

who had the honor of being near the bridegroom, had a full view of his lovely bride.

At the end of the village an accident happened which interrupted, for a short time, the joy of the day, and filled the minds of hundreds with the most alarming apprehensions. The men as well as the women, gave a loud shriek, and ran in a distracted manner, not knowing what they did, even the bride was for a moment deserted by those of her own religion and kindred, and left to the care of her European drivers. Some unlucky way had on purpose, let some swine drift, that were kept by Portuguese families; and it was the fear of being touched by these odious unclean animals that turned for a few moments, a day of joy into a day of lamentation. It is impossible to describe the horror that both Perfected and Generous exerted at the sight of a sow. The very form of that animal is offensive to them, and makes them shudder: it appears as though to them as a toad does to an European: and you may imagine the horror you would feel at the approach of a load of the face of a sow.

The foregoing driven back, (in effecting which republic I may justly boast that I was myself the principal force,) we proceeded in joyful procession to the hall, which spacious as it was, was now insufficient to contain our increased numbers: wherefore many of the company were seated on the grassy plain, lamps being hung among the shrubbery on poles of bamboo, fixed without much difficulty in the soil and deep foil.

Various kinds of refreshments having been, after short intervals, presented to the company, we were the last entertained with a ball, which lasted till eight. The ladies were placed by themselves on one side of the hall and the gentlemen by themselves on the other. The women wore their veils; but these were not drawn over the face, but that you could get a peep at their eyes and nose. When their veils were drawn back, in order that they might enjoy the refreshment of being looked, we could discover their necks and fine hair. There was not the least communication between the men and the women; no, not a whisper. The men conversed among themselves, and the women observed a most profound silence, looking straight forward with inaccessible sweetness and modesty.

But now appears a spectacle which commands the attention of every part of the ball. A company of strolling dancing girls from Savoy, appear on the plain raised about five feet above the floor. Violins were now added to the band of Music, and the dancing began. The balladiers (for that is the name by which the dancing girls are distinguished on this side of Hindostan) are dressed in the gaudiest manner that the luxurious fancy of the East can conceive. Their long black hair falling over their shoulders in flowing tresses, or braided and turned up, is loaded with precious stones, and ornamented with flowers. Their necklaces and bracelets are enriched in the same manner: even their nose jewels, which at first sight appear shocking to an European, have something pleasing, after custom has worn off the effect of prejudice. Nothing can equal the care they take of their ornaments. Nothing can equal the care they take to preserve their tresses, as the most striking mark of modesty in order to prevent them from growing long and heavy. They enclose them in cases made of exceeding light wood, which are joined together and fastened with buckles of jewels set in silver. These cases fit smooth and pliant, that they give way to the various attitudes of the body without being strained, and without the smallest injury to the delicacy of the skin. The outside of the cases is covered with a leaf of gold, and studded with diamonds. They tie the case and put it on again with singular facility.

The balladiers imagine that they heighten the beauty of their complexion, and the impression of their countenances, by tracing black streaks under the beard with a black looking glass in the powder of antimony, which they think has a good effect, but which I confess I do not admire.

The ball ended not till morning. Refreshments were presented to the company at short intervals during the night. The bridge was accompanied to the house of her husband only by her nearest relations. The Hindoo ladies were in the like manner taken care of by their husbands or kindred, as to the balladiers, they were escorted home by Europeans.

having been spared, and their health restored:—That we have caused the earth to yield its increase, sufficient for the supply of the necessaries and conveniences of life: To prosper our merchandise and filthy gain; and to continue to us our invaluable civil and religious rights and liberties. And, together with our sincere and pious acknowledgments, do earnestly recommend the penitent confession of our sins; amendment of our hearts and lives, and humble supplications to GOD, for his further aid, protection and blessing. —That we would especially be pleased to address the administrators of the federal constitution, of this, and the other States in the Union, with found wisdom and understanding; the fear of GOD, and the love of their country, and a single aim to preserve and promote the Liberty, prosperity and happiness of the people: And that we would regard to every wise administration, and to the importance of internal peace and Union:—To afford his further smiles on our agriculture, fisheries, commerce, and all the labour of our hands:—To guide and direct the University, and all schools and seminaries of learning, to that our children and youth, by a wholesome education, may be deeply impressed with the principles of true religion, and solid virtue.—That he would be pleased to afford his almighty aid to all people, and more especially the FRENCH NATION, who are virtuously struggling for their just and equal rights. And finally, that he would be pleased to overrule the combinations and confederacies that are in the earth, to the speedy downfall of tyranny and oppression, for that the kingdom of our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST may be established in Peace and Righteousness, among all the Nations of the Earth.

And I do also earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to abstain from all servile labor and recreation, inconsistent with the solemnity of the said Day.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN BOSTON, the Twenty-fifth day of OCTOBER, in the year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Two, and in the second year of the Independence of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK, By his Excellency's Command.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

PARIS, August 30.

The King has borrowed immense sums of money to support his rebel brothers and their criminal adherents. If things do not take a different turn in his favor, above 20 bankers in this capital will be obliged to stop payment, and the same being to immense, the bankruptcies in Paris will occasion great numbers in all the other towns in Europe. His debts amount to at least 150 millions of livres.

There are at this moment upwards of 100,000 men employed in fortifying the tower of the temple, where the King is confined—the ditch which is to surround it is to be twenty feet wide.

Since the 10th of August, glorious epocha! Frenchmen look, walk, sit, speak, do every thing differently; they have assumed the primal air of liberty; and every individual now feels as—

"I am as free as nature first made man,

"Ere the base laws of servitude began,

"When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

Gen. La Fayette has prevailed upon most of his army to follow neither to abandon him, nor the King, and the better to succeed in his attempt, he thus addressed the troops under his command:—"Let those who will sell to the constitutional King join me; and such as are on King Pheon's side, withdraw from under my standard."

The citizens of St. Germain, long distinguished for their patriotism and its attendant virtues have written to their brethren of Nancy, to encourage them to proceed in their glorious career. We felt the following bold passage from their address.

"The last Frenchman shall lay his oppressor, tyrant! I thus thought that you had cooperated. You thus had betrayed the cause of humanity, and thus had enslaved the fellow creature. Dare look me full in the face. Liberty is written on it in majestic and indelible characters.—Nature engraved it there—the is the mother of all. Pierce my heart, and there thou wilt find the altar of freedom, which thy detestable cruelty cannot conquer."

All the suspicious priests, of Paris, at least those who had not taken proper precaution to avoid the quick eye of the police are shut up in the former convent of the carmelite nuns.

TOURNAY, (Austrian Netherlands) August 15.

This morning the enemy, with about 6000 infantry and 400 cavalry, advanced towards the Castle of Marais, where one of our sharpshooters commanded by Lt. Zaboisky, was stationed. The Lieutenant, with the small number of chasseurs under his order, was, after a most gallant resistance, forced to retreat. Towards day break, the furnished the pickets gathered together, with a view to charge the enemy, whom they obliged to evacuate Marais.

In their retreat we killed two of their officers, 32 men, and 17 made prisoners. Among the latter there was a rebel Captain of the party of Bernthe Cheroff, and a private belonging to the same legion, who were immediately shot.

Not a single man of ours was killed or missed.

When the French General Dumouriez, attempted this attack upon Tournay, he despatched another column of 150 men, to attack the post of Bittermont, in the Forest of Reux.

In this attack the French were equally unsuccessful, ten of their men were taken prisoners, and we only lost one chasseur, who had advanced too far against the enemy, and was made prisoner.

On the right of our army, the French General had likewise ordered 300 men, in advance. They ap-

proached Little Tournay with a view to plundering the fire to it, but were repulsed by our Tyrannical forces. In their precipitate retreat, they first fired on our troops, but Captain Baron Celli, pushed them so closely as to kill three of their men on the crest of the Wall of Tournay.

The Austrians began to bombard London on the 28th instant, about 4 o'clock in the morning.

The Marguis Bouille has joined the Imperial army.

LONDON, August 21.

In an American paper, which lately came to hand, we find the following paragraph:

New-Hampshire News, March 21.

"A singular fact.—We hear from England, in an paper that this country, that as two men were engaged in a pursuit of a moose deer, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink, but being possessed of a long red nose, he supposed he had some hair, and made bold to insert it into a trout, which weighed three pounds four ounces."

Since the discovery of the circulation of the blood, there has not been a discovery equal to this—nothing which will tend more to facilitate the act of writing, and render the implements of liberty so cheap, as immediately on reading this account a gentleman was enabled to write a letter, and enjoyed it as any man could have very lately arrived from America. He found a verbal, who confirmed the truth of this fact, by producing other newspapers, into which it had been copied. The evidence was now complete, and he immediately fell down to improve upon the discovery. The following fact here established is, that "red noses are good and sufficient bait for trout." We will not stop here to differ on the moose-hunting, which probably is a diversion as peculiar to England, in New-Hampshire, a hunting the people is in some provinces in England, to speak of chasing butterflies and Emperor's of the woods, but will proceed to observe upon the fact, that if due encouragement is given to the breed of red noses, catching trout will soon be as easy as taking fish. To ascertain the fact, however, by experiment, which now and then is a certain way of proving fact, the gentleman went down to his country seat in Surrey, where he had an excellent fish pond. On his usual he called together his tenants and servants, that he might find a proper person, that is, a person with a paper nose, long and red, as described in the New-Hampshire account. With some difficulty he discovered a nose of the proper dimensions, namely, three inches in an half, and at the broad part, one inch and three quarters. A better nose could not be considered as a trophy, but it wanted redness. His eyes fixed at this, because the fellow who carried the nose, had often been brought before him, as a justice of peace, for getting drunk and romping with the maid; his servant, however whispered him, "your household please to remember that you took away the fish-pond from the public house last year." The fish-pond is counted for the matter once. He took the fellow into the house, and sending to town for a fish-keeper of true British spirit, he pretended to make the fish-keeper attend to a matter which he had no business to be troubled with, and he had reason to think his nose a sufficient temptation to any trout in the kingdom. He stepped into the pond, and attended him how to proceed. He lay for an hour with his nose about half an inch in the water, but nothing came. The gentleman took him, however, to persevere, and to his surprise a trout of the precise weight, described in the printed account from New-England, in an unguarded manner, seduced by a crimson connoissance, made a bite at the fellow's nose; who throwing his head back as he had been taught, produced the fish. The fact was so plain that the gentleman made him repeat the experiment, and it was always attended with equal success.

LORD GOWER, having sent the affairs which detained him in France, will be—in 10 days, or more, night if no unforeseen accident prevents him.

All the cabinet ministers at Portsmouth were yesterday put under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, and several other dispositions made, which are never adopted but for the purposes of a general ingress of France.

Whether these steps indicate an intention to be content to take an active part in the continental disputes, or whether they are merely precautionary measures to enable us to act as circumstances and sound policy afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette, to the municipality of Sedan, dated Aug. 13.

"Commissioners of the National Assembly are to arrive, to preach an unconditional doctrine to their my. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of August, the epoch of the King's suspension, the National Assembly had been violated; and the members who have accepted of such a mission, can be only the chiefs of the instruments of the sanction, that thus enslaved the National Assembly and the King."

"In the terms of the law relative to the said act, and on my sole and personal responsibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan, to detain the persons who sell themselves commissioners from the National Assembly, and to put them in safe custody, under the guard of a superior officer, who shall execute this order, and personally responsible, shall execute this order, which he cannot refuse to do, without being immediately brought to answer before a council of war."

"I must also call upon the constituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the same laws, to approve of these measures; and I shall make the same request to the tribunal of the district of Sedan, and to the different departments in which are stationed the troops committed to their care."

"This letter, deposited at the municipality, will serve as a voucher to them that neither the municipality of Sedan, nor the national guard, whom the King

put under my command, nor the troops of the Army, volunteers, nor the militia of the line, and particularly M. Sicard, Col. of the 23rd Regiment, whom I appoint to this mission, nor the administrative and judicial bodies which may concern in executing the commissions, are subject to any responsibility, and that it is I, who faithful to my duty, to the principles of the declaration of rights, to the constitution, which the foreigner will of the nation has decreed—that it is I alone who call for, as I have a right to do, all the measures that may give undeniable proofs of resistance of oppression, the first duty of free minds.

(Signed) "L. FAYETTE."

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette to the Municipality of Sedan, dated Sedan August 19.

"Gentlemen,

"If the last drop of my blood could force the community of Sedan, it has a right to the sacrifice, and this would cost me less than that which I now awake, but at the moment when I foresee by reasons that will not escape you, that my presence with you would tend only in a few days to bring you into danger, I ought to spare, the city of Sedan, the misfortunes of which I should be the cause, and I think the best means of saving it, by removing from it a man whom all the enemies of liberty have professed, who will never bow to any despotism, and who, penetrated with grief at being no longer able, at present, to be useful to his country, feels consolation only in the vows he puts up, that the sacred cause of liberty and equality, whose holy precept is profaned, if that be possible, by the crimes of a faction, may not at least be held long in suspension, and in the end which he renews before a community truly patriotic, to be faithful to the principles that have animated his whole life.

(Signed) L. FAYETTE.

Letters received from Luxembourg, dated the 20th inst. inform us, that the fortress of Longwi is taken by the combined armies, and that on the 21st a British force was to march from Luxembourg to join the French forces. By another letter we have the following detail:—"The intention of the army was to scale the place: but before preparations for that purpose could be made, the garrison, whose answer to the first summons was, that every man was resolved to be buried under the ruins of the fortress, rendered without attempting to make the least defence! They were all made prisoners of war; they were in number 1800, and were conducted to Luxembourg. The Prussian Beauliegers were immediately removed to Senger. The troops are in full march to meet Luckner, (now Kellerman) who is encamped with 20,000 under the walls of Metz.

BEULIEGERIA, November 3.

On the 29th ult. arrived in the Delaware, the ship Neil Malcom, Capt. Gill from London. He sailed from the Downs the 9th, and from Barbary the 14th of September. By Captain Gill the following intelligence was received:

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 3.

This rapid progress of the Duke of Brunswick's army was the cause of a dreadful infection which happened yesterday. On Saturday night at 11 o'clock, a fever spread here from Verdun, the discharges by whom were immediately forwarded to the National Assembly. The discharges were for more than eight days of the definitive council (composed of members of the National Assembly) who were in the neighbourhood of Verdun, which place they flate to have been summoned to attend by the Duke of Brunswick. I have been fortunately able to obtain a copy of the Duke's letter to the garrison on this business. It is nearly as follows:

"The Duke of Brunswick, in the name of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, summons the town of Verdun to open its gates to the armies of their Majesties. The Duke and inhabitants of this town, if they refuse, must be responsible for the misfortunes brought upon them by the military operations which will be carried on with the utmost vigor, to reduce the place, under the obedience of his most Christian Majesty, his lawful sovereign. The inhabitants may rest assured of the protection of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, and of the brothers of his Most Christian Majesty, if they obey the summons."

"A council of war was immediately called to answer the summons, and it was determined to hold out to the last moment."

"Yesterday morning the commissioners of the community attended, and M. Huguenin, their president, stated the authority of the ministers, that the combined armies had advanced so far as Verdun, which could not withstand their power for more than eight days. Means were taken to prevent the circulation of this intelligence during the time of their deliberation, and they did not long hesitate upon pronouncing a decree preparing a proclamation upon the subject. The decree, which was reported to the National Assembly, and approved by them, ordered the batteries to be fired, and the seizure of all horses for military service, the citizens to hold themselves ready for marching. A lantern was fired as a signal for flattening the batteries, the tocsin was sounded and the general was heard on. The Champ de Mars, was perfectly filled. The enrollment was proceeding with the happiest spirit, when it was suggested among the populace, that it was unsafe to leave their enemies not watched in the metropolis, and that the necessity of an immediate march demanded the slaughter of those who might negotiate the capitulation of their alliance."

"At this interval news arrived, that a body of 4000 French, detached by Dumouriez to the assistance of Verdun (about 100 miles east of Paris) had been defeated and obliged to retreat. This raised the fury of the people to its utmost height. It was proposed to cut the throats of every traitor."

"The people flew to the convent of the Carmelites, where the refractory priests of Paris were confined, and without mercy, the Cardinal de Rochefoucauld, and a

body of 130 priests were massacred. From this they hurried to the Abbaye where every man and woman could afford suspicion of being against the nation were the names of the victims will be soon certain, that all the Queen's ladies, MADAME LAMBEAU, Madame de Tarrasie, &c. with M. Montmorency, D'Arny, and others, to the number of hundreds, fell under the pikes of the raging populace.

"I was did the assembly interpose its feeble power, Montmorin was slaughtered between two of the commissioners that they sent to stem their fury—and we bear but one man who escaped the carnage, M. Sicard, the minister of the academy for instructing the deaf and dumb, and who was saved by the active friendship of M. M. Mozer.

"Another very striking spectacle was exhibited this morning. Twenty priests, anxious to escape, presented themselves once at the bar of the assembly. They were asked for their passports. The priests, not having any, evaded to give an answer. A mob assembled in the mean time, and they were every man cut to pieces."

"From the prison the populace proceeded to the houses of suspected persons, and wherever they found deposits of arms, or any papers that discovered a correspondence with the emigrants, they slaughtered the owners. This horrid scene continued until day light, and there is no certainty of its having entirely ceased. Great numbers of arms are said to have been found, with which the people will immediately march towards Verdun. Couriers are sent off to all the departments, directing all the alarm bells to be rung throughout France, that all the citizens may appear before the enemy."

"The assembly have passed the following decree: Let twelve commissioners from the National Assembly be employed every day in the fortifications of Paris; let them maintain the soldier's intrenchments with the sweat of their brows, and let the whole assembly dig a pit for the enemies of their country."

"A body of 20,000 men are to march with all speed from Paris to Châlons; they are to march to different lodges, and to unite at Châlons."

"The most moderate accounts state the slain in the late tumults at Paris to be 4000, the highest call them 7000.—On Monday at 12 o'clock the tumult continued with little diminution. The National Assembly, the public offices, the treasury, during all these horrors were unviolated. A letter received by one of the most respectable families in town, states the capture of Verdun, and that the populace, excited, by this new disaster, were expected to destroy the Royal Family. But we are inclined to think that Verdun is not yet taken, though a report to that effect prevailed in Paris on Monday."

Thursday last arrived the schooner Abigail, Samuel Gooch, master, from Malaga. The reports from Gibraltar the 29th of Sept, and informs that it was currently reported and generally believed at that time, that the King of Spain was equipping 70,000 men to march against the armies of France—that the Russian army had joined the Austrians, and that there had been an engagement with the main body of the French army, in which the French troops proved victorious, having not only kept their ground, but slain immense numbers of their enemies. Particulars the captain had it not in his power to relate.

WINDSOR, October 29th.

We are informed, that one night last week, a large new brick distillery, belonging to Mr. Rogers, of Middlebury, and nearly completed, was unfortunately destroyed by fire.—This renders this catastrophe more singular, as that a building erected for the same purpose, on the same spot, was consumed by fire, the fore part of the last summer; and the late one was never known to have a spark of fire within the walls before the conflagration.

NORTHAMPTON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Knoxville Gazette, of Oct. 10, contains an account, that on the 30th of September, about midnight, a station four miles south of Nashville, at which sundry commissaries about 15 gunmen were collected, was attacked by a party of Creeks and lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred—the attack continued for an hour, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman or child to the station. During the whole time, the Indians were never more than ten yards from the block-house, and often in large numbers close to the walls of the block-house, attempting to put fire to it. One ascending the roof with a torch, where he was spotted. On viewing the ground next morning, it appeared that the fellow who was that was a Creek, had been dragged off. Near the block-house were found swords, hatchets, pipes, kettles, and hoddags of different Indian articles. One of the hoddags was a fine Spanish blade, mounted in Spanish fashion. On the 2d of October, another block-house was attacked by surprise by another party of Indians—three whites were killed and one wounded, and a number of horses stolen.

This account concludes by saying, that "There are the fruits of the advice of the Baron de Corondoler (Governor of Louisiana) and Governor O'Neal (of Penacola) and it is due to Mr. Pantan, their chief instrument, to add, he has well set his part."

DIED—At Belchertown, on the 18th inst. CALLED CLARK, Esq. in the 69th year of his age.

CASH, and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, By JOSEPH CLAPP, Jun. Easthampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

Levi Shephard, HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM. HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE MADEIRA, } WINES, } FAL, } SHERRY, } MALAGA, } A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN, FRENCH BRANDY. SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAJINS, TURKEY FIGS, RED HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES, AS USUAL, DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOK-ING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blisters STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8 1/2 Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of English and India Goods. A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the first-est duck.

WANTED—A quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURS, for which CASH will be paid. N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on consignment for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to purchase the Dutch Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX, that is well dried, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt, Has just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, ALSO PAINTER'S COLOURS of every kind, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has likewise for sale, all kinds of wines, Spanish Brandy, best French Brandy, New-England Rum, Gin, &c. Raisins, Figs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Currants, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Leaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1792.

Nathaniel Blake, & Co. Inform their Friends and Customers, that since the late fire which their Store was consumed, they have removed to that lately improved by Mrs. Seth Wright, where they intend to continue their business in all GROCERY wares as usual, and as they are constantly receiving fresh Supplies of GOODS, they flatter themselves, that those who call on them will be pleased with the terms on which they can be accommodated, and every favour will be daily acknowledged by their humble servant.

In behalf of N. Blake and Co. SAMUEL LYMAN. Northampton, November 17, 1792.

THE Co-Partnership of Smith and Lathrop, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. Therefore all persons indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay—and all those that have demands against said Partnership, are desired to call and receive their part of Jedd Smith, who has the accounts.

JESSE SMITH, BENJ. LATHROP. N. B. Said Smith has an assortment of English GOODS as usual. Northampton, Nov. 5, 1792.

LOST in the evening of the 6th instant, a Bridle, with a Carb Bit, and round Buckles and Taps, plated. Whoever has found said Bridle, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by their humble servant.

E. PRICE, Jun. Hadley, Nov. 8, 1792.

THE Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him, for the service of the Chandler HORSE, the season past, to pay Messrs William and Eleazer Parter, Hadley. They expected they will pay it by the first of December next.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE. November 9, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time past, a Red lined Cow, 6 years old, without any artificial mark. ASAHEL POMEROY. Northampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, at Southampton, on the 4th inst. a Sorrel MARE, four years old, troid and paces,—about 13 1/2 bands high; Has been galloped on each of her buckles. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JUSTUS WILLIAMS. Amherst, Nov. 14, 1792.

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THE Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him, for the service of the Chandler HORSE, the season past, to pay Messrs William and Eleazer Parter, Hadley. They expected they will pay it by the first of December next.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE. November 9, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time past, a Red lined Cow, 6 years old, without any artificial mark. ASAHEL POMEROY. Northampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, at Southampton, on the 4th inst. a Sorrel MARE, four years old, troid and paces,—about 13 1/2 bands high; Has been galloped on each of her buckles. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JUSTUS WILLIAMS. Amherst, Nov. 14, 1792.

BEES-WAX, CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, By JOSEPH CLAPP, Jun. Easthampton, Nov. 14, 1792.

Levi Shephard, HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM. HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE MADEIRA, } WINES, } FAL, } SHERRY, } MALAGA, } A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN, FRENCH BRANDY. SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAJINS, TURKEY FIGS, RED HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES, AS USUAL, DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOK-ING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blisters STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8 1/2 Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of English and India Goods. A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the first-est duck.

WANTED—A quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURS, for which CASH will be paid. N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on consignment for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to purchase the Dutch Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX, that is well dried, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Ebenezer Hunt, Has just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, ALSO PAINTER'S COLOURS of every kind, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has likewise for sale, all kinds of wines, Spanish Brandy, best French Brandy, New-England Rum, Gin, &c. Raisins, Figs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Currants, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Leaf Sugar, &c. &c.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1792.

Nathaniel Blake, & Co. Inform their Friends and Customers, that since the late fire which their Store was consumed, they have removed to that lately improved by Mrs. Seth Wright, where they intend to continue their business in all GROCERY wares as usual, and as they are constantly receiving fresh Supplies of GOODS, they flatter themselves, that those who call on them will be pleased with the terms on which they can be accommodated, and every favour will be daily acknowledged by their humble servant.

In behalf of N. Blake and Co. SAMUEL LYMAN. Northampton, November 17, 1792.

THE Co-Partnership of Smith and Lathrop, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. Therefore all persons indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay—and all those that have demands against said Partnership, are desired to call and receive their part of Jedd Smith, who has the accounts.

JESSE SMITH, BENJ. LATHROP. N. B. Said Smith has an assortment of English GOODS as usual. Northampton, Nov. 5, 1792.

LOST in the evening of the 6th instant, a Bridle, with a Carb Bit, and round Buckles and Taps, plated. Whoever has found said Bridle, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by their humble servant.

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