beheld the goddess in an erect attitude, supported by Religion on her right hand, and Virtue on her left. She had a mild lovely countenance, and smiled with ineffable satisfaction on her votaries. My transports in finding my self in this delicious place cannot be expressed. But my astonishment was inconceivable to see few people in it but those of the middle and lower ranks of mankind. I expected to have found the palaces of princes filled with crowns and sceptres, stars and garters, coronets and mitres; only here and there, one of these to be seen, who had been conducted there by the meritorious indigents whom they had protected and sheltered from wordly injuries. I was about to prostrate myself to the Deity, when the effect of adoration awakened me, and the baseless fabrick of the vision left behind only the faint traces I have communicated.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, April 4.

Intelligence has been received from the Prince de Saxe-Cobourg's head quarter's at Mons, that an armistice had been agreed upon between his Serene Highness and General Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant: That Gen. Dumourier set out on the 3d inst. on his march to Paris: That his serene Highness had put his troops into very close cantonments, keeping them in immediate readiness to act—That the King of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at Bethera, attacked the French at Bingen Creutzenach Altheim, took General Neuwinger, 50 officers, 200 non commissioned officers and privates, 15 cannon, and a military chest, and had formed the blockade of Mayence: That General Wormser, with a Prussia corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at Manheim and act on the left of the King: That Worms and Oppenheim, were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from those places towards Landau. These operations happened between the 17th of March and the 1st of April.

HAGUE, April 4.

Intelligence has been received from General Clairfayt dated at Tournay the 3d inst. advising that Gen. Dumourier had that morning sent to him, as prisoners, M. Bournonville, M. Camus, and other commissioners, who had been authorized by the national convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to the bar, and that, in a letter to General Clairfayt, he declared his intention to march the next morning to Paris.

April 8. Lord Auckland, the British Minister, set off yesterday morning for Antwerp, to meet his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg—The honorable terms granted to the French garrisons of Breda and Gertrudenbourg, appear now to have been stipulated by Dumourier, in his conference with the Prince of Cobourg.

BRUSSELS, March 21.

Contrary to the orders of General Dumourier to return all the plate which had been forcibly taken out of the Churches, it has not yet been given back; and it is even perceived that it is sending off to France. This offends the people very much, and exasperates them against the French, in many places they have taken up arms. The peasants in the neighbourhood of Tirlemont and St. Trun have joined the Austrians.

MARCH 31.

Extract from his Excellency General CLAIRFAYT, *at Mons, to Comte* STARENBERG, *Imperial Minister at the Hague, dated Tournay, April 3, 1793.*

"I lose not a moment in communicating to your Excellency what M. DUMOURIER has just written to me, when he sent to our camp eight or nine prisoners, this morning, four of whom with General BOURNONVILLE, he says, were specially commissioned by the National Convention to arrest and conduct him a prisoner before their bar, and, on any resistance, on the part of DUMOURIER, to have him assassinated on the road:—"But," adds the writer, "*I have been before hand with them, in keeping those commissioners and their deputies as my prisoners.*" "These he has sent under a strong escort to the Prince DE COBOURG, after having put seals on all their papers, &c."

"M. DUMOURIER transmitted me at the same time a list of the prisoners, and concludes by saying, that he was that instant about to move with the truly part of his army, in order to destroy those who may further oppose themselves to the public good of France, and to give to the distracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquility. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"CLAIRFAYT."

COLOGNE, April 2.

We are this instant informed that CUSTINE having marched from Mentz on the 18 instant, to retake Oppenheim, the two wings of the Prussian army cut off his retreat, and he was entirely surrounded with all his army; it was supposed that he could not escape.

Every thing is ready for the bombardment of Mentz and Cassel, and if the garrisons do not surrender, they will be entirely destroyed.

PARIS, April 3.

By some Dumourier is accused as a traitor; and as having acted all along with views hostile to his country: By others, his conduct is justified upon the ground of necessity, and represented as the only resource which his present situation allowed. He has been publickly threatened with assassination. In the club of Cordeliers, it was resolved on the 26th March, that he and the other commanders of the army should be brought to Paris, in order to be tried, "*and if,*" cried some of those present, "*they escape the tribunal, they shall not escape us.*"

Orders of arrest are issued against Madames Sillery, Egalite, Lady Fitzgerald; against Valence, Egalite the younger, Montjoke, and others, who are officers under the command of Dumourier.

Setting of the Jacobins, March 31.

MARAT.—"The dangers which threaten our country are at their height, and the moment has arrived when the courage of Republicans ought to be displayed. The treacheries of our Generals are no longer a mystery. My predictions are accomplished—but we have opened our eyes too late—a messenger has been dispatched to Dumourier, and I will warrant that by this time he has emigrated. Bournonville has sent out to seize all the papers which may tend to convict himself, and perhaps to try to march against Paris with Dumourier.

DANTON, in a speech of some length, recapitulated his former services, in having prevented the ministry, of which he was a member, from leaving Paris in September last. He knew Dumourier to be unprincipled and ambitious; but he knew his military talents, and wished to give his country the benefit of them. But Dumourier conceived the project of conquering the Netherlands and Holland, and making himself their Protector—All his actions were infected by this idea—and if he did not annihilate the Prussians in the camp of La Lune, it was because he wished to reserve himself an asylum, in case of defeat, in the States of Frederick William. His retreat from Belgium was rather the fault of his inferior officers than his own. Miranda was a fool or traitor. When Dumourier returned from Holland to Belgium, he was quite dejected. The failure of his visionary projects reduced him almost to a state of insanity. He retained nothing of a republican but his military ardor, and sought every two leagues. "But," continued the speaker, "let us leave this raging General, and think only of saving the republic. France is far from having lost her force. Under Louis XV. she combated all Europe, with resources far inferior. But where are those resources? It is for the Jacobins to find them. It is not enough to have levied an army of 300,000 men; we must raise a central army to defend Paris and succour all the rest. Let the Jacobins call upon all good citizens, and select those who are the most capable of defending their country, and we shall soon have a formidable army. The factions, talk of dissolving the Convention; I cannot endure the idea of dissolution.

"Let those who have shewn themselves too pusillanimous to join their names to those whose glory will ascend to posterity, withdraw from it. Let us engage the people to speak, and we shall purge the Convention of those who are incapable of saving the Republic.—Those only who have killed a King, are worthy of representing Republicans."

MARAT.—"Dumourier is the creature of a wicked faction. He was at first their pupil, and now he is their protector. I suspect the commissioners Camus and Treilard. Such men ought not to give us a report on our situation in Belgium. I most request that Danton will tear aside the veil before the tribune of the Convention."

DANTON.—"I engage to comply with that request."

MARAT.—"Act with energy and courage. Behave like a true republican." Do as I shall do. If the enemy enter France, I shall draw my poignard and fall upon the traitors. *(Here Marat, drawing a dagger from his bosom, brandished it in his hand.)* I am determined to die rather than bend the knee. The despair of liberty will give me death. I propose that a considerable number of such arms shall be manufactured & given to all citizens of known patriotism, who are not acquainted with military evolutions. Let us set on foot a subscription for this purpose. I myself shall make the first sacrifice to it." This was adopted, and the subscription agreed to.

ST. JUST.—"I *denounce* BOURNONVILLE *as a traitor.*"

LONDON, April 5.

Of the situation of French affairs at present, in point of fact, this country appears, perfectly ignorant; the rumours of the day, the offspring of political prophecy, are as follows:—That Dumourier, assuming the double character of General and Politician, had abandoned all his conquests, and with his army had repaired to Paris, for the purpose of making an effectual stand against the party of Egalite, his Prime Minister Robertspierre, and his virtuous Aid de Camp, Marat, to whom is attributed the recent defeat of Dumourier's projects in the Netherlands; and, horrible to the reflection of civilized society, it is related, that the purpose of the party at present out of power in France can only be attained by a general massacre of their guilty opponents.

Yesterday arrived the Flanders and Dutch Mails; the former of which brought us the Brussels Gazettes, with the restored Black Eagle, down to the date of the 23th ult.

By these, the intelligence is confirmed to us, that the enemy have entirely evacuated the Belgick territories.

Dumourier was at Brussels so late as the 23d ult.—at midnight he left it, until which time the French Patroles remained at their posts, and tolerable good order preserved; but so soon as they were gone, and no authority existing as a check, the populace proceeded to pillage every place were any valuables were deposited; these tumultuous proceedings were not stopt until the next day, when the Austrian advanced guard arrived.

On the following day arrived the Arch Duke, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and other General Officers.

This Prince arrived with a colonn of the army, and was received at the gate of the city, about half after one, by the Magistrates and other Officers, who accompanied his Royal Highness to the Collegiate Church of St. Gudule, to render thanks to God for the success of the arms of his august brother. After the Te Deum had been sung, and having examined the ravages the French had made in the Church, his Royal Highness went to the Court, where an appartment had been prepared for him:—the furniture and the moveables here had either been pillaged or sold by the French. In the evening all the fronts of the houses were illuminated; and his Royal Highness taking a carriage shewed himself in almost every quarter of the City, amidst such a number of people, that they frequently obstructed his passage, and filled the air with acclamations.

The sacred vessels, chandeliers, and other things of silver taken away by the Executive Council from the Churches and neighboring Abbeys, were restored on the 23d ult. by order of Gen. Dumourier. On the next day the Burgesses, after having pulled down the pretended tree of liberty, with the cap at the summit of it, drew it by a cord through the streets adjacent to the Grand Palace, where, making a great fire and, they committed it to the flames crying, "To the Devil with la Carmagnole and the Jacobins; France M. for ever."

ATTACHMENT OF MONEY IN THE *BANK OF ENGLAND.*

ON Monday last an unprecedented attachment was made by the King's attorney general, of the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling standing in the bank of England, in the name of Messrs. Bordieu and Chollet, on the supposition of the money being the property of the French government.

The confirmation that this measure has given to all the monied men, it is impossible for us to describe; but, such is the present state of men's minds, that no act of government can produce any other emotion than surprize.

It is well known that the house of Messieurs Bordieu and Chollet was employed by persons in France to furnish various articles of the produce and manufactures of England, which, highly to the advantage of our trade, they fulfilled to a great extent. These goods might or might not be for the use of the Republic: in all times under the old despotism, as well as under the new order of things, this has been done to the benefit of our artizans and the extention of our commerce.

But now for the first time in the history of England, an attachment is made of a sum of money lodged by English merchants *in the sacred deposit of the Bank of England*, the governors of which are merely the private Bankers of Messrs. Bordieu and Chollet, on the occasion. The avowed pretexts is, that they suspect this sum to belong to the Government of France, and they have filed a bill in Chancery to make the English house answer interrogatories, upon oath, whether this sum is or is not the property of the Republic.

They justify the attachment by saying—The French seized on English ships—They retaliate by seizing on French money—and the question shall be brought to issue by this means between the two countries. It will be tried before an English jury.

Whether the good sense of Englishmen will bear them out in this strong proceeding we know not. To touch a sum of money, in any way, lodged by an individual in the Bank of England as his banker, is a thing so delicate a kind, in a country that depends on the credit of its conduct with respect to credit, as ought to put minds to have determined administration from the step.

All foreign coin, and all bullion, is lodged by our merchants in the Bank of England. Is it possible that the trust can be violated? Or are we to commit an act of commercial suicide, by telling foreign nations to have no longer confidence in the sacredness of property deposited in England.

LEYDEN, April 1.

OUR last accounts from Paris are of the 22d of March, and are of a very interesting nature. Every part of that country was threatened with a commotion, in consequence of the levies of troops ordered by the Convention. In Britanny they have broke forth in open rebellion against the Convention and against Democracy; the revolt has extended from the Department of du Pas de Calais to those of Morbihan, l'Isle de Villaine, and Villaine the Lavet, Loire, the Maine, and the Loire, particularly in those of La Vendee and Deux Sevres, so that the insurgents are not only masters of Britanny, but also of Poictou and Anjou; they are commanded by experienced officers. A corps of 10,000 men has been assembled, under the command of Generals Marig and Terreuil, to reduce them. Nantes has also revolted, and no courier had arrived at Paris from thence since the 19th.

NO accounts are published at Paris relative to the armies, except those of General Biron, the only one who continues to obtain any advantages, which he has done lately over the Austrian and Piedmontese troops. Dispatches, however, have been received at Paris from General Dumourier, of a very important nature, relative to the operations of the French armies. These state, that the Austrians have hitherto succeeded beyond all expectation; that the Belgians had taken up arms in many places against the French; that in others they had thrown up abatis, and blockaded up the road, to impede the French; and that they received their enemies with open arms. These who govern the Convention did not think it proper to communicate these dispatches to that Assembly, or make them public—They were therefore immediately sent to the committee of General Defence, without reading them.

WANTED a quantity of

White Oak Bark,

for which Eighteen Shillings per cord, will be given, if delivered by the 20th of July, by

BRIDGMAN & RICE.

Northampton, June 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to GEORGE GREEN, a non-resident proprietor of lands, living in Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed in a state, county and town taxes, to the amount of two pounds eleven shillings and five pence; unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of June next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue on said 28th day of June, at the House of James Converse, in said Norwich, as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERSE, Collector.

Norwich, May 28th, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

A circumstance hitherto unparallel'd in this country, has for some days past kept the public mind in a state of unusual ferment. Incendiary letters, demanding sums of money, accompanied with threats, in case of non-compliance, had been sent to several gentlemen in the city, through the medium of the Post-Office, signed with fictitious names, and directing the money to be enclosed to those addresses by the same channel. The gentlemen of whom this extraordinary demand was made, very prudently mentioned the circumstances to a few only who had the means of detection—in consequence of which, measures were immediately taken by the Post-Master of this city, and the assistant Post-Master General, for apprehending any one on whom suspicions might appear to fall.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last, one Guillioux, a hair dresser, brought to the Post-Office a paper with the fictitious names alluded to, upon which he was secured and carried before Alderman Baker. On his first examination, he denied having any knowledge of the person who had given them to him, insisting that it was a man whom he had just shaved, but had never before seen—and that the man had requested him to enquire for letters to such address. This account being somewhat unsatisfactory, his wife and her daughter were sent for, but their evidence not corresponding with his, and his wife denying in the most positive manner, many of his assertions, at the same time exhorting him to speak the truth, rather than bring destruction on himself and family, he, alarmed at the serious appearance of affairs, at length acknowledged that he had been employed by Mr. Ravara, who had threatened him, in case of discovery, that an accomplice would infallibly assassinate him and the first of his life, he said, had made him endeavor to conceal the name of his employer.

Warrants were then granted for apprehending Mr. Ravara, and he was yesterday taken, and brought before the same Alderman. The story that he told was similar to that of the barber; adding, that a man who said he came from Spanish America, had requested him to apply for these letters, for as they were intrigues of love, he dared not to appear, left he should embroil himself with the Spanish commissioners.

This being all that could be obtained, Mr. Ravara was committed to jail to take his trial.

MAY 20.

To Edmund Charles GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the United States,—*

THE ADDRESS of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

SIR,

The Citizens of Philadelphia are anxious to convey their congratulations upon your arrival, in terms the most cordial and acceptable. We have, with pleasure, on former occasions, acknowledged our obligations, and declared our attachment to the people of France; we at this moment, we are peculiarly gratified, by recognizing, in the Minister of our first and best Ally, the representative of a Free Republic.

Impressed with the value of our political independence; possessing, with an honest pride, the Glory and Success, which, in the pursuit of that object, crowned the virtuous efforts of America; and estimating the present reputation and prosperity of the union, as blessings resulting from Revolution; we cannot without gratitude, consider, how great a portion of our triumph and our prospects, was derived from the zealous and disinterested aid of your countrymen; nor can we without disinclination, suppress our joy, that the nation, which so generously contributed to rescue the liberties of America, at length, with unparalleled magnanimity, established her own.

From such feelings, sir, we have been naturally led to contemplate the struggles of France with a paternal eye; sympathizing in all her calamities; and exulting in all her successes: but there is another interest, the interest of Freedom and Equality, which adds to the force of our affections, and renders the cause of France important to every republic, and dear to all the human race.

Beatsured, therefore, that justly regarding the cultivation of republican principles, as the best security for the permanency of our own popular government, we rest our favorite hopes, at this momentous crisis, on the conduct of France; and, earnestly giving to the national exertions our wishes and our prayers, we cannot with the pleasing hope, that although America, is not a party in the resisting war, she may still be able, in a state of peace, to demonstrate the sincerity of her friendship, by affording very useful assistance to the citizens of her sister republic.

The well-earned character of a republican and a patriot, has ensured for you the warmest sentiments of national respect and esteem; and, while the law of nations, and the rights of treaty, give dignity and energy to your official station; the endeavors of the citizens will not, we trust, be ineffectual, in rendering your residence in Philadelphia, agreeable to you, and honorable to ourselves.

Signed by order of the meeting.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, 17th May, 1793.

Attest,

ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN, Sec'ry.

THE ANSWER.

GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the Citizens of Philadelphia.

CITIZENS,

Ingratitude be not acknowledged a virtue among the Citizens, it is evidently such among freemen. Of this I have received abundant proofs on my journey from Charleston to Philadelphia. In every place the general voice of the people convinced me in a most pleasing manner of their real sentiments and sincere and friendly dispositions towards the nation which I have the honor to represent, and for the advancement of that common cause which the alone supports with so much zeal.

Citizens, your address has completed my satisfaction, and I assure you that the day your Brethren in France shall receive it, it will be a day of joy and peace to them. This I anticipate, that from the effect it has had upon myself, it will have the same upon them, from those wise and liberal sentiments, those just and excellent ideas which characterize it.

In my private capacity of a citizen, I am highly flattered with the favorable opinion you have formed of me; and I promise to make every exertion in my power to render myself worthy of that good opinion, and to justify the confidence my country has reposed in me. My conduct while among you shall be at the height of our national political principles—An unreserved openness shall be the constant rule of my intercourse with those wise and virtuous men into whose hands you have intrusted the management of your public affairs. I will expose candidly to them the great objects on which it will be our business to deliberate; and the common interest of both nations will, I have no doubt be the compass of our direction; for without such a guide, what would become of both nations, exposed as we mutual are to the resentment, the hatred and the treachery of all the tyrants of the earth, who, you may rest assured, are at this moment armed not only against France, but against liberty itself.

(Signed) GENET.

MAY 29.—The ship Grange, some time ago captured in the Bay of Delaware, by the French frigate l'Embuscade, has been restored to the owners.

By the ship Amiable, Capt. Paul, arrived here last Monday from St. Vincent, we learn that Admiral Gardner, with six sail of the line, arrived before Martinique the 11th inst. No land forces were on board the ships, it being supposed the island would surrender on the appearance of the English fleet—but as general Rochambeau commanded the troops at Martinique, there was no doubt of a vigorous resistance.

Extract of a letter dated at New-York, last Sunday Morning.

"The Ship Alexander is this morning arrived from Savannah and brings accounts that the Creek Indians, to the number of 5 or 600 hundred had made a descent upon the people of Georgia, and were within 35 miles of Savannah."

NEW-YORK, May 18.

Extract of a letter from London, April 5.

"Within these last three weeks the Austrians have had the advantage in four actions; the French fought gallantly under Dumourier, but were obliged to quit their ground although much superior in number, and are quitting almost every place they had gained possession of.—Maestricht, Liege, Brussels, Ostend, Klundert, Louvain, &c. are all abandoned. Our fleets are in high condition, some already at sea, and others quite ready. The loss we have sustained at sea from their declaration of war eight days previous to our knowing their intentions, and commencing hostilities in consequence, has been trivial indeed, not one sixth what our merchants were apprehensive of; this is owing to the greatest exertions in the naval department, the coast of France being literally covered with our frigates and sloops of war; so that if by chance any of our trade is picked up, before they get into a French port they are frequently captured, and not uncommonly the captor also. At the instant I am writing, there is no communication whatever with France, it is ten days since we have received the last information from Paris; without being the least sanguine, I may say that all things, as far as human foresight goes, seems returning to a renovation of the former system, but with attention to the lower orders of the people, who will, from the interference of this country, be relieved from many impositions."

May 20.—The following is a copy of a paperisp of a letter received by a gentleman in Newlondon, by the Brig Charming Polly, in twenty days from Cadiz:—"The French affairs begin to wear a more pleasing prospect: Dumourier, by the most surprizing manœuvre ever heard of, on the 6th of April, surrounded a body often thousand of the flower of the Prussian army, and cut them to pieces to a man. The King of Prussia and Duke of Brunswick are among the slain."

MAY 22.

The ship Peggy, Capt. Elliot, arrived at Philadelphia last Friday from Amsterdam, left the Texel between the 7th and 8th of April. The ship John, of Boston, had arrived some days before, and informed, that they had been boarded by a French privateer, who examined their papers, and then proceeded on their cruize. This privateer had five British Captains as prisoners on board; so that she must have taken as many prizes. A Dutch sloop of war came in, who informed, that they had met with two French privateers, each of which fired a broad side at the sloop of war, and then left her.

BOSTON, May 17.

A Baltimore paper mentions the death of Alexander M'Gillivray, chief of the Creek Nations; and that he died in the month of February last.

In a severe thunder gust, on Wednesday last, five or six barns were blown down at Monotomy—And a Barn belonging to Mr. Stone of Watertown, set on fire by the lightning—but was happily extinguished.

Friday night last the grand Paper Mills belonging to Messrs Bemis, of Watertown, were entirely consumed—It is not known by what accident they caught fire. The loss is estimated at about 2000.

MAY 29.

M. Genet's averment, that France does not expect America to join the present European War, must open are as a dead wound to the War Hawks who have lately been "*whetting their beaks,*" in the would-be Capital of the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, June 3.

The following striking passage is copied from a letter written on the present state of affairs in Europe:—

"I have ceased to place reliance on any earthly things, and remain an astonished spectator of the folly of nations and madness of many Kings. Where these things will end, God only knows. Many kingdoms in Europe are shaken to their very foundation. Those which *purify themselves* may STAND; "those that do not, must FALL; and in their train, "luxury, tyranny, and oppression of every kind; for "they carry the seeds of destruction in themselves."

Just opened and for sale by

ARAD BROWN,

At the House of Mr. Elijah Wright, jun. West of the Meeting-House in Eashampton, a complete assortment of fashionable ENGLISH & HARD WARE GOODS.

Among which are the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Scarlet, Light and Dark coloured Broadcloths, Striped Swandown, Dove coloured Fancy Cord, Cassimere, Velvet, Jane, Fustian, Nankeen, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, of various colours; Furniture, do. Moreen, Shallloons, Durants, Calimancoes, Modes and Satins, Black and White Tiffanies, Sarcenet, Plain Lawn, Flower'd and Strip'd Aprons, Lace of different kinds—Plain and Strip'd Muslin, Handkerchief and Apron do.—White Cotton and Worsted Hose, Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, Silk and Twist, Pins and Needles, Ribbons of all kinds—A beautiful assortment of Fans—Thread from No. 10 to 80—Wafers and Sealing Wax, Purple & Chintz Shawls, Chip Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Veil Shapes, Satin Lasting, Irish Linnen, Writing Paper, Umbrellas, Morocco Pocket-Books, Plated and Steel Spurs, Jappan'd Snuffers, Rasors and Penknives, Cutlos, Brass Knobs, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff do. Large and Small Spoons, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Finch Back, do. Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Knives and Forks, Chest Locks, H and HL Hinges, Shoe Hammars, Spectacles, Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Gimblets of all kinds, Mill Files, Raisins, &c.

ALSO,—A very large assortment of Crockery, by Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than can be purchased in the county—An assortment of Glass and China Ware of all kinds—Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco,—With many other articles too numerous to mention.

Those gentlemen and ladies who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can't be as well accommodated by him, as by any of his brother traders in this or any of the neighbouring towns. Most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and 3 months credit will be given for any of the above goods. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's humble servant,

ARAD BROWN.

N. B. Those persons formerly indebted to said Brown, are requested to call and see what is to be done.

Eastampton, June 3, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS just received an elegant assortment of English & Hard Ware Goods, which he engages to furnish his customers and others with, on the *lowest terms for ready pay*, or if more agreeable, on his usual terms of Credit.

He has likewise,

West India Rum, per 1 bar. or less,	Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allum, Copperas,
French, Brandy,	Rosin, Brimstone,
Malaga Wine,	Powder and Shot,
Fresh Raisins,	10 and 4d Nails,
Tea, Coffee,	6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, &c.
Chocolate, Pepper,	
Allspice, Ginger,	

A General Assortment of Crockery Ware.

☞ WANTED—*One Thousand Yards of TOW-CLOTH,—Seven pence per yound for good BUTTER, if delivered soon.*

WORTHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1793.

The Blind Man of Chesterfield,

HAVING lately received from New-York a general assortment of

GOODS,

(much larger than usual) fashionable and suitable for the season; actuated by sentiments of gratitude (as well as by motives of interest) presents his acknowledgments to his friends & customers for their benevolence to his person and family, and for their beneficial attention to his *efforts* in trade for years past, which has afforded him the means of a comfortable subsistence:—

He wishes for the continuance of their favors, and flatters himself, their commiseration for the singularity of his circumstances, (having been totally blind 27 years) together with their long experience of his fair and upright dealings, will be inducements of charity and interest to multiply their favors and thereby add to their property.

SOLOMON RUSSELL.

Chesterfield, June 3, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber, for the year 1793—that unless they are paid on or before the 15th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to for the collection of the same.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER, Col.

Northampton, June 4, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 30th of May, a HORSE and MARE, the Horse a bright bay color, left eye blind, is big'd, trots and paces, the Mare a natural trotter, heavy with foal—of an iron grey color, both shod, before——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

ABNER SHELDON.

Southampton, June 4, 1793.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.