far from my country, where a party reigns which proscribes me, far from the enemies coalesced against us, and whom hoped to combat at your head, to take, in my retreat, the consolation of a pure conscience, and 40 formardent wishes for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions who seek to enslave it.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

This address was certified to the Editor of the Leyden Gazette, by six officers of Mr. de La Fayett's late etat major, who left France with him, but who have been released from the prisons at Luxembourg. He is still in that fortress with M. M. le Tour Maubourg, Alexander Lameth, and Bureau Puzy, who appear to be distinguished by thistrigour on account of their having been members of the constituent National Assembly of France. In their journey from Nivelles toLuxembourg, an Austrian officer sat in the carriage with each person, and 30 hussars escorted the party.

The other prisoners remain for further orders, either at Nivelles, or Luxembourg.

September 25.—Dr. Priestly has declined the office of sitting in the National Convention of France, tho' he has been chosen for three places.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 15.

"Thursday evening a car, with some cotton wefts, woolen and linen yarn, which Mr. Grey, of Francis street, was sending to his factory at Balbriggan, was stopped by an armed body of weavers on the road between Drumcondra, and Santry: The driver, after being struck with a broad sword, was obliged to suffer his horse, car and the goods in his charge, to be taken away by this lawless mob, who triumphantly conveyed it to Marrowbone lane, where they burned the wool, the yarn, and the car.

"Yesterday one of the persons guilty of the above offence, was taken by a party of the police, and on the information of the carman, was committed by Alderman Fleming for trial."

A Court-martial commenced on board the Duke, in Portsmouth Harbor, on Wednesday the 21st inst. on a charge of mutiny on the 28th of April, 1787, on board his majesty's armed vessel Bounty, for running away with the ship and deserting his majesty's service, against Joseph Coleman, Charles Norman, Thomas Macintosh, Peter Haywood, Isaac Morris, John Milward, William Muspratt, Thomas Birkett, Thomas Ellison, and Michael Byrn. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Friday night the 14th instant and the court indulged the prisoners till Monday to give in their defence, and on Tuesday took the whole into their consideration, when they were pleased to pass sentence of death on Haywood, Morris, Millward, Muspratt, Birkett, and Ellison, the two first of whom the Court recommended to mercy. Coleman, Norway Mackintosh, and Byrn, were acquitted and discharged. Mr. Haywood is an accomplished young gentleman, genteely connected, with a fortune of 30,000l. fallen to him since he has been in confinement.

Extract of a letter from Brighton, August 30.

"This place, in its proportion, exhibits as many proofs of the wretched state of our Gallic neighbors, by the number of refugees, as the capital itself; every day bringsover more or less, as their several means of escape afford them opportunity.

"Yesterday, among others, arrived Madame Noailles. This lady, whose celebrated husband is among the emigrants, has gone through incredible hardships with a fortitude almost unparalelled.

"She reached Dieppe about a week ago, with an infant child and its nurse; there got away without much difficulty, the woman passing the infantas her own; but it was not till yesterday the mother could effect her escape.

"During the whole time she was obliged to appear in male and mean attire. She once offered herself to a collier, to work her passage as a sailor, but was refused: at length, however, urged with despair, and disclosing her real situation to theCaptain of one of the Packets, he with much humanity contrived to bring her off, by concealing her under a coil of a cable on the deck (where she was, incredible as it may seem, obliged to lie for 14 hours) and was landed safe here yesterday, exhausted with the fatigue and terrors she had undergone.

"The Prince of Wales, with distinguishable humanity and gallantry, paid every attention to this amiable stranger."

A letter from M. Luckner incloses a note, received by him from M. Dumouriez, Commander in Chief of the French army at Grandpre, in which the letter states, that two principal attacks were made upon his left and right wings on the 13th inst. in both of which the Prussians were repulsed with loss. A detachment of Prussian light troops had entered an abbatis of wood, from which he had sent five battalions to remove them. At the time of his writing, he expected that another attack would be made on the same day, if the weather, which was then very bad, should permit it.

SEPTEMBER 26.

By a letter from a French emigrant at Brussels we are told, "that the Duke of Brunswick has said that he was egregiously led astray, and that the operations of the campaign have been greatly retarded by the false assurances that were given him by the French. M. Calonne in particular had told him that the cities of Metz and Coenville would surrender to the second gun that was fired, and that therefore he had no occasion to encumber himself with heavy artillery. He trusted his unusual diseretion, to these reports, and finding them gross falsehoods, he has manifested great indignation. In consequence of this, Mr. de Colonne is about to depart and go to Italy.

"We have a report here, I do not pretend to say on what foundation, that M. la Fayette has been in constant correspondence with the archdutchess, and that it was carried on by M. de la Mark. Assuredly there is to be an interview between the King of Prussia, the archdutchess, and M. la Fayette, forthwith.

"You may be assured, that all the stories about the desertion of the Prussians are untrue. Not one man has yet deserted, and the Duke has perfect confidence in their attachment. They are all picked men, chiefly married men, farmers, and persons comfortably settled, whose anxiety for home will secure their fidelity."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IN every community, it is absolutely necessary, that the public should be accommodated with well regulated Inns. That in every public house Vice of every kind should give place to the strictest morals and obedience to the laws of the land. For Inns being designed for travellers of every denomination, a door by that means is opened for temptations of every kind, whenever those Inns become licentious. The legislature of this Commonwealth, have foreseen the evils, which would inevitably be introduced into society by irregular houses, and have wisely endeavoured to guard against them. For this purpose they have enacted, 1st. That no one shall presume to be an Innholder without licence on pain of £10 fine. 2d. That the Selectmen of every town shall carefully consider the list of those who were licensed the preceding year, and certify that they have maintained good order in their houses, and have conformed to the laws respecting licensed houses, &c. 3d. That the Selectmen shall recommend those persons who are licensed, *certifying that they are of sober life and conversation*, and firmly attached to the laws, &c. 4th. That no Innholder shall keep any Cards or implements of gaming in his house, or suffer any to be used in his house on pain of forty shillings fine.

One would imagine that under such restrictions men of bad fame would never be permitted to keep public houses. But however strong the community may appear to be guarded by these laws, yet they are very inadequate to the purpose, so long as many of the Selectmen of this county advance such doctrine as they did, at the last Court of Sessions, viz: That it was the duty of the Selectmen to approbate every applicant. This is directly in face of the law, (yet they were not corrected.) There would be no propriety in any such law, if all were to be approbated. The Court could put no confidence in any such recommendation, and the whole County might as well apply for license without being approbated as to have a recommendation. The Selectmen are presumed to be well acquainted with their Townsmen, and for this principle reason they are commanded to certify in regard to their characters, and when they certify, that a man is of sober life and conversation, &c. we suppose they intend what they say. Nor do we think they are playing children's play & do not intend to be believed. By this means the intention of the statute is entirely defeated. This conduct perhaps has been the cause of introducing men of pernicious habits into public houses, even in those houses where we ought to have men who are the most firmly attached to the laws of our country. A failure in this point has opened the doors of many of our taverns to a band of Gamblers and Tipsters who are countenanced in violation of the laws, by the Landlord. Figure to yourselves my Countrymen, mechanics of every kind quitting their shops for the gaming tables; Alas! what a long train of evils are introduced in consequence of this conduct. The farmer suffers for want of the mechanic, and the mechanic for the farmer, &c. Disappointments thro the whole community, delay of business, idleness, drunkenness, theft, profaneness, lying, hatred, distrust, division of families, diseases, abody and mind, rags and poverty, yea a whole army of evils attend them. These are disorders which call for redress, for 'tis a fact that the blacksmith leaves his hammer, the taylor his needle, the shoe-maker his bench, the husband his languishing wife, and ragged children, even for the shuffling of a pack of cards. At midnight, you will find these miserable men (for surely they are to be pitied) at the table half intoxicated, eager to risque the few pence they have left, (for they are all reduced to or will be beggars,) and perhaps by the means snatch from the mouths of their hungry children half of their limited meal. But this is not all; Strange to tell! Even the Landlord himself (tho recommended to be a man of faber life and conversation, and firmly attached to the laws) I say even the landlord not only allows of this iniquity, but will himself join the crazy club, and scarcely find time to lay down his cards to entertain a weary traveller that called at his wretched door.

These are facts too notorious to be contradicted, so well known that our Grand Jurors and other officers can never find ther them from the solemnity of an oath. 'Tis earnestly desired that some method may be taken to remedy this growing evil, so that the sleepy traveller (for whom Inns were established) be no longer interrupted in his repose, the landlord no more suffered to entice our young men to idleness and dissipation. But that business of all kinds be pursued with diligence, this cloud of evils be scattered abroad and tavern haunting be eternally forgotten.

DION.

HARRISBURGH, November 19.

A gentleman from Detroit, which place he left the 10th of October, and on whose veracity we may depend, arrived in town last week, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. That the vast supplies brought to the garrisons of Detroit and Niagara, indicate a firm determination of the British court to hold those posts in possession, unless compelled to give them up by force; that a constant and regular communication with the Indians is kept up, by which they are supplied with every necessary in abundance for carrying on the war; that the tribes in contest with the United States, understanding the disposition of the Americans, were for peace, were willing to come to terms of reconciliation; for this purpose a council was to have been held on the first of October, at the Maumee towns, about 60 miles from Detroit; but the determination of the council had not arrived when the gentleman left that place.

He further says, that it was the general opinion, that the Indians would make peace on no other terms, than fixing the boundaries of the frontiers along the Ohio. He had several hours conversation with Col. Brandt on the subject, who, with about 30 warriors of the Six Nations, were on their way to the council; but were delayed some time by the indisposition of Col. Brandt. Many of the warriors of the different tribes, he was informed, were willing that the boundary line should run so as to include the town of Galiopolis and Marietta, and the country immediately dependant on them; but it was thought the former opinion would prevail in the council.

On Saturday last, about 12 o'clock, a man by the name of William Carpenter, in crossing the river about 2 miles below this place in a canoe, by some accident fell overboard and was drowned.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

When the northern canals, in this state, are completed, says the Albany Register, that part of America which comprehends the five New-England States, and Nova-Scotia, will form one great Island, which can be circumnavigated through the Hudson into Lake Champlain, and down the river St. Lawrence into the Atlantick.

PORTSMOUTH, November 20.

By a gentleman immediately from Canada we are informed, that another battle with the hostile Indians will inevitably take place soon; he has been among those peaceably inclined for the purpose of purchasing furs, and by what he can learn from them, they are much exasperated at the insults offered by some of those outlawed vagrants who have fled from justice and took up their abode on the frontiers, and who are constantly doing something to enrage them. One informant adds, that at the place where he was, several Indians from the hostile tribes came in; they were all painted up for war, and looked more like devils than men—they seemed to be of a morose disposition, and were not pleased at the sight of a white person trading with those of their colour; they belonged to the Shawanese, and he supposed they were in pursuit of horses, as they steered towards the English settlements. Murders and robberies are daily committed by such strolling parties as the abovementioned, *which renders the situation of a traveller very critical.*

BOSTON, December 1.

Our accounts from Europe, are only to October 18. At that time the armies under the Duke of Brunswick were about 100 miles from Paris, in force about 130,000 men. The French armies, equal, if not superior in numbers, were in the vicinity; and almost innumerable bodies of volunteers from all parts of the "Republick," were on their march to meet the enemy, to whom it was supposed they would give battle, as soon as the Duke's armies should have entered the great plains of Champaigne. Intelligence of events, highly interesting to humanity, may therefore be momentarily expected.

The Empress of Russia, joins actively in the war against the French. At the date of our accounts an army of 25,000 of her forces, were said to have arrived in Prussia, on their march towards France.

Six sail of French men of war were in readiness to bombard Nice, in case the Sardinian troops join the confederates against France.

Alas! unhappy Poland! America proffers thee the tribute of unfeigned commiseration. Lately so happy, in a liberal constitution, a patriot King, and a state of tranquil prosperity; the *easy* of *Despots*—the *pride* of *Freemen*—with sorrow she sees thee fallen, fallen, fallen, from thy blissful condition, & receiving laws from the imperial and imperious Catharine.

A letter from Philadelphia, by last mails, says, "We have no news, except that the war with the Indians seems fast declining, as the different tribes shew evident marks of a disposition for peace. Some chiefs of the most turbulent nations are daily expected here, to make a treaty with the United States."

Malt Works.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has procured an English Maltster, one who has served a regular apprenticeship at that business, flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction—is now ready to receive Barley, those who with Malt in exchange, shall be supplied as fast as it can be made, and in general on delivery of the Barley. Grain and other Pay to the satisfaction of the Seller will be given to those who with to dispose of their Barley, by the Public's Humble Servant,

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

A CHILD LOST.

I LEFT my Child, named Margaret Hogan, aged about four years, last spring, with a certain Nicholas Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-Town, for him to take care of until I returned from Philadelphia, to which place I was then going on business. And now, on my return, find that said Williams is moved away, with my child, to some place that all my vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore any person who can give account where the said Williams now resides or can be found, and will take the trouble to convey such intelligence to the Printer in Hagar's town, (Vir.) will thereby confer a most lasting obligation on a poor disconsolate Mother, thus bereaved of her Child, and who has no reward to offer other than gratitude.

N. B. Said Williams is a Silversmith, but mostly follows peddling; and I am told, that he and his Wife (who is an Irish woman) call the child their own.

☞ The different Printers in the United States, who possess a sympathy for the maternal feelings, will be pleased to publish the above.

Octo. 17, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 22d inst. a last spring Heifer CALF, pale red, marked with a hole in the near ear, some white under her belly—hind feet white.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

BOSTON, December 5.

Capt. Wardrobe, of Portsmouth, who arrived in this town yesterday, from Dunkirk, in France, via New-Bedford, has favoured us with the Paris Papers, to October 2, and with other Papers to the 5th.]

COMPENDIUM.

The papers and accounts from Paris, state, that the account of M. Demoriez's army being surrounded by the Duke of Brunswick's and taken prisoners, is erroneous; and that it originated in the false clamor of some strolling waggoners and sutlers: But that instead of a successful Austrian *sortie*, they had disappeared; satisfiedwith having reapedthe fruits of a momentary error. That camp Marshal Omeran has nearly driven the enemy from his part of the frontiers—That M. Luckner, was ordered to Paris by the executive power, to give an account of his conduct—That a misunderstanding, of a serious nature, had taken place between the King of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick—That bills had been stuck up in several parts of London, written in the following words: "*Peace with France, or a Revolution in London*"—That M. Dumouriez, has under his command 70,000 men; 10,000 of which are cavalry—That the Minister for foreign affairs informed the convention, that the King of Prussia has proposed conditions of peace to the northern and central Generals; but the council answered, "*That the nation would not listen to his proposition, so long as his army was in the country.*"—That all France is in arms, marching to join the different armies in defence of their country—that the Convention daily received donations, from friends to the rights of man; to aid in defraying the expense of war—that the enemy on the frontiers of Brabant were repulsed; and that St. Amand and the camp of Maulde were retaken.—Do you wish to know? exclaimed M. Rouyer, in the National Convention, to how desperate a state the Prussians are at present—*they live on the horses our soldiers kill.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 30.

The Minister at War communicated the following: M. President, I have received two letters from the Army, one from Gen. Dumouriez, and the other from Gen. *Montesquiou*, M. Dumouriez informs, that he is to make a movement on the left. He has established a direct communication with Chalons. As to the letter of General Montesquiou, I thought proper to send the literal copy.

A letter from General Montesquiou, to the Minister at War, dated Chamberry.

"I have promised you, that my next letter would be dated at Chamberry; you see I keep my word. I made myself master of the entire country, from the banks of the Isere, to the shores of the lake of Geneva. The people crowd from all parts to pay homage to the nation, and implore its protection. The flight of the enemy has been so sudden and rapid, that it was impossible to overtake them: But the booty they left behind them is as considerable as if a complete victory took place. I send you a succinct account of the arms, provisions, and ammunitions of all kinds, that fell into our hands; and I shall send you a statement in full as soon as it is drawn up.

"I had only twelve battalions under my command; but they forced 13,000 men to fly before them, and to seek the country of Vosges. I do not expect from them the least resistance; I shall advance to the hospital with 8000, and my vanguard, command by M. Casaka, has penetrated into the mountains. I have taken possession of Annecy, Carouge, Toron, &c. Hope that in 8 days I shall become maller of the entire country, from Geneva to Mount Cenis. The people crown the French with benedictions; they have taken the three-coloured cockade with extacy. A deputation from the Municipality of Chamberry waited on me at the gate of the town-house, and delivered into my hands the keys of the city with rapturous transport. All the army was invited to a feast which was prepared for them. I cannot praise sufficiently my soldiers—their conduct would not have been more cordial in their own country. The tree of Liberty was planted in the public squares; the taxes are raised in the name of the French Nation. The people seem disposed to make a Revolution on the same footing with ours. I have already heard them speak of making Savoy an 84th department of France, or at least to form themselves into a Republic, under the protection of our nation."

"I have promised, in the name of the French Nation, the free exercise of the laws of the country, until the people of Savoy, assembled in Convention, judge fit to change them, I have issued out a proclamation expressed in the following terms: "*Peace and Liberty to the People—War with Kings.*" I solicit you to impart to me, if I should hold forth a different language.

It would be perhaps, necessary to name a civil governor, for I can give only military orders."

NEWPORT, Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in this town, Octo. 4.

"It is this day reported that the King of Prussia offers to treat with us and to return home: but no terms will be accepted, until he leaves the kingdom."

Translation from the Gazette Nationale; printed at Paris, September 28.

"The Generals of the Northern and Centre Armies, have informed the Executive Council, that overtures had been made them on the part of the King of Prussia, manifesting his desire to enter into a negociation.—The Council resolved that the French Republic will hear no propositions until the Prussian troops shall first evacuate the French territories."

Yesterday arrived here Brig Hibernia, Capt. Robinson, in 50 days from Belfast, by whom we have received the following very important intelligence, viz.

BELFAST, Octo. 10.

Letter from General DUMOURIER.

Saint Manehould, Octo. 1.

"At length, my dear Servan, what I expected and predicted in my letters has taken place. The Prussians are in full retreat. The brave Bournonville, who has been stiled, "*The Fresh Ajax*," has taken from them during the two last days, *more than four hundred men, fifty waggons, and above two hundred horses.* All the prisoners and deserters agree, that this army is exhausted by famine, fatigue, and the bloody flux—The enemy decamp every night, and march only two leagues in 24 hours to cover their baggage and heavy artillery. I have sent a reinforcement to Bournonville, who has more than 20,000 men, and who will never quit them till he has exterminated them. To give the finishing stroke to this business I shall join him in person. I have sent you some copies of my negociation, which I have caused to be printed, because the commander of an army of freemen ought to suffer no suspicions to exist respecting his conduct with the enemy. I think that the present circumstances will deliver us from the scourge of war; and as I told you before, if I remember right, I hope, provided you have confidence in me, to establish my winter quarters, at Brussels. You may therefore assure the august Assembly of the foreign people, that I shall never seek for repose, until it shall be put out of the power of tyrants to do anyhurt.—I embrace you.

(Signed) "DUMOURIEZ."

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

IS opening a very extensive and beautiful assortment of English and India

GOODS,

consisting of

Superfine, and second Broadcloths of the most fashionable colours.
Forest and Elastick do.
Swansskins and Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Rose Blankets,
Thickfetts and Velvets,
Royal Rib,
Satinetts and Lastings,
Plain and figur'd Toilanetts,
Satin Beaver,
Swansdown, Vest Shapes,
Scarlet Longlife for trimming Ladies Cloaks,
Callimancoes,
Shalloons, Durants, and Tammies, of all colours.
Moreens and Cambletts,
Linnens, and Brown Holland.
Satin and Modes,
Plain and Striped Muslins,
Blue, White, Pink, and Green Sarcenetts,
Lawn and Cambricks,
Shawls, of various kinds,
Callicoes and Chintzes,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Black and Figur'd Ribbons.
Black Lace,
Barcelons and other handkerchiefs.
White Edgings,
Ladies Black Beaver Hats,
do. Hermit do. do.
Men's white, Lamb Gloves,
do. Woodstock, do.
do. Beaver do.
do. Venetian do.
do. Habit, do.
Silk and Worsted Mitts,
Worsted Hose.

HARD WARE.

Smith's Anvils, and Vices,
Cross Cut Saws,
Hand and Tenonant do.
Sash and Compass do.
Sheet Iron, Shovels and Spades.
Sad Irons, Screw Augers,
Files and Rasps, from 4 to 16 inches.
A complete assortment of Buckles and Buttons,
Hand HL Hinges,
Patent Hinges, Brass do.
Butts and Screws,
Covered and other Escutcheons.
Peukoives,
Razors, do in cases,
Razor Straps and cases,
Locks of all kinds,
Plated and other Spurrs,
Taylor's Shears,
Common do. Sheep do.
Scissors,
Led Pots, and Crucibles,
Brass Locks, Knobs, and Thumb Latches.
Center and Pod Bits,
A large assortment of Case Knives.
Carving do.
Brass headed Shovels and Tongs, Common do.
Bolts of various kinds,
Slates and Pencils.
Sleigh Bells, Curry Combs,
Candle Sticks of different kinds.
Steel Snuffers, Spike and other Gimblets.
Steel and other Tobacco Boxes.
Temple and other Spectacles.
Carpenters and Joiners Tools.
Shoe-Makers, do.
Chapel Needles of all numbers.
An assortment of Tea Trays
Wine Waiters, and Snuffer Trays.
Writing and Letter Paper,
Dutch Quills,
Sealing Wax, and Wafers,
Pound and other Pins,
8 by 6 and 7 by 9 window Glass.
Weaver's brushes, do.
Hearth, do. Dusting, do.
Shoe, do. House, do.
Bath, do. Wax, do.
Buckle, and Tooth, do.

ALSO

An assortment of GLASS, CROCKERY and SONE WARE—WOOL and COTTON CARDS, wholesale and retail.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

WRIGHT and STODDARD,

HAVE just received at their Stores in Northampton and Westampton, a general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which they will sell as reasonable as at any Store in this County.

They receive most kinds of Country produce in payment.

N. B. Cash, and the highest price given for SALTS of LYE.

Northampton, December 12, 1792.

STRAYED from the subscriber the Summer past, a yearling STEER, a Brownish color, with some white about him, marked with a crop in the left ear, two holes through the same.—Whoever will give information of said Steer, or bring him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

HARES CLARK.

Northampton, December. 12, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

WHEREAS LOVICE, wife of me the subscriber, has for sook my house without any just cause: All persons are warned against harboring or trusting her on my account, for I declare that I will pay no debt which she may Contract after this date.

JOHN TUTTLE.

South-Hadley, Nov. 27, 1792.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just commenced the business of BOOK BINDING in this town, nearly opposite the new School-House, where he purposes to carry it on in all its various Branches; having been regularly bred to the business, he flatters himself, he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their commands. Merchants Account Books ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest Notice: Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, all parts, by the dozen or single, at the same price as they can be bought for in Hartford.—Writing Paper, Account Books of different sizes.' Ink-Powder, Sealing-wax, Bibles, Testaments, Entick's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Chap-Books—A variety of Books suitable for children, &c. &c. Any of the above articles, or Cash, given in exchange for Rags.

For sale by the Printer hereof, and by

SIMEON BUTLER,

nearly opposite the new School House, Northampton.

2/. per doz. and 4d single.

Beer's Almanac for 1793.

CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, rising and setting of the Planets, length of Days and Nights, Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts, Tide Table, Table of Interest at 6 per Cent. —The Anatomy of Man's Body as governed by the Twelve Constellations—The names and Characters of the seven Planets—The five Aspects, &c.

ALSO,

The remarkable Adventures of JACKSON JOHONNOT, of Massachusetts, who served as a soldier in the western Army, in the Massachusetts line, in the expedition under General Harmar, and the unfortunate General St. Clair; containing an account of his captivity, sufferings and escape from the Kickapoo Indians; written by himself.—Thoughts on Marriage, by a Sailor.—A new Song on BUNDLING, never before published.—The old Maid's Apology.—On an Old Maid at Church. —Epitaph on a Tombstone, where a man and his wife are buried together, and are represented as quarreling in their graves.—A Farmer's advice to his wife on his death bed,—A curious Welsh Sermon.—An uncommon story of a Sleep Walker.—Original Letter from an Irish Criminal to his wife.—A curious Advertisement.—Anecdotes of a Medical Gentleman.—Of a late Governor of Massachusetts.—Of Sir William Johnson. —Of a Lawyer and a Doctor.—Of an ignorant Lawyer. —Of Chief Justice Hale.—Of a Clergyman and Chimney Sweeper. Of the celebrated Whitefield.—Of a Quaker.—Of an intoxicated old Man.—Of Mr. Hastings.—Of a Clergyman and Sailor.—Of Col. E. Allen.—Of Dr. Franklin.—Of two Sailors.—Of the Vice Chancellor of Trinity Dublin.—Of a person engaged in a Lawsuit in a Court in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A curious Advertisement, &c. &c.

NORTHAMPTON, DEC. 12, 1792.

ELEAZAR, & W. PORTER,

HAVE now received a large and useful assortment of English and West-India

GOODS,

Which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash and most kinds of Produce.

They have likewise for sale,

Painter's Colours, Dying Drugs, and Drugs and Medicines. Want still to purchase, Pork and Beef, for which good Pay will be made.

ALL Persons indebted to

the subscribers whose accounts and obligations are of more than one years standing are desired to make immediate payment.

ELEAZAR and Wm. PORTER.

Hadley, Dec. 4, 1792.

THE Members of the corporation called the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified, That a meeting of said corporation will be holden at the House of Capt. Samuel Clarke, Innholder, in Northampton, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of December current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following matters, viz:

To receive reports from any agents or committees, appointed to procure further advice and information on the business of canalling, and to procure further surveys of the places proposed for making such canals.

To determine whether the Corporation will take any further measures at present for obtaining further information from any persons supposed to be experienced in such business.

To consider the expediency of making any speedy provision of Timbers, tools, implements, and other articles necessary for carrying on the business in the next spring and summer, and to appoint agents or committees, to procure the same, and to raise monies to defray the charges thereof, and to raise any further monies, that may be needed for any other purposes relative to the said general design—And to make any other votes, orders and resolutions on the said business, that may be then thought proper.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.
J. DWIGHT.
J. WILLIAMS.
B. PRESCOTT.

December 10, 1792.

CASH and the highest price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.

Northampton, Nov. 1792.