posts.

It was also reported that the Duke of Brunswick had commenced his march for Paris—and strong suspicions were entertained against M. La Fayette, respecting his capture.

PROVIDENCE, October 4.

On Saturday last arrived here brig Mary, Capt. Dunn, in 5 week from Cadiz, who left in Cadiz Bay thirty sail of American vessels. Twelve thousand barrels of flour arrived in three days previous to the Mary's sailing—there was then afloat in Cadiz Bay more than 30,000 barrels of flour—the King's stores were well supplied, and this article had been selling at one guinea per barrel, American produce in no demand.

BOSTON, October 11.

Capt. Lowell, who arrived here a few days since, saw a large French fleet going into *Hispaniola*, supposed to be the successors from *France*. A speedy termination of the rebellion in that Island may be therefore expected.

SMALL POX.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, assembled at Faneuil Hall, by adjournment, on Monday, the 8th inst.

REPORT was made to the town, that on THURSDAY and FRIDAY last the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, accompanied with the Clergy, and several other Gentlemen, appointed by the Town for the purpose, visited all the families in order to take a particular account of the state of the Small Pox; which is as follows:

WHITES.			
Number innoculated,	804—Died	158.	
Do. natural,	214—do	27.	
BLACKS.			
Number innoculated,	348—Died,	7.	
Do. natural,	18—do	6.	

Number from the country, &c.	1038.
Do. removed out of town,	262.
Subject to the Infection,	221.
Number now sick,	181.

It is to be observed, that, though the numbers said to be subject to the disorder are 221—In these are included many children who have been innoculated some time since, & said to be subject to the disorder, because their parents feel anxious and doubtful whether they have had it or they had, it was in a very light degree. Of those who are said to be sick it is also to be observed, that many of those were then so nearly recovered of the disorder that they are now well, and the other fast recovering, so that there is the greatest probability that the town will soon be clear of infection.

NORTHAMPTON, October 17.

In the night of the 12th inst. between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in this town, in a new building which was occupied by four tradesmen, near the dwelling house of Mr. Ashel Pomeroy; the fire was first discovered by the flames breaking through the roof—a strong easterly wind, drove it against the house of Mr. Pomeroy, which together with several other adjoining buildings belonging to him was soon in flames; the fire was then communicated to a store occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Blake, & Co. and from thence to the dwelling house of Col. William Lyman, all which buildings were consumed. The rain which fell in the evening and during the fire, prevented a more extensive destruction—several other buildings were exposed and caught fire, and the utmost efforts of the inhabitants were necessary to save them—nearly the whole of Col. Lyman's furniture was saved—and a considerable part of Mr. Pomeroy's, notwithstanding which his loss alone is supposed to exceed 1200l.

By letters from Capt. John Rogers, to Governor Lee, of Virginia, dated August 5, 1792, in the Territory South of the Ohio—it appears that a series of the most cruel murders and depredations have been committed on the Frontiers in that quarter; and principally by the Creeks. The number of men women and children killed since January 1, 1792, amounts to 63; and the number of horses stolen to 400. There was a treaty to be held the 6th of August in the district of Mero—600 of the Chickasaws and 110 of the Choctaws had arrived on the ground.

The accounts from France by the Parsey Rutledge, are to the 26th August—eleven days later than those by the New-York, Capt. Smith. These accounts say that the King was still safe in the Temple at Paris, and had not been tried. The Duke of Brunswick was marching towards Paris, and had threatened to put every one there to the sword, in case of opposition. The people at Ostend were of opinion, that the Duke is able to march through all France without meeting much opposition.

DIED]—On the 4th inst. in this town, Mr. NATHANIEL EDWARDS, aged 64 years.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a black MULE, about six months old—a spot on his nose. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MOSES KELLOGG.

Hadley, October 17, 1792.

BY THE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.) WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place, tending to obstruct the operation of the laws of the United States for raising a revenue upon spirits distilled within the same, enacted pursuant to express authority delegated in the constitution of the United States: which proceedings are subversive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of a government.

And whereas such proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reason of the moderation which has been heretofore shewn on the part of the government, and, of the disposition which has been manifested by the legislature (who alone have authority to suspend the operation of laws) to obviate causes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as possible: and whereas it is the particular duty of the Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent interests and happiness of the people require, that every legal and necessary step should be pursued, as well to prevent such violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to justice the infractors of the laws and secure obedience thereto.

Now THEREFORE I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, do by these presents most earnestly admonish and exhort all persons whom it may concern, to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever, having for their object or tending to obstruct the operation of the laws aforesaid; insinuch as all lawful ways and means will be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof and securing obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magistrates and officers whom it may concern, according to the duties of their several offices, to exert the powers in them respectively vested by law for the purposes aforesaid, hereby also enjoining and requiring all persons whomsoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of government, and the preservation of the public peace, to be aiding and assisting therein according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and Signed the same with my Hand. Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President.

TH. JEFFERSON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the *fourteenth* Edition of my Spelling Books, printed in New-York by Samuel Cambell, Robert Hodge, &c. the publishers have inserted a declaration that, that edition contains *many corrections*, and *that it is the most correct edition printed to the contrary*: This is to notify all persons concerned, that, that declaration was inserted without my knowledge or consent, and that after examining the work I find it the *most incorrect* edition I have ever seen.—There are in it between *two and three hundred* errors in printing, great numbers of them very material ones, not to say any thing of two or three sheets of the work which are printed on bad paper and on old worn out letter. For the information of those who wish to have correct copies of this work, I think it my duty to give public notice, that on account of the multitude of errors in this edition, I utterly disclaim it.

NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 15, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

A FURTHER time viz. until the third day of November next, being allowed by the Hon. the Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to the Commissioners by him appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of JOHN NASH, late of Amherst in said county, deceased—said estate being represented insolvent—the commissioners hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will attend on said business, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, Innholder, in Amherst, on Monday the 29th day of October current—from one o'clock P. M. until eight of the same day.

MOSES COOK, Jun.
ELIJAH DICKINSON. } Com'rs.
CALVIN MERRILL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber the 10th of September, a red COW, with a white spot on the right thigh—also branded on the Horn H. N. the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ELIJAH WILLSON.

Norwich, Sept. 17, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about the first of July, a reddish brindle STEAR, two years old past, marked with a square half penny the under side of the right ear. Any person that will give information where said Stear may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich, October 8, 1792.

STRAYED from the yard of Mr. Elisha Lyman, in Northampton, one yoke of 4 years old cattle—one a dark or brindle line'd back'd, the other red, and white spotted. Whoever will take up the said cattle, and deliver them to Daniel Butler, of Northampton, or to the owner—shall be handsomely rewarded.

ANTHONY JONES.

Rockland, October 8, 1792.