upon on the other; *but no sooner were money scarce than* WAR FOLLOWS ON ITS HEELS instead of cultivating peace every where, retrenching expences, and paying off our debts, the country is at once suddenly and by surprize involved in a new war, and heavy expenditures as a war usually unprofitable in its object, and hopeless as to its success. For what is the object of war? To extirpate the Indians, as it would be inhuman, so would it be without benefit to us; and as to compelling them to an honorable peace, little is to be expected from a treaty dictated by force on the one side, and necessity on the other, were any treaty capable of continuance with a wandering herd, subject to continual warfare, offensive or defensive, with the frontier settlers. It is hopeless as to its success; for what armaments can penetrate regions comparatively unknown, to pursue an enemy that flies as you advance, unless he sees a fair occasion to strike decisively, in a country without roads for our troops in case of misfortune?

To have formed and fixed a barrier on our borders, and limited our territorial possessions within their just bounds, would it once have ascertained the hitherto unknown limits of our pursuits; war might thus have been avoided, and the country have been left to pursue the patriotic system, by which alone its public credit can be supported, and in debt honorably extinguished; but then, how many offices had been wanting! how many lucrative contracts would have been lost! and how great a waste of money would been prevented from flowing into the coffers of those concerned in this business!

If this war continues it is easy to say, its expenditures will be growing, and it will prove a regular and constant drain upon the Treasury, very little calculated to enhance it credit so to say nothing of the discouragement it affords to Europeans to come into this country engaged in a ruinous warfare, many of them are prevented by it from visiting us; our lands suffer in the sale by being conceived to be the bone of contention, the natives of the earth exclaim against the injustice of a people, unable to cultivate what ground they have, still panting after more.

Let it be the study then of the people in their elections, to choose men to represent them that may lay the axe at the root of this evil; one of such patriotism, independence and disinterestedness, as, anxious above all things to secure their own rights, may be at the greatest distance from invading those of others; that the poor Indian may become safe in the hunting grounds allotted him—and the country enjoy a dignity, credit and peace, proportionate to the wisdom and integrity of its views.

RUSSELL.

[BROWN'S *Fed. Gazette.*]

Speech of M. PETHION, Mayor of Paris, at the bar of the National Assembly of France, on the 3d of August last.

WHEN the country is in danger, all her children ought to cling close to her, and never was the country so supine danger as at this moment. We applaud then by the commons of Paris. We bring to your sanctuary of the laws, the sentiments of the indignation of an immense city. Full of respect towards the representatives of the nation, relying fully on their patriotic courage, they do not despair of the public safety; but it is their opinion that in order to cure radically the disasters of France, they must be attacked at the root, and that not a moment is to be lost. It is with grief that they, though my orders denounce to you the *head of the executive power.* It is not to be doubted that the people have great cause to be incensed against him, but the language of indignation ill becomes men who have the power in their own hands. Forced by *Louis* XVI. to accuse him before you and before all France, we shall accuse him without making use of bitter expressions, but we shall not spare him. It is no less our time to make use of that long-suffering patience which well becomes a generous people, but encourages kings to be guilty of perjury. The noblest passions exist give way, when the salvation of the state is at stake.

We will not deliberate, the whole conduct of *Louis* XVI from the first days of the revolution. We will not remind you of his sanguinary projects against the city of Paris—of his pusillanimous towards the nobles and the priests—of the aversion which he has manifested towards the bulk of the people—of the Constituent Assembly being insulted by Valets de la Cour, invested by armed men, wandering about in a royal town, and finding no asylum, except in *Favé's Court.* We will not remind you of his oaths so repeatedly broken, nor of his ceaseless perfidiousness so repeatedly falsified by his actions, until his treacherous flight opened the eyes even of those citizens the most blinded by enthusiasm of slavery. We will not recall all that is passed over by the generous portion of the people; but there is a difference between pardonable oblivion. It would be in vain to labour to forget all his crimes. With them the historic page will be polluted. Posterity will remember them.

It is our duty briefly to recall to your minds the acts of benevolence shewn by the people towards *Louis* XVI. and the ingratitude of that prince. How many treasons were there for seeing him aside at the moment that the people regained the sovereignty! The remembrance of an imperious and destructive dynasty among whom is founded one king for twenty tyrants; the hereditary despotism expressing with each reign the miseries of the people; the public finances entirely ruined by Louis XVI. and his two immediate predecessors! treaties the most insidious polluting the national honour; the eternal enemies of France become its allies and its makers—these constituted the claims of Louis XVI. to the constitutional sceptre!

The nation, faithful to its character, has preferred perfidy to slavery. The despot of a land of slaves became the king of a free people. After having attempted to quit France in order to reign at Coblentz, he has been placed on the throne against the sentiments of the nation, which ought to have been confulted.

Innumerable favours have followed this grand act of generosity. During the latter period of the constituent assembly we have seen the rights of the people weakened, and the royal power proportionably strengthened. The first public *Functionaire* is become the hereditary representative of the people. A military household has been established to increase the splendor of his throne, and his legal authority has been supported by a civil list which has no other bounds than those which he has himself been willing to assign to it.

We have too seen the generous acts of the nation made use of as weapons against it. The power delegated to Louis XVI. for the maintenance of liberty has armed itself to overthrow it. Let us cast our eyes on the interior parts of the empire. Some perversive ministers have been obliged to give way to the irresistable contempt of the nation: they are regretted by Louis XVI. Their successors, were the nation and the king of the dangers with which the nation is threatened, they are turned out of their places, for having displayed their civism. The royal inviolability, and the perpetual substitution of ministers, daily elude the responsibility of the agents of the executive power.

A set of *conspiring guards*, are cashiered in appearance, but they still exist; they are still payed by Louis XVI. and they are employed in sowing discord, and hastening civil war. *Refractory Priests*, abusing the power which they have over timid consciences, arm children against their parents, & send away from the land of liberty soldiers prepared with arms, to serve under the banner of slavery: these enemies of the people are protected by appealing to the people, they are authorised by Louis to conspire against the nation. *Directors of Departments*, forming coalition, dare to declare themselves arbitrators between the national assembly and the king. They form a kind of upper chamber, dispersed over the empire. Some of them even usurp a legislative authority, and through profound ignorance, while they declaim against republicans, they aim at making France a federative republic. It is in the name of the king that they light the torch of civil war, and the king has not disowned with indignation, 200 stiped or criminal *administrators* to whom the lie has been given by the immense majority of the *administered* from one end of France to the other.

Externally, hostile armies are preparing to invade our territories. Two despots publish against the French nation a manifesto, as insolent as it is absurd. French particles, led by the brothers, by the relations, by the allies of the king, are preparing to tear the bosom of their country to pieces.

Already does the enemy on the frontiers oppose executioners to our warriors. The national sovereignty is outraged with impunity on account of Louis XVI. It is to avenge Louis XVI, that the execrable horde of Austria, adds this new chapter to the history of its cruelties. It is to avenge Louis XVI, that tyrants have adopted the with of Caligula, *that the heads of all the citizens of France, were at one stroke cut off.*

The flattering prediction of a minister has led us to declare war, and we have begun it, without a complement of arms, and destitute of every thing to carry iron.

In vain does Belgium invite us to her own bosom. Perverse orders damp the ardour of our soldiers. Our first steps into these fine provinces have been marked by conflagrations; and the incendiary remains in the camp among Frenchmen. All the decrees issued by the National Assembly for the reinforcement of our troops, are annulled by a refusal to sanction them, or by perfidious delays. The enemy is rapidly advancing while the armies of equality are commanded by patricians, while our generals quit their posts in face of the enemy, suffer their armies to deliberate, report to the legislature the sentiments of the soldiers, which they have no right to give, and calumniate that free people it is their duty to defend.

The head of the executive power is the first link of the revolutionary chain. He seems to have a share in the plots of Pilnitz, by delaying so long to make them known. His name is the signal of discord between the people and their magistrates, between the soldiers and their generals. He has separated his interests from those of the nation, we also separate ours from his.

So far from having opposed himself by any formal act, to our external and internal enemies, his conduct is a formal and perpetual act of disobedience to the constitution. So long as we shall have such a king, liberty cannot be established, and we are resolved to be free.

From a remaining grain of indulgence, we wish we could have deferred only the suspension of Louis XVI, so long as the country shall be in danger; but in this we are opposed by the constitution.—Louis XVI is perpetually quoting the constitution; we in our turn, will appeal to it, and we demand a decree declaring that he has forfeited his crown.

This grand measure once adopted—as it seems very doubtful that the nation should place confidence in the present dynasty, we demand that ministers personally responsible, and appointed by the National Assembly, but out of its bosom, according to the constitutional law, and named with a loud voice, by the scrutiny of freemen, assume provisionally the executive power; until the will of the people, out and your sovereign, shall be legally known in a national convention, so soon as the safety of the state will allow it.

In the mean time, let our enemies come from whence they will, assemble beyond the frontiers. Let cowards and perjured men abandon the land of liberty; let three hundred thousand slaves advance, they will have to oppose TEN MILLIONS of free men, equally ready for death or victory—fighting to preserve EQUALITY, their paternal hearth, their wives, their children, and their old men. Let each of us be soldiers *by turns*, and if we must have the glory of dying for our country let each of us, before his last breath, immortalize himself by the death of some slave or some tyrant."

PARIS, August 12.

OF the engagement on Friday I cannot speak from my own observations; for though I was within hearing, I did not see it. My account is, however, from spectators.—There is no doubt but the Swiss fired before they were pressed upon in the most furious way, and their guns forcibly turned round, and pressed against the palace. M. d'Affry, gave the orders to fire. The federates of Brest and Marseilles rushed forward, and in a few minutes there was a dreadful slaughter. The Swiss retreated to the Palace, and kept a most fatal fire from the windows. The dead lay in heaps. The Quays were full of people, armed and unarmed, and directing their fire deliberately, into this multitude; the massacre was dreadful. It did not, however, intimidate the assailants. Seven pieces of cannon were played on the Thuilleries and the Louvre. They made breaches in the old walls in a short time, but their impetuosity from the place de Carousel was irresistable. They broke in and in a few moments the multitude filled the palace; every Swiss that came in their way perished; but numbers found temporary safety in cellars and garrets, and were with difficulty saved from the rage of the people; I can give no precise account of the dead.—From the numbers murdered—or thrown into the Seigne—of bodies found in the place de Carousel, in which the palace is situated, in the tapestry, &c. of the Palace, was confounded and into which, in the wantonness of cruelty, many dead bodies (such as they knew to be gentlemen) were thrown; I suppose there were not fewer than 2500—some carry the number much higher—others diminish it to a very small number indeed. From this will, bye and bye be ascertained.—The wounds I have heard are those of M. d'Affry, the Abbe Boulogne Castle, Mandat, &c. The Palace is completely demolished. The day was excessive hot; and they found themselves on the King's wine. They broke open it in immense quantities; and it was not uncommon to see men and women, after their own draughts put the bottles to the mouth of the dead lying in mingled heaps, with the spirit of furies from which they have all along exhibited, crying—"Here take your last drink!—E—k Drink to the nation!"—The horrors of the day cannot be described to you in adequate language, for the beginning of our career in July 1789, was exceeded.

M. Mandat, the commander of the National Guard, was arrested going down the stair case of the Hotel de la Ville. He was seized by the people, beheaded, and his head fixed upon a pole, and carried through the streets.

In about an hour from the commencement of the attack on the Palace, not one Swiss was left. Ninety-six who survived their Colonel and General d'Affry, demanded quarters, but they were conducted to the Place de Greve, and there put to death. About three hundred Marseillese have fallen, and near a thousand citizens, among which were several women and children whom curiosity had led towards the scene of action.

All the Swiss, above 500, were put to death, the people carried the remnants of their cloths in triumph of their pikes in triumph. The pavillions of the Palace near the Place de Carousal were afterwards on fire, as well as the Swiss barracks.

The emits of honor of the Palace were confined to the Section—the rest of the person on fire were put to death: The wine cellars were alone plundered. The jewels, plate, &c. were brought in the Assembly, and deposited in safety.

The attack at the Palace began before ten o'clock. A Marseillese officer appeared at the principal door of the Palace, and demanded entrance for himself and his banditti, from a Swiss officer who commanded there. The Swiss replied, that his orders would not permit him to comply. The Marseillese officer instantly applied a pistol to his breast, and shot him thro the heart.

M. Sulan, the Queen's Secretary, is likewise among those whose heads were cut off in the Palace.

Many of the women belonging to the Palace, and five others, met an equally unfortunate fate. They had fled for safety, and had reached the bridge. Knowing that their lives were in danger, if they were taken, about twenty threw themselves over the balustrades into the water, and were drowned.

The King and Queen behaved themselves with great fortitude. The King's countenance throughout discovered signs of the most perfect composure. The Queen looked with an air of magnanimity and disdain on her enemies.

This dreadful scene, however it may close upon the fate of France, or upon the fortune of liberty, ought to be a lesson to every government that true wisdom consists in fair dealing—and that to cajole, to trick and to play the hypocrite with a whole people is weak as it is wicked; I say this, because I am persuaded, that the want of candor, more than treason in the court, has brought upon them this catastrophe. They wished to increase of power, which in the time the nation would have given them, but too eager, they tried to accomplish it by secret and dishonest means.

They are punished; but is their punishment lasting? Paris has received a mortal blow, and France, for at least is delivered into the hands of men, who dread their esteem by perjury and treason; and have hitherto shewn no other token of talents than in the management of a mob?

AUGUST 15.

WAR with RUSSIA.

M. Le Brun, secretary for foreign affairs notified the assembly that the EMPRESS of RUSSIA had DECLARED WAR against FRANCE; the haughty Catharine, from the most remote corner of the north, ordered Frenchmen to reinstate Louis XVI. in all his royal prerogatives—M. Genest, the French ambassador, had been expelled Russia.—Refused to the diplomatic commerce.

We hear that General La Fayette, was on the 13th informed of the events of the 10th. It is said he disapproved the report, and that he added these words: "*Let what may be said, my army will obey my orders.*"

From the Hampshire & Berkshire Chronicle.

Mr. Wild,

Please to publish this immediately, for the resolves referred to in it appear, and the Selectmen will be doubtful as to their duty.

A PUBLIC meeting, passing the Resolve of the Legislature, regulating the manner of choosing Federal Representatives, I imagine it will be necessary, for the Selectmen each preside in the town meetings in their respective districts, to direct the Electors, when they give in their votes, to write for five candidates at once; and in one list:

Thus—A. B. for the three Districts,
C. D. for the District,
E. F. for Hampshire,
G. H. for Worcester,
I. K. for Berkshire.

This mode of voting, will prevent any Elector from giving three votes to a favourite candidate, as might be done, if the five candidates are not voted for at the same time, and on one list.

This Resolve was apparently drawn in haste, although time enough was spent upon the subject. As the resolve is expressed, the Selectmen will be at a loss, whether to make a return of a list of the votes, to the Secretary's office in the Sheriff's—the list by all means must be returned to the Sheriff's, for by a paragraph of the Resolve, it is made the duty of the Sheriff, to repair by a list of the votes, to any town or district, where the Selectmen shall neglect to transmit, in such list, and he will be entitled to the same fees for travel, &c. as for special precepts.

The list of votes, although returnable in the first instance to the Sheriff's office, ought to be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and be sealed up therein—Votes of the town—for Federal Representatives.

The day of election for the aforesaid purpose, is the second day of the next month.

—*For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.*

Mr. Butler,

I HAVE observed in the several papers in the counties of *Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, that the candidates generally held up for Federal Representatives, of the Western District, are the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick,*
Artemas Ward,
Samuel Lyman, and
Samuel Henshaw, Esqrs.

Long and contested elections are odious in their nature, and destructive in their consequences in the principles of liberty. and the peace of society——As the electors in the other counties appear to have turned their attention to the above list of candidates, I wish you to insert the same in your next; not with a view to hurt the feelings of others who may be equally deserving; but to bring about as speedily as possible, an event which, sooner or later, in all probability will take place.

An ELECTOR.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

AS the Electors of the Counties of *Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire*, will soon be called on to give their suffrages for suitable persons to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, it may not be improper, to offer the following list of Candidates for this District, from which it is expected the Choice will be made.

Worcester, ARTEMAS WARD.
Hampshire, WILLIAM SHEPHERD.
Berkshire, THEODORE SEDGWICK.
For the Counties at large WILLIAM LYMAN, Esqr.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS,

Upon the march of the combined armies to Paris.

IF we listen only to the fears or the hopes of some we shall anticipate nothing less than the arrival of the Prussians at the gates of Paris. They will not amuse themselves, say these people with besieging fortresses, their march will be direct, and their purpose be executed with promptitude and success.

Such conceptions naturally alarm commercial men, who are apprehensive of pillage, the native timidity of their women, and pusillanimity of the other sex. But perhaps a just attention to the state of Paris, will render the enemy upon the frontiers the least of their fears.

More than 200,000 men are sent against France by the confederated Princes of Europe. In the last years of Louis IV. as great force invaded them, and yet the Germans did not arrive before Paris. Is it to be imagined, that a people with the immense resources of France; can be subdued in a campaign; or can the generals of the enemy be supposed to improvident, as to neglect the means of retreat, or the security of their influence by the possession of fortresses? To be sad, such places must be besieged, and that a long time.

But let us suppose for a moment this chimera realized, and the Prussian troops before the walls of Paris. Without their being expected, they can never come—a crowd of couriers will have reported every circumstance of their march, and that march will have been spiralled and impeded every foot of the way.

The city of Paris alone contains more than 100,000 citizens armed with firelocks, and some 300,000 provided with pikes, & other supplements of offensive weapons, to found them. Upon the discharge of the first alarm gun, the department of Paris would behold more than 200,000 men well armed arise, and we may say 500,000 armed promiscuously;—add to these, the forces sent by the neighbouring departments and you have such an army as no King upon earth could storm or lay siege to.

It is true and admitted, that this immense force would charge without order, as to a great measure undisciplined, but it may deserve to be considered, whether this want is not amply made up by the love of liberty, and the dread of servitude and shame.

On every side therefore attacked, fired upon by myriads and the destroying bombs of 150 Pieces of Cannon to pour down the ranks of the invaders, it is probable that to complete the list their disconsolate, that the pikes of their enraged and irregular assailants would prevent even one military fugitive from bearing the intelligence back of their defeat.

Under the ancient government, a similar institution might have succeeded; the patience of the citizens by long confided in the regulars, if these be vanquished, the people must have received the yoke of the conqueror, but now, the young and old are become soldiers, and in the hour of danger arm themselves with enthusiasm; that hope after Freedom or determine upon death.

The people cannot unitedly march to defend their frontiers, but when an enemy is entered into the heart of their territories, they can march from the boundary to the centre of the circle, to envelope with impenetrable numbers, and finally destroy by either fire or sword.

By the late arrivals in this port from France, there are gentlemen in this town, who left that kingdom about the 12th of August. Those gentlemen upon their arrival, expressed their astonishment to find any of the "*enlightened Americans*," believe the accounts lately published of the distracted state of the French nation, of the horrid barbarities said to have been committed there, and of the powerful opposition to the Sons of freedom! They assert, in the most positive terms, that the people are every where united. That no wilful sending the King has been proved a traitor, the tumults in Paris have never been of consequence enough to draw off the tradesmen and manufacturers of that city from their daily occupations—that that city was never in a more flourishing condition, and that the whole kingdom of France never experienced more prosperous days.

Such was the situation of the frontiers of France, that the Duke of Brunswick with his army of 600,000 men; would not be able in a siege of six months to carry a single town; and if he should be so impudent as to march but fifty miles into the country, his whole army must inevitably be sacrificed.

OCTOBER 27.

A merchant of this City, has received from his correspondent in Charleston (in the Georgia Packet just arrived here,) a letter dated the 5th instant which mentions that a vessel from France, arrived at Savannah, brings news to the first of September—that the Queen of France had been murdered—that the King and the Marquis de la Fayette were missing—that 5000 of the people of Paris had been put to death; and that the Duke of Brunswick and his army were within 30 miles of Paris. *Doubtful.*

A Charleston paper of September 29 says—Within a few days past, two expresses have arrived here from general Pickens and Col. Anderson, with dispatches for his Excellency the governor, they contain the alarming accounts, that a general Creek war may be expected shortly to take place; and that the four lower Cherokee towns are hostilely disposed and will act in concert with the Creeks. A body of the Cherokees, Creeks and Shawanese, to the amount of 2000 men are now out, and it is supposed will fall upon the settlements at Cumberland or Holstein. Col. Anderson has erected four block houses on the frontiers and we are informed that the governor has sent forward a large supply of arms and ammunition, with orders to the commanding officer in ninety six district to have the militia put in a state of preparation for active duty, and to raise and equip a troop of horse for each of the regiments.

We are authorized to assure the public, that the following is the purport of the information received from Governor Blount.

On the 14th of September last, he states, that the Cherokees of the five lower towns on the Tenesee, headed by John Watts, had declared War against the United States, and that the warriors, according to various information, amounting from three to six hundred, including about one hundred Banditti Creeks, had set out upon some expedition against the frontiers, probably against the Cumberland settlements.

That in consequence of this alarming intelligence, he had ordered one regiment of the militia of Washington district into actual service, and that he had also dispatched an express to Mero district, on Cumberland river, with orders to brigadier general Robertson, to put his brigade into the best possible state of defence.

That the Cherokees had never complained to him of a single infraction of the treaty of Holstein nor did he know of one committed by any citizen of the United States.

But on the 15th of September, he writes that he had received letters from Esquire, otherwise the Bloody Fellow and the Glass, dated on the 7th of Sept. at the Lurk-out mountain town, informing that they, with the assistance of John Watts and other head men, had prevailed with the party that were called for war, to disperse and go peaceably to their hunting. That upon receiving this agreeable information, he had been induced to discharge the regiment of Knox, and to dispatch an express to general Robertson, of Mero district, with orders to discharge such of his brigade as might be in service under the orders of the 11th inst.

WINDSOR, (VER.) OCTOBER 8.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster, to the Printer hereof, dated 8 instant 27.

"About sundown of yesterday, the 26th, Mr. Eager, of Lunenburgh, having had a number of hands at work on a bridge in said town, an unhappy dispute arose between one *Christopher Smith*, and one *Abner Buckram*, both of said Lunenburgh, which ended in the almost instant death of said Buckram. A warrant was issued, and Smith was this day brought before David Hopkinson, Esq. of Guildhall, and Samuel Phelps, Esq. of Lunenburgh, for examination; at which time, by desire of said justices, I attended. When on the said 8 past, five reputable freemen were called as evidences, who all agreed in their testimony, which is as follows, viz.—That while at work on said bridge, Buckram told Smith, that he had a note against him, which he should pay. Smith replied the note was paid a long while ago, which was well known to his neighbours, and wished to submit the dispute to the company, which Buckram at last acceded to: when it was agreed, that each should lay his story. Smith desired Buckram to begin the matter; which he refused, saying Smith should tell the story first. When Smith began the story, Buckram said it was a lie; Smith calmly desired Buckram not to give him the lie, lest he should be naughty. Then Smith went on with the story—Buckram again gave him the lie, and treated him very uncommoning a man, and much less a neighbor. Buckram repeated the lie, and his scurrilous language, and threatening gestures; upon which Smith said, Buckram, I have a good mind to strike you—and at the same time dropped an ax which he then had in his hand, and stepped towards Buckram, took hold of him which Buckram then had in his hand; Smith took the ax, by agreement of the parties, and sent it some distance from them; when Buckram spit in his hands, striking his fists together, said, I am ready for you, and dare you to strike me, with much vulgar and insulting language. Smith then said, strike. Buckram answered; no, do you strike; it belongs to you to strike first.—Smith then struck Buckram, in the face, when Buckram immediately closed in with Smith, and it was thought by the evidences for some time, that Buckram would have thrown Smith; at length they both fell together, Buckram under, and Smith upon him. Then Smith said, will you damn me, to strike you now? No answer being given, Smith struck Buckram one or two blows in his face. The evidences all agree, that Smith did not strike Buckram more than one or two blows in the whole affair, when Smith left him. Upon the examination of the evidences, and the spot on which they fell, it is beyond all doubt that the fall was the sole cause of Buckram's death, as he fell, with Smith upon him, on a sharp birch stump, about four inches high, which from the wound on the deceased's back, just below his left shoulder-blade, it appeared clearly, that the fall struck the breath out of his body, and that he expired almost instantaneously. Buckram gasped several times, which were the only signs of life in him after the fall.——They endeavoured to bleed him, and many other ways to examine him, but all in vain.——His body was this day decently interred in the town of Lancaster, when a sermon, well adapted to the sad occasion, was delivered by Mr. BRAINARD, of Dartmouth.

NORTHAMPTON, October 24.

From a Richmond Paper of October 1.

By a letter to his Excellency the Governor, we are authorised to announce to the public, that Col. Hardin, with his companion, on a mission to the Indians, respecting a treaty of peace, on delivering their credentials, were immediately made prisoners, and sentenced to be burnt as spies. Col. Harden saw his companion expire, under all the torture which savage ingenuity could invent; and was himself the next morning after his friend's execution to have experienced the same fate—but, was stolen from his confinement by Eight young Wyandot warriors, who fled by conducted him to Fort-Washington.

Hon. J. TEMPLE, JAMES HILLHOUSE, JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, AMASA LEARNED and STEPHEN M. MITCHELL, Esqrs. are chosen to represent the State of Connecticut, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

DIED!—At Southampton; on the 9th inst. Deacon WAIT STILL STRONG, *in the 90th year of his age.*

CHECK'D WOLLEN.

THOSE who engaged CHECK'D WOLLEN Shirting, to the subscriber, are requested to bring it by the 6th of *November*, a farther—a generous price will be given for all that can be obtained by that time.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 24, 1792.

TO BE SOLD; THIRTY THREE ACRES of most excellent LAND, under good improvement, and 8 eleven ACRES of WOOD LAND, adjoining, all well fenced, and partly with stone. Said Land lies in the town of Norwich, and will be sold, on very accommodating terms for the purchaser, and a reasonable time allowed to make payment.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, October 17, 1792.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Pittsfield, in the County of Rensellaer, and State of New York, on the 14th of October instant, an apprentice boy, named ARETUS FOWLER, 14 years old, light complexion, brown hair and blue eyes, and is a grave considerate, and browne lusty made fellow, pretty tall, and browne two cornered. Whoever will apprehend said runaway, and return him to his master, shall have TWO DOLLARS received—All persons are forbid harbouring, concealing or employing said apprentice, as they must answere it at the penalty of the laws.

JESSE BACON.

Pittsfield, October 19 1792.

BROKE into the Subscriber's inclosure, about the 20th of June last, four SHEEP, two old Sheep and two lambs, the old Sheep were painted red, on their shoulders, all of them marked with a slit in the end of the right ear, and a half penny cut the upper side of the left ear. The owners is requested to pay charges, and take his property.

GIDEON CLARK, Jun.

Westminster, October 22, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Office, [PRICE 6d.]

A *Discourse* to CHILDREN,

By the Rev. MOSES HEMENWAY, D. D.

Also the Character and Death

of JOSEPH.

An affecting Story founded on Fact.

Embellished with two elegant engravings.

OCTOBER 24, 1792.