Louis d'On, affignats and letters, and laid them all before the national assembly. Others seized on the treasury of the Swiss, and brought it triumphantly to the same place; while emigrant officers have carried off with them their regimental chests.

Much of the furniture and most of the glasses were broken. The wine was not spared, but the most trifling theft was no sooner discovered than punished. One thief, taken in the fact was executed in the place. A hundred other thieves during that day and night, and the morrow, were executed.

What a spectacle was Paris, and especially the place of action, on the evening of the 10th of August! Labor and trade were interrupted, the workshop and the counter deserted. Amid apparent disorder, there was a st rong mixture of harmony, fraternity, sensibility, vengeance, generosity and barbarity!

Every street was in arms, yet no outrage committed in the streets. But alas! the citizens were grievously and too often afflicted at the sight of patriots dying or wounded, borne home by their comrades, and followed by their weeping family. Every eye, every step was directed to the palace which fent forth volumes of smoke. The Carouzel appeared to be a vast burning furnace. In order to enter the palace it was necessary to cross two of its wings, which were reeking in their ember, and to trample either on burning beams or on bodies not yet cold. The court of the princes was but an other aspect of the same picture; it presented the facade of the palace battered from top to bottom by the national cannon, some of which still seemed to threaten the too long abode of royal vice. Here too the dead lay strewed. But how describe the vestibule, the stair case, the chapel, and the apartments? it was horror not to be exceeded. Yet even this horror might be endured, by recollecting who had been their inhabitants. The walls and floors were stained with blood, covered with broken weapons, and the limbs of men, mingled with torn garments, royal robes velvets worked in gold with fleur-de-lis, furniture broken, shattered vases, bottles distributed to the mercenary executioners of the despot, and dead bodies at every step! The palace gates leading to the terrace was obstructed by heaps of dead, almost naked, and as it still biting the dust, their hands grasped in rage to have fallen by the sword of the people. Every alley of that noble garden, the admiration of foreigners, and the pride of nature and of art, presented nothing but more dead and more; some under the trees, some extended beneath the statues, and others strewed over with grass and the flowers of the garden; and to give the last touch to this fearful scene, the wooden barracks of the Swiss all on fire, and the flames lightning those who were loading numerous carriages brought to take away the dead from the place de Louis XV. By the side of this scene of horror sat Louis XVI. the author of all these lamentable tragedies, at a well replenished table in the room of one of the committees of the national assembly, eating and drinking as usual. In company of his silent and enraged wife; the biting her lips as not having been seconded in dreadful crimes and deplorable guilt.

No part of the palace of the Thuilleries was hurt, save where the cannon struck, and which can be repaired; But the barracks which surrounded it, and which spoiled its appearance, were consigned to flames, and are levelled with the ground. It is most likely that it will be consigned in future to a hall for the assembly, bureaus for the national business, and apartments for the minister and President of the Republic.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR—No. 3.

Fellow Citizens, Men, Brethren and Fathers,

THE peculiar and extraordinary mode of voting for Federal Representatives and Electors, adopted and pointed out by our General Court, is such as demands examination and animadversion.—The more simple the mode had been, the better; the more complicated the worse. It was no very difficult matter to have divided the Commonwealth into as many districts as there were representatives to be chosen; the General Court, had the census of the Commonwealth before them; if a County was too large to chuse one, it might have been divided, if not large enough for two, then annex some towns from another County—and if a county was too small, proceed in the same manner. This would have been a natural and simple manner of proceeding, free from embarrassment, every man of sense and honesty would have been contented and pleased with such a mode. Frivalous is the objection that a few towns detached from one county and annexed to another would consider their privileges curtailed and their votes lost. For per perhaps in one of those very towns the man whom they would chuse may chance to reside: and it matters not to a wise man whether he reside in the centre of a County, in the extremes, or in a part of another County annexed: what we want is a man fit for the business; local ftu ation don't influence the choice of an honest voter. But the scheme presented to us is the oddest, most unnatural and most embarrassed that could possibly enter the head of a mortal. Yet our representatives say, that, tho' a long time was spent by the general court in that affair, this was the only one thing they could obtain. But why so? This looks like a scheme of some factious Demagogue, who wanted to carry a point, or get into play, but knew that he could not do it by fair and open methods. It resembles or at least bears some of the features of M. Calonne, late Financier in France, with respect to the Assembly of the Notables: that Assembly consisted of 144 Members. But as M. Calonne could not depend upon a majority of this Assembly in his favour, he very ingeniously arraged them in such a manner as to make 44 a majority of 144, by dividing them into 7 committees of 20 each; each question was to be decided by a majority of committees, 4 committees was a majority, and 11 members of each of them would carry the vote.—If this scheme be not exactly similar, yet the plan may be calculated with similar views. It may be imagined that when people have met, and met again, and again, and voted fruitlesly, they will grow [illegible] in pitching upon an odious mode of voting, and then when but few meet, some creature of the Demagogue may, manage matters as finally to carry the vote. It is much against my inclination to find fault with publick men or measures; but it is sometimes necessary. I have waited in expectation to see this matter set in a just light, and the absurdity of it exposed by some abler pen. But as I have not seen it—I would with people to view it well—it is a scheme so intricate as to need explanation, and too absurd to be reduced to practice, without the utmost degree of patience, nor is there any tolerable prospect of an happy issue. Tho' I detest machivelian policy, I comfort myself with expectation of being verified an observation, made many years ago, by a wife man, "the that diggeth a pit shall fall therein, and he that roleth a stone, it shall return upon him."

Congress of the United States.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

Mr. Ash from North-Carolina appeared and took his seat.

A communication was received from the Treasury department made in pursuance of a resolution of the House, being a flatement of the receipts and expenditures from the first establishment of the Treasury department under the new constitution to the end of 1791.

By this it appears that the total amount of expenditures during that period is Dolls 3,797. 436. 68 the total amount of money received 4, 771, 242. 43; leaving a ballance of 973,905. 65 in the Treasury at the expiration of the year 1791.

The memorial of James Warrington was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Giles; Livermore and Bindley.

The House then proceeded to the President's agreeable to appointment, with their answer to the President's address.

Immediately after the return the galleries were cleared.

Answer of the House of Representatives to the President's Address to both Houses, at the opening of the Session.

SIR,

The House of Representatives who always feel satisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that the occasion for mutual felicitation, afforded by the circumstances favorrable to the National Prosperity, should be abated by the continuance of the hostile spirit of many of the Indian tribes; and particularly, that the reiterated efforts of effecting a general pacification with them, should have issued in new proofs of their persevering enmity, and the barbarous sacrifice of citizens who, as the messengers of peace, were distinguishing themselves by their zeal for the public service. In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we shall be disposed to pursue every measure that may be dictated by the sincerest desire, on one hand, of cultivating peace, and manifesting, by every practicable regulation, our benevolent regard for the welfare of those misguided people; and by the duty we feel on the other, to provide effectually for the safety and protection of our fellow citizens.

While we regret, we learn, that symptoms of opposition to the law imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, have manifested themselves, we reflect with consolation, that they are confined to a small portion of our fellow citizens. It is not merely essential to the preservation of true liberty, that a government should be always ready to listen to the representations of constituents, and to accommodate its measures to the sentiment and wishes of every part of them, as far as will consist with the good of the whole, than it is, that the just authority of the law should be steadfastly maintained.

Under this impression, every department of the government, and all good citizens, must approve the measures you have taken, and the purpose you have formed to execute this part of your trust, with firmness and energy; and be assured, Sir, of every constitutional aid and cooperation which may become requisite on our part. And, we hope, that while the progress of contentment under the law in question, is as obvious as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthens of the country, by a conduct as irreconcilable to national justice, as it is inconsistent with public decency.

The productive state of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad, evinced by the loans at Antwerp and Amsterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on systematic and effectual arrangement for discharging the public debt, as the conditions of it will permit: and we take pleasure in the opportunity to assure you, of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wish of the community, or the intrinsic importance of promoting so happy a change in our situation.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky, is an event, in which we joint, in all the satisfaction you have expressed. It may be considered as particularly interested, since, besides the immediate benefits resulting from it, is another auspicious demonstration of the facility and success with which an enlightned people is capable of providing, by free and deliberate plans of government, for their own safety and happiness.

The operation of the law establishing the Post-Office, as it relates to the transmission of Newspapers, will merit our particular inquiry and attention; the circulation of political intelligence, thro' these vehicles, being justly reckoned among the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every salutary public measure, to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous citizens

The several other matters which you have communicated, and recommended, will [illegible] the attention due to them: And on all cases, we trust, be guarded by a proper harmony & stability in the public councils, [illegible] conciliate, more and more, the attachment of our citizens to the constitution by measures accommodated to the true ends for which it was established.

The President's Reply to the answer from the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to express to you the satisfaction, which your address afforded me. I feel as I ought the approbation you manifest of the measures I have taken, and the purpose I have formed, to manage pursuant to the trust reposed in me by the constitution, the respect which is due to the laws, and the affections which you, at the same time, give me of every constitutional aid and co-operation, that may become requisite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened solicitude for the establishment and confirmation of public order, which embracing a zealous regard for the Principle of true liberty, has guided the deliberation of the House of Representatives;—a perseverance in which can alone secure, under the divine blessing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

LONGWY, August 5.

Firing at the King of Prussia.

His Prussian Majesty passing by a village near this place, escorted by some dragoons, the inhabitants manifested a great joy on seeing him, but all on a sudden the sound of three or four muskets were heard, and the Majesty and his horses both fell. His suite, furious at seeing this treason, fell on to massacre the people and destroy their houses; but the King, recovering his fall, called out to stop their vengeance, saying, I am not wounded, spare the human blood. However, this accident induced the king to send a courier extraordinary away immediately, ordering thirty thousand more of his troops to march towards the frontiers of France.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 15.

"It is said that in the course of last week a subscription, amounting to three millions sterling, was completed among the Roman Catholic gentlemen and merchants of Ireland, for the purpose of purchasing lands in North America.

"The object of this purchase is faid to be two-fold first, That these lands may serve as an asylum to which those people may retire, should they fail in obtaining what they now seem to consider as essential to the being of Freemen—the elective franchise.

The second object is, That they may be a source of profit, should their situation in their native country be made such as to induce them to remain in it.

"This measure of the Catholics, should it be carried into execution, must very deeply interest the national welfare.—Nothing has occurred in Irish politics within the present century, more worthy the attention of the politician and statesman."

We stated in our last that the combined armies encamped before *Thionville*, had taken the height of *St. Michael*, near that place, after an obstinate action in which they lost five hundred men. It now appears, that the Prince of Hohenloe was killed in the contest. He was an experienced General, and the Commander in chief of one of the three great armies, destined to act against France.

It is not certainly known, that the Duke of Brunswick, has yet left Verdun; but a letter has arrived in Paris from the camp of M. Galbot, announcing, that on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock a loud cannonade was heard on the side of Grandpre, M. Dumouriez's post, from which it is probable, that the Prussians had made an attempt to pass that way. The letter, who brought this letter, set out before any thing was known concerning the event of the action. The report, in town yesterday, and with persons who have the best information here, was; that the Prussians have been repulsed with loss.

M. Dumouriez's army is estimated in Parisat 54,000 men, and M. Kelerman was daily expected to join it, when the united army would amount to an hundred thousand men. M. Luckner, it was thought, would shortly have sixty thousand men at Chalons. M. Biron has fifteen thousand men under him at Wissembourg.

The stratagem of General Wimpfen, the commander of Thionville, is much praised. On the 11th instant he made a prodigious fire in the market place, the flames of which were mistaken by the enemy, for fire among the houses, kindled by their bombs. They immediately, made an assault. A detachment from the garrison took them in flank, while the cannon of the place played upon their front, and they were presently routed with the loss of three hundred men, left dead on the spot. Upon the whole, Thionville hath already cost the enemy a thousand men, besides an immense quantity of cannon and bombs sunk in the Moselle.

M. Dumouriez has taken possession of a camp, abandoned with much precipitation, by a large body of Prussians; and has published an address to the departments of Ardennes, and the Meuse, inviting the inhabitants to cover all the roads and open fields with heap timber; and has appointed places in the forests of Argonne and Marjarin, to which they are to repair upon a signal from him to pray upon the flanks of the enemy. All the roads are now, indeed, nearly covered with trees, so that the superiority of the Prussians in horse is much diminished.

The body of M. Beaurepaire, the late commandant at Verdun, was brought from that place by the national guards of the garrison.—The national assembly have now determined, that his remains shall be interred in the pantheon under the following inscription—

"He preferred death to a capitulation with tyrants."

The festes of M. Beaurepaire are to enjoy the pension conferred upon him for his services, and the president of the national assembly has written a letter [illegible] section from St. Manehould to Paris, thro' [illegible] as of soldiers, with which the road to the forest places is covered.

PARIS, September 30.

Operation of the Armies.

On Thursday morning the 20th. M. Severn announced to the National Assembly, that he had received a dispatch from M. Dumouriez, stating, that the several detachments expected, had joined his army; that he was, at the moment of writing, equal in force to the enemy. That he had under his command, 70,000 men 12,000 of which were cavalry. He says, that the whole army had demanded the punishment of the runaways; that he had deprived them of their uniforms; he doubts not but there are many in his army sold to the enemy, but that the late executions he has made will keep the rest in their duty. That his army now is ardent to engage; and he concludes, "what may I hope to do now, when I have been able to resist the enemy with inferior forces."

M. Roles writes to the Minister, that the invasion of the French territories in the department of the lower Rhine, is reduced to a mere nothing.

The Austrians remained only a few minutes in the village of Berth. The peasants who favoured that invasion are seized and delivered up to the tribunals.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.

By a letter received yesterday from Abberville, from a gentleman of character and fortune, by his kinsman here, a person of veracity and distinction, we learn that a column of 100,000 national troops, with several trains of artillery, had passed the neighbourhood of that town on its way to the frontiers from the South West Departments of France and that two other columns, equal in number to this one, from the Centre and Eastern Department of the South, were on their march in parallel lines; these enormous armies, the writer adds are inspired with the same enthusiastic design to destroy the invading armies, or perish in the attempt. Such is the quarter, from which this intelligence comes, that we cannot doubt of its authenticity.

PETERSBURGH, November 8.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in this town, dated September 7.

"From an unexpected alteration in our market, we think it proper to advise you of the prospects we have for the sales of wheat and Indian corn.

"Our crops here have turned out far below our expectation, and the greatest part of the foreign grain in our warehouses is in a perishable situation; and upon an ordinary calculation, there is not provision in this city of good grain for the common consumption for more than three months at the most."

Extract of another letter from Lisbon, of the same date.

"The greater part of the wheat at present in our stores is damaged, and the harvest of the country has been but indifferent—the same having been the case in Spain, there will be a considerable demand there for foreign wheat; and Italy which used to furnish a great deal to Spain and Portugal, will this year supply little or nothing, the exportation of Sicily being prohibited; neither do we expect much will come from the north of Europe, the prices there not being very inviting, & many people deter red from venturing on account of the heavy losses suffered for some time past."

On Friday the second inst. was executed in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, Samuel Fuller, of Granville county, for the horrid and unnatural murder of his own son. Mr. Fuller, till within a few years past, has conducted himself as a good and respectable citizen, has raised a family in good repute, and by his industry and frugality, acquired a considerable property. Unfortunately for mankind their passions, in some unguarded moments, get the better of reason and even of human feeling: in the present case we have a striking instance. A man near three score years of age unworthily takes to his bed an abandoned woman; and keeps her in defiance of a faithful wife and a number of children who are pledges of his marriage vow. The unhappy one who fell a victim to his rage, had frequently requested his father to drive this infamous woman from his house, who destroyed the quiet of all the family. On the morning of the fatal catastrophe, this fo-vent with a resolution to drive her off; when high words ensued, and soon after a gun was discharged by the father at his son, loaded with buck-shot, several of which perforated his head and body, which killed him instantly.

On the 26th ultimo, was married, Mr. John Rice, a bachelor of nearly seventy years of age, of a respectable character and fortune, to a young lady of 19—both of Charlotte County.

ALEXANDRIA, November 21.

Extract of a letter from a member of the House of Delegates, to a gentleman in this town, dated Richmond Nov. 16, 1792.

"We have very certain accounts here of a raging Indian war upon our western frontier. Very distressing information has been received by several of the members of the dangerous situation of their families; the most of them for that part of the country have gone home.—Our executive have transmitted accounts that have been sent them, to the President of the United States, and the Assembly passed a law upon the subject, immediately authorizing the Executive to direct such temporary defensive operations as will secure the citizens in that quarter, till their safety can be provided for by the general government. It is generally believed, at this place, that the southern Indians will unite with the northern, in carrying on hostilities against the United States—in that event I apprehend our distresses will be manifold."

HALIFAX, (N. C.) November 14.

By a gentleman immediately from Nashville, we learn that depredations are daily committed by the Indians on the Cumberland River, and that a party of 300 was collected under General Seiver, who was about to march into the Indian country; and that the people were high in the expectation that so important a blow would be struck, by this intrepid, gallant soldier, as would secure to them the blessings of peace.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

Extract from a London Paper received by the Packet.

An ingenious contrivance has been hit upon to debauch the invading troops. An infinite number of small tin cases have been prepared, in which the rights of man and the late decree offering 100 livres a year, with the benefit of a tontich kifing to 300 livres a year, to all soldiers who shall come over to the side of freedom.

A short intelligible address to the following purport is inclosed:

"Brave man!

"Who art fortunate in finding this paper, France, the land of freedom, where every soldier is a citizen, and all men are equal, invites you to partake in the blessing of a fertile soil, a genial climate, and perfect liberty. At the next municipality you are entitled on presenting this paper, to a present of 50 livres; to an hundred livres the first, and to a gradual increase every year after, during your life; till it shall amount to 200 livres: and you have your free choice either to bear arms in the cause of Freedom, or to live at peace in the interior part of the Kingdom. Brave and happy man who shall find this paper, all this is secured to you by a decree of the national assembly, by the law, by the honor of the French people."

These tin cases, thus loaded, are spread among the standing corn, and scattered in every direction near the advanced posts of the enemy, so that they may fall into the hands of the soldiers.

It is rumoured that a very serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Duke of Brunswick and the Emigrant princes. The latter are constantly urging the combined powers to commence the attack, and proceed with all possible expedition to Paris; but the Prussian Generals are aware, that though they mi; ht probably penetrate into France as far as the capital, that there they must be inevitably repulsed, while every regiment under their command would be cut to pieces.

BENNINGTON, November 9.

We are informed by good authority, that about two occasions past the Indians at Niagara received from the British commissary 60,000 rations of provisions.

NORTHAMPTON, December 5.

We hear from Belchertown, that the dwelling house of Col. Henry Dwight, of that town, was on Monday morning last, consumed by fire.

Titus & Simeon Goodman,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the publick, that they have just received from New-York, a general assortment of English and West-India

GOODS,

Which they are now selling, at their store, a few rods north of the meeting-house in South-Hadley,—among which are the following articles, viz:

BROADCLOTHS, and Forest do.
Elastick Cloths, of various figures.
Twill'd & plain Coatings.
Baizes and Flannels, of most colours.
Thicksetts and Lastings,
Satinetts, Toilanet,
Vest Shapes,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Irish Linens, Nuns Thread,
Book Muslins,
Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Barcelona & Bandanno, do.
Cotton Pocket do.
Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Gloves.
Striped & plain Camblets,
Buckskin, Women's Shoes,
Duffel and Rose Blankets,
Calimancors, Shalloons,
Moreen, Durants,
Taboreens,
Chintzes, and Calicoes,
Fustians, Silk and Twist,
Modes, Shawls, Milanets,
Sarcenets, Quality and Shoe-Binding,
Writing Paper, Needles
Flat, Coat and Vest Buttons.
An elegant assortment of Ribbons, Dutch Laces.
Fur and Wool Hats,
Cordans,
West-India and New-England Rum.
Wine, Gin, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Tea Chocolate,
Coffee, Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, and an assortment of Hard Ware,
Glass and Crockery Ware,
7 by 9 windows Glass,
Sole Leather, hollow Ware.

And many other articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, and most kinds of Country produce, such as beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Grain, Beeswax, Flax, Hatting and Shipping Furs, old Silver, Brass and Pewter, and the highest price for Asher.

South-Hadley, Dec. 3, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue at the house of ELISHA COOK, innholder, in Hadley, on Tuesday the first day of January next, at two o'clock, P.M. the real estate of Jonathan Dickinson, late of Hadley, deceased, viz. a House, Barn, and twelve acres of land, being the Homelot of the deceased, lying in the back street in Hadley:—ALSO, about ninety acres of excellent wood land, in said Hadley, in the first division of the inner Commons—Also, on Wednesday the 2d of January next, at two of the o'clock, P. M. will be sold in likemanner, sundry articles of Household furniture, at the House of the late deceas'd.

LEVI DICKINSON, Adm'r.

Hadley, Nov. 22, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, two HEIFERS, one a black about one year old, the other one year old past, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CHRISTOPHER SLACK.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1792.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, into one he has lately been repairing, where they will find a large assortment of dry

GOODS,

Which he has lately received from New-York, also a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming pans, a general assortment of Hard Ware, and Painter's Colours of his importation, which he will sell nearly at the same price they can be obtained in Boston or New-York, for good pay,—also an assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Earthern Ware, Hollow Iron Ware, Swords Iron, German Steel, Nails, Glass, Looking Glasses, Corsfans, and the best of warranted Hats, of different kinds, also a Collection of BOOKS, consisting of

Large and Small Bibles,
Testaments,
Psalm Books,
Psalm and Hymn do.
Watt's Lyric Poems,
Rowe's Letters,
do Devout Exercises,
Edwards on the Will,
do. On Redemption,
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey
Paradise regained,
Clio on Taste,
Ladies Library,
Youngman's best Companion.
Perry's Dictionary,
Entick's do.
Buchan's Domestick medicine.
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.
Vicar of Wakefield,
Concise History of America, with the late revolution.
The life of Gustavus Vasa,
Benner's Letters,
Dr. Hemmenway's discourse to Children.
Principles of Politeness,
The life of Joseph,
The death of Abel,
History of the Bible,
Carver's Travels,
Religious Courtship,
Life of Cromwell,
Morse's Geography,
Baron Trenck,
Fool of Quality,
Pamela,
Clarissa Harlowe,
Art of Speaking,
The Monitor,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Life of Putnam,
Pope's Essay on man,
Young's Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Morse's Latin Grammar,
Conderius,
History of Charles 12th.
Life of Frederick 2d King of Prussia.
Life of Marshal Saxe,
Conquest of Mexico.

Perry's Spelling book, Webster's 1st and 3 part, Account Books, Primers, and a variety of small children's books.

Also a quantity of DYE STUFFS, consisting of REDWOOD, LOGWOOD, FUSTICK, CAMWOOD COPPERAS, ALLUM, OIL of VITRIOL, ROMA N, do. VERDIGREASE, and a general assortment in the GROCERY LINE. The above GOODS will be fold very low for cash in hand, or most kinds of country produce.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1792.

Cabinet Work.

Julius Barnard,

A his shop in Licking-water Street Northampton, makes and has for sale, Desks, and Secretary's, Book-cases, Chest upon Chest of drawers, Bureaus, Side-boards, Breakfast, Dining, and Tea-tables; Also, Card-tables, Beadsteads of all kinds, Clock-cases, Fire-screens, Nightstools, Winecisterns, Wash-hand-stands, Sofa's, Easy Chairs, Compeds, do. framed do. plain do, of all kinds, Crimping boards, Looking Glasses, framed and gilt, do. Bench planes and Moulding Tools, Flutes and Fifes, a variety of other articles made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. The subscriber having worked sometime with the most distinguished workmen in New-York, and being possessed of the latest and most elegant patterns for Chairs and Cabinet work, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B. The subscriber is in immediate want of a quantity of good seasoned Cherry and curl'd Maple Boards; also, a few good Sleigh runners, for which Cash and the highest price will be given, by the

Public's Humble Servant, JULIUS BARNARD.

Northampton, Dec. 5, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 21st inst. a brindle STEER, two years old next spring, a half penny cut the upper side of the near ear, and a slit under side of the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

EDWARD BURT.

Northampton, Nov. 28, 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.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber sometime in October last, Eleven Sheep; some part of them marked with a half crop the under side of both ears and some with a slit in the off year. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, Nov. 23, 1792.

LOST in Hatfield Woods, about the 16th of October last, a brown HEIFER, two years old past small of her age, has a bob'd tail; whether she has any artificial mark, is unknown to the owner. Whoever will take up said HEIFER, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble.

OLIVER SMITH.

Hatfield, November 27. 1792.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.