

of the king, and the nation assembled in a diet, should give the execution to the new partition of Poland, part of which was already in the possession of her majesty, the Empress of Russia.

Many difficulties arose on that subject, on which Count Sievers attempted to cross the hall, in order to speak to his majesty. A great number of the nobles offered to him, that according to the laws of that kingdom, no foreign minister is allowed to address the king in the diet, without special permission.

The King answered in a loud voice: "The Russians indeed, had the power in their hands to do what they pleased; his majesty was unable to resist their force; and if his majesty should think fit to take the crown from him, he should undoubtedly be obliged to submit. But nothing on earth should prove capable of inducing him to sign that act of consent to the new dismemberment of his unhappy country."

The speech was received by two thirds of the nobles with the loudest acclamations, who immediately declared themselves to be of the same resolution. Count Sievers, after the adjournment of the diet, in order to fix this termination in its birth, thought fit to order nine nobles or representatives, members of the diet, to be arrested in their apartments, a pretence was that they were the authors of a petition against the interests of the court of Petersburg.

The diet of Poland, according to some private letters received yesterday, have decided by a great majority against the dismemberment of the country. They have preferred as a necessary, but subordinate evil, to surrender it wholly to the dominion of the Empress of Russia. With this decision, it is said in these accounts, they have coupled an offer to drive us, the Prussians from their territory.

Should this offer be made and accepted, it will certainly operate an important change in the politics of Europe. The secondary share of Poland was the foulgerment given to the King of Prussia, for his efforts in the present war, and particularly for the laborious siege of Metz.

An attempt be this made to melt in his position with the Lion's share allotted to the Empress, the probable inference is, that he will defend the confederacy sooner than his pretensions!

Important European Intelligence. August 6. SURRENDER OF VALENCIENNES. [As an introductory summary, we shall mention, that on the 25th July, the invading army under the Duke of York, made three desperate attacks on the town, wain, and the fleche of the city—in all which they were successful. Everything being then prepared for a storm, the Duke sent another summons to the commander to surrender, that day—to save the town, and the lives of the garrison and inhabitants—with a summons to the Municipality, forwarding them of the devastation which awaited them, and informing them, that after that day—no terms would be given; but that the town would be plundered, and the soldiers and citizens massacred. Here follows the answer to their summons:—

General FERRAND, Commander in Chief of the Combined Armies besieging Valenciennes. NEITHER the constituted authorities, the garrison nor myself have been able to terminate the important object that you wished for, in the letter which you did me the honor to write to me this morning the 25th inst. respecting the surrender of the place which I have the honor to command.

We demand, of you, Sir, a delay of 24 hours, to take its date from the time that I address to you this communication, this general order, your troops and mine shall each of them respectively remain at the posts which belong to them, without any other communication than by trumpets.

afternoon; upon condition, however, that all communication shall be forbidden during that interval, between the people occupying our positions, and that your answer shall be addressed to me tomorrow at the laid hour, by the gate of Cardona only, by which this is sent to you.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of YORK, Commander in Chief of the armies before Valenciennes. Extract, 25th July, ten o'clock in the evening. [Here follows a letter from the British Adjutant General of the 25th, announcing the surrender of the town and citadel. The loss of the British and Hanoverians, is killed and wounded during the siege, he states at 2,000 of the Austrians 1,300.]

Letter from General FERRAND, commanding at Valenciennes, to the Duke of YORK, Commander in Chief of the combined armies at the siege. [Here follows the articles of capitulation, which for want of room obliges us to omit.]

UPON the receipt of your letter I assembled the Council of War; and as soon as we became acquainted with the articles it contains, it appeared very evident to us, that the promise you had made to us yesterday was withdrawn; for in the Articles you now propose, no mention is made of an honorable capitulation.

In consequence of which, as well as the other members of the general council of war, in my demand of the first article being entirely preferred. We moreover desired, that Citizen Chocon and Brie, representatives of the people, be allowed to accompany the garrison. We persist in the second article in our demand, that a field piece, either a four or an eight pounder, with its carriage, be allowed to each battalion. We persist, also, in the third article, as far as the allowance of three days to the garrison to leave the place.

And, lastly, in the fourth article, reducing, however, the number of six waggon loads instead of twelve, and that nothing shall be changed in the Article VIII. X. XI. I have the honor to send you six commissioners, as well civil as military; they will deliver this letter to you and are authorized to treat with you, having full powers for the effect.

The garrison that I have the honor to command, has fought so bravely, that it will immortalize itself by continuing to defend the place, and terminating its military career upon the breach whenever it is made.

(Signed) FERRAND. Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, Commander in Chief of the Combined Armies, to General FERRAND, Commander in Chief of the Combined Armies. IN answer to your letter of the 25th inst. you will see, Sir, by the capitulation I send you herewith, signed and agreed to by the commissions sent and authorized by you, what I have been able to grant to your garrison. You will have the goodness, according to custom, to send, in the course of this day, your hostages, to be exchanged against those to be given by me, and to give your order that the gate of Cambrai be for the relief of the citadel, and that of Tonnay, be given up. It will be better if all these measures can take place before night.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of YORK, Commander of the Combined Armies. Head Quarters at Etrieres, July 28, 1793. Camp, before Valenciennes, August 1. About seven this morning, two field pieces of artillery, carrying the British flag, commanded by Major Wright, the flank companies of the guards, and light infantry, with the party that formed the horse-work, arrived, and lined one side of the road from the gate of Cambrai to Briquet; in the year were the cavalry (Blues and Immitkings). The other side of the road was lined by Hanoverians and Austrians. It was not until between nine and ten o'clock, that the French began their march, headed by General Ferrand, accompanied by his Aid de Camp. Their appearance was such as to excite our pity, more than contempt; they were a rank of each regiment was composed of boys from 14 to 15, and the front and rear either of young or very old men badly clothed. In short, they were much worse than those from Condé. They marched

out by regiments, with drums beating, colors flying, bayonets fixed, and matches lighted, until they arrived at Briquet, where each regiment laid down its arms and produced their march. The cavalry which followed, the infantry were much inferior in every respect, and perfectly well mounted.

The loss of the enemy during the siege, must have been great, as the number which marched out did not consist of above five thousand; when it was well known, that the garrison amounted to ten. The loss of the inhabitants was but trifling in comparison; as they continued to live in cellars on the Assin side of the garrison, on which there was but little or no firing laterly.

The garrison being evacuated by one o'clock—the Prince of Coburg, Duke of York, Prince Charles (the Emperor's brother) General Adolphus, accompanied by the General Elector, set off through the line of troops, and entered by the Cambrai gate, on their arrival, the principal Magistrates met, and conducted them to the Grand Place, where the windows were lined with inhabitants, particularly females, who welcomed the Duke with clapping of hands, flowers of Vive le Roi, and God save the King. From thence they were conducted round the bastions, and about two o'clock the gates were thrown open to the delight of officers, &c. who surrounded them. Never, it is believed, was a town so effectually battered, at least that part of it which was opened to our parallels.

Not a single house left standing, and indeed very few walls. The ramparts were effectually battered, as to prevent visible signs of breaches being made in the course of a very few hours, had the firing continued. Fortunately for the lives of thousands it was not the case!—The British troops felt rather mortified at not taking possession of the town, as had at first been intended, by marching in at the gate of Cambrai and out of the one at Mons, but this was found to be impracticable, from the former positions of it having entirely blocked up the latter one to prevent our getting by the parallels; they therefore retired to camp, and the Austrians entrenched in, and took possession between two and three o'clock. Some deserters were found in the place, one of whom was tucked up immediately, and it is supposed the others shared the same fate. There was but one belonging to the British, a man of the 14th regiment, who deserted from the covering party at Marle, about a month since, and on whom there is to be a Court Martial on Saturday morning.

The French army have (as we are informed) broke up their camp at Bouchain, and their baggage and the garrisons of Cambrai, Douay and Lille. Therefore we expect little or no field firing. We expect to leave this for Dunkirk in the course of a few days; as a considerable train of heavy artillery is embarked at Woolwich for the purpose of besieging it. The Austrians have refused to surrender, but mean to supply us with 10,000 infantry, therefore, with this addition, it is supposed we shall act singly for the rest of the campaign.

STEVE AND SURRENDER OF METZ. [As an introductory summary, we shall mention, that Metz was garrisoned by a part of the French army of the Rhine, (lately captured), and was invested by the Prussian army, under the Duke of Brunswick. Previous to the capitulation, the French army, (by order of the Commissioners of the National Convention) in three several columns, attacked the cordon of the combined armies, which covered the siege, in order to secure the garrison; but without effect—the Prussians being apprised of the attack, by a spy who was taken in endeavouring to communicate the design into the city. The failure of this attempt, which was made on the 14th inst, was the occasion of the march of the parades of the Combined Army to form the place, indeed the garrison, consisting of 11,000 men, to capitulate, on the following honorable terms.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION. Offered by Brigadier General D'Orville, Commander in Chief at Metz, Coffer, and the places which are dependent upon them. Art. I. The French army shall deliver up to his Majesty the King of Prussia, the city of Metz and Coffer, together with their fortifications, and all the posts which belong to them, in their present line; also the artillery, both French and foreign, warlike stores and provisions, those matters excepted, which are mentioned in the following articles. Accepted.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, carrying away their arms, baggage, and other effects, their private property of the individuals of the garrison. Art. III. Granted, on condition that the garrison do not force, during the space of

a year, against the Armies of the Allied Powers; and that if they carry arms covered against his Majesty, they shall be the right of punishing them, in case he should think proper.

Art. III. The garrison shall be allowed to carry away with them their field pieces with their carriages. Refused. [Articles IV, V, and VI, respect entirely to citizens respecting the city, the interval between the payment of the debts contracted by the garrison; which were granted.]

Art. VII. The garrison of Metz and its dependencies, immediately after their evacuation, shall begin their march towards France in several columns, to fall out at different times. Each column shall be furnished with a Prussian escort for their safety to the frontier. General D'Orville shall have the liberty of sending in advance the Staff officers and the military of war, in order to provide for the subsistence and accommodation of the French troops.—Granted.

Art. VIII, IX and X, respect the safety of the persons of the officers of the staff, and the demands of the garrison. Art. XI. Immediately after the signature of the present capitulation, the troops of the besieging army may take possession of the following posts, viz. Fort Charles, Fort Wellich, Fort Elizabeth, Fort St. Philip, The Double Trench, Fort Linderberg, Fort Hausstein, Fort Metz, The Island of St. Peter, and the two Gates of Coffer, leading to Krickfort and to Wilbarden.

They may moreover occupy, conjointly with the French troops, the gate of Neuchâtel, and the extremity of the bridge of the Rhine, adjacent to the right bank of that river.—Accepted.

Art. XII. Colonel Donay, Director of the Arsenal, Lieutenant Colonel Röhren, Subdirector, and Lieutenant Colonel Viller, Chief Officer of Engineers, shall deliver up, with as little delay as possible, to the principal officers of Artillery and Engineers of the Prussian army, the arms, ammunition, plans, &c. relative to the duties with which they shall be respectively charged.—Accepted.

Art. XIII. A Commissary at War shall in like manner be appointed to receive the operations and effects of the garrison. Art. XIV. Additional Article. The deserters from the combined armies shall be strictly delivered up. Date at Marienborn, the 22d of July, 1793.

[The following observations are made in an English paper on this subject.]—The capture of Metz will now leave the King of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick at full liberty to take other measures for destroying the common enemy; and with so fine an army under their hands, by its operations in the siege, and amounting to near an hundred and fifty thousand men, what may not be expected? Eleven thousand men are said to have been captured at Metz, besides a prodigious quantity of artillery and other implements of war.

The men, indeed, are only restrained not to leave for a twelvemonth against the Allies. The very early terms granted them, show at once the importance of the place, and the prudence as well as the generosity of the captors. August 12.—From an undoubted authority we are informed, that the Duke of York, in the 6th, and was galled. It is said, that such was the fury of the mob against him, expatriated at the recent losses they had met with, and which they imputed to his treachery and intentions, that they seized his body, and cut it into five pieces. The Convention has decreed, the small of all foreigners, natives of any of the belligerent Powers, now in France, who have not taken up their settled residence for three years. And an appeal to all the world, on the plots made to delivry the liberties of the French people.

They have also decreed, the establishment of another camp behind the grand camp in French Flanders, to consist of three hundred thousand men; and have declared all France to be in a state of siege. MARIA ANTONIETTE. [An introductory to this article, we shall say, that the account is taken from the London papers.] Government has received advice from Paris, via St. Maloes: They say, that August 10, the Convention, decreed, that the Revolutionary Tribunal should consist of the Members of the family of Bourbon that should be banished, except the two children, who should be kept confined. On the second instant the Paris Militiamen, were firm and dignified. She was committed a close prisoner to the Conciergerie. Her trial, as well as that of her late husband, is said to be the consequence of the surrender of Valenciennes, &c.

PARIS, July 6. PARIS is calm—no noise—it presents a smiling aspect. The factions going to the Convention, the multitudes who follow them, those who behold them, in satisfaction void of all tumultuousness, the beauty of the festival, a security that there will not happen any disaster which shall cause it to be said that Paris is not free in its ancient splendor. These three days the public walks have been brilliant, amidst their luxury, but by their natural elegance of the French, from which gold and diamonds take away more than they can add. The rich and poor citizens walk together, and meet in the streets, without any display of fear or awe. Some days of tranquility, and the character of the French, equally distant from despondency and barbarity, recovers that gaiety which never forsakes them but with difficulty. Never was a people who better understood the philosophy which obliterates misfortune, and the charity which pardons offenses.

The Tiger privateer has brought into English three English vessels, which were detained for Bratogue. One of them has on board a large party of women. NATIONAL CONVENTION. SUNDAY, JULY 14. ASSASSINATION OF MARAT. CHABOT.—Your Committee had for a considerable time been told, that a deep plot was to accompany the fête of JULY 14. It was partly executed yesterday evening; and the single point now is, the effecting of the Counter Revolution in Paris, on the same day that its inhabitants acquired liberty. In order to accompany this, all the Deputies of the Mountain must be assassinated, for which purpose, the Convention of Paris kept up criminal correspondence with their accomplices, your colleagues, who fill in this Assembly. The day that CHARLOTTE COEUX, the woman who struck MARAT the mortal blow, arrived in Paris, DUFRERE received a courier extraordinary from Caen. Who was that courier? That very COEUX. DUFRERE communicated the dispatches to FAUCHET.

"FAUCHET—"You lie!" CHABOT continued. "It was on this account that you have demanded a delay to put forward the papers of two of your members." This terrible project led to others; for it was not sufficient to assassinate the Mountain only, to ensure the establishment of Federation, and afterwards of Royalty. The intrigues and the counter-revolutionists had already misled the Sections, and caused citizens to be deported from Paris to Caen, Evreux and Bourdeaux. Other orders directed the printing of the scandalous manifestos of the Federates. Your Committee ought to take vigorous measures to crush all the members who are full under the yoke of assassins.

"In causing the assassination of MARAT, the conspirators, said the sans Culottes, who were of his way of thinking, will with revenge his death.—They will march to Calvados, they will there meet men of a different opinion. A civil war will commence; and in the midst of their troubles we will establish a Counter Revolution. What would this Counter Revolution be? It would be the recall of the intrigues who are only to be driven away in part, for they have taken up on FAUCHET, who are returning from the storm, and who is only returned to the Convention to intrigue &c. These conspirators were to revise your Constitution, and leave the people destitute of laws, to waste themselves in anarchy. This was the aim of their plot.

"A woman has been the chief instrument of their crimes; this woman who has plunged a knife into MARAT's bosom, seems to me to be one of those, who, during the session of the Legislative Assembly, spoke to M. GABRIEL in favour of the conspirators of Caen." The motion was made by MARAT this last Friday: "Your civism must make you zealous to discover conspiracies. I have a very important one to communicate you, and therefore beg that you will hear me at your house." She presented herself yesterday morning, but not seeing him, left another note conceived in these terms:—Have you received my letter? If you have received it, it is enough that I am zealous to claim your attention.

"You see, Citizens, that this female conspirator rendered justice to the civism of MARAT—who died, as he lived, the constant friend of the people.—Yesterday evening, the again went to his house; and MARAT, whose heart has ever made to man's sacrifices to humanity, ordered his doors to be opened to her. She spoke a great deal to him about the conspirators who have fled to Caen. He answered her, that they would one day lose their heads on the scaffold. At these words she plunged this knife into his bosom. [The assassin was the French woman, who had only time to say, I am a stranger.] Her servant entered the room, and made a cry, people ran to his assistance.

"This new TRISTRAME went out with a dagger, she was stopped: She might have added that she had killed her husband. We told her, that the world took her word upon the scaffold, she looked at us with the spirit of mockery. She returned upon the success of the traitorous plot of Caen, and doubtless hopes to escape punishment.

"But, citizens, these plots will be developed; their crimes will be punished. The people of Paris rising, they already make their enemies tremble [Applause.] And I dare say, that before the end of the week, all the enemies of the Constitution will be arrested, and that the most guilty will be their heads.

"In the persons of this abominable woman, were found, 120 lives in silver, and 120 in assignats. A letter addressed to MARAT, a passport delivered the 8th of April by the Municipality of Caen, her horrid certificate, a gold watch, &c. on her neck, the thumb of the knife, and a writing in the form of an address to the French people.

"The extract of her certificate of baptism, dated July 28, 1769, states, that she was born of M. JEAN FRANCIS COEUX and CHARLOTTE COEUX, his wife. "This woman went in the morning to LAFAYETTE's house, to be married to her. She said that she could not be guilty of two murders, and that it was necessary to begin with MARAT. THURSDAY, JULY 16. The Jacobins on account of the death of MARAT, immediately assembled.—Nothing was determined on that evening: But on the 15th, BENTABLE rose, and demanded that the honours of the Pantheon should be given to this friend of the people. The law punishes and does not avenge. The head was then put, but perfectly beautiful, in the hands of the Convention. The second time the people, and the blood which was then extracted, had redressed her cheeks in former animated glow.—Thousands of Vive le Republicaine were now heard, and the spectators dispersed, left impressed with the recollection of her crime, than of her courage and beauty.

difficulties which surround them, nor is the least despair of the Republic to be seen. The assassination of MARAT was one of those common characters, which Nature, as it were, forms on purpose for a dead letter. The standard of conduct, with which she prepared and executed this deed, the high-mindedness and courage which she displayed before her judges, and on the scaffold, went far beyond the common powers of her sex. Every circumstance, therefore, which concerns this extraordinary woman, cannot fail of being interesting.

In the evening of the 17th, the execution of Charlotte Coeux, the assassin of the late Marat, in the Place de la Revolution. Her abandoned conduct in her last moments, will serve, perhaps, more than her crime, to transmit her name to posterity. During her interrogatory, she astonished the judges, and the spectators, by her calm, decent and unshaken deportment; and even on the approach of death, she expressed herself with the greatest ease, and in terms of pleasantry. She absolutely refused the assistance of a Confessor. In the cart which carried her to the place of execution, and even on the scaffold, her air and motions were graceful and decent. She placed her head with any visible emotion under the fatal instrument which severed it from her body—the most profuse silence was observed. The executioner, on fleeing the head to the spectators, gave it a blow—on which she almost universally murmured, the people expressed this sentiment.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 2. Extract of a letter from Luzon, July 31. "The account is just received of the former of the absence of the combined armies, and that they do not mean to proceed farther into the country. So that there is great probability that the war will subside soon.

It ought to be mentioned to the credit of the people of Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, that while some other places are excluding the exiled citizens of Philadelphia from their borders, an asylum is opened for them there, and ample provision made for their comfortable accommodation, should they be seized with the epidemic fever.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth Town, to a gentleman in Philadelphia. "The inhabitants of Trenton, Newark, New-York, and a great many other towns have behaved most intemperately to your fellow citizens, stopping well and hearty persons from taking a refuge in their towns, and even not permitting them to pass them; but the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town have behaved like christians and fellow brethren—they have not only permitted them to go and come, but have offered them an asylum. They are about forming a foot subscription for the help of the poor of your city; it is to be appropriated to buying articles here, and sending them to Philadelphia.

BOSTON, October 3. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 25, to his friend in his town. "AS I know your society on our behalf, in this distressing crisis, I propose to you, on leaving this city, just to inform you that under a kind Providence we will still persevere. Our intention was to have gone to Baltimore or New York, but are prevented by the general alarm. Those towns have really sent themselves against the citizens of PHILADELPHIA, and no house in the country round will admit a person from this city.

"I am sorry to say, the disorder still seems to gain ground, and the inhabitants are flying to and fro like a flock. It is very sickly in every part of the city in the suburbs, as much as in the centre. I am more and more convinced it is the PLAGUE!!! From its symptoms, its progress, and its almost certain death in from three to eight days.

"The Doctors disagree very much in the nature of the disorder, and its mode of cure." His Excellency the Governor, has been pleased to appoint, with advice of the Council, THURSDAY, the 7th day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth.

The Hon. General LINCOLN has returned to this town in good health, from the proposed treaty with the hostile Indians at Sandusky.

All hopes of effecting peace with the hostile tribes of Indians, being now given up, great preparations are making at Fort Washington, for a campaign. General Wayne's army consists of 3,000 regular troops, 500 militia, artillery and infantry, besides one regiment of horse, of about 400 men. The volunteers from Kentucky will consist of 2,500 mounted infantry, to be commanded by General Scott. The army are in excellent spirits, and said to be in a state of superior discipline.

"My mind at this moment, is too intent on other objects, to say much of the present commotion in Europe, no very momentous events have lately taken place, the contending parties seem to pursue their objects with vigour; but the combined powers have more difficulties to encounter in subduing France, than they at first were aware of. The true France has many internal evils—too great a number of encircled men, have at present the reigns of Government; most all their appointments, both civil and military, have been injudiciously made, and the natural consequences have followed; but they are not constitutionally mixed in a determination to free their country at this moment abounds with a degree of plenty of all the necessities of life, unknown to any other state in Europe. The combined armies have taken Valenciennes at last; but an immense expence; the winter is fast approaching; and very little more will probably be done till spring; but the combined Armies must be fed and clad at an amazing expence, while the French army is in its own territory, in the midst of a plentiful country.—All things taken into view, I think France has every thing to hope for, and nothing to fear; the Princes pretend their sole object is to restore a government to France of such a nature, as will make them happy.—But viewing the conduct of the Empress of Russia towards Poland in a very recent instance, and the acquiescence of all the Courts of Europe in her abominable conduct, what have we to conclude—but that, not only the liberties of France, but those of all Europe are involved in the decisions of the present struggle."

NORTHAMPTON, October 9. On Saturday the 28th ult. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to prorogue the General Court to the third Wednesday in January next.

From Philadelphia, Sept. 20. "The disease has spread all over the city, and if we judge from the number of funerals, its malignity has not much abated. Great numbers of the citizens have shut up their houses, and fled into the country; so few are seen in our streets, and so many hofs are feet, that every day has the appearance of Sunday. Bofnets is almost entirely at a stand; almost every countenance is gloomy, and when two persons meet—"Have you heard of any new deaths to day?" is among the first questions that are asked. Our physicians differ in sentiment, both as to the nature of the disorder and the mode of treating it, and have all adopted a general diffidence, by publishing their contrary opinions in the newspapers. Such are the apprehensions of the contagion, that a friend dares not visit a friend that is sick, lest he should be infected, and carry the disorder to his own family.—No friends attend at funerals, except perhaps two or three, who keep at a distance from the body, which is carried in a hearse, accompanied by three or four negroes, who bury it. No clergyman is sent—no ceremony is made use of, but the buried corpse is committed to the kindred earth, and covered as expeditiously as possible."

September 21. "Thanks to a merciful Providence, no funeral has been made on my family, although the disorder has been next door, and on every quarter—and death has closed the eyes of five out of six of those who have been taken in my neighbourhood. Bofnets, upon a Sunday during the time a person is taken, exhibits an exact resemblance of what this city now is. What a solemn controversy is this! America never saw a similar depopulation. I am well informed, that the mortality has swept off five hundred in ten days; yet yesterday and today it is evidently abating."

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an indentured Boy, named WILLIAM RUSSELL, the 15th year of his age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to his injured Master shall have two Bang York Coppers Reward, and no charges paid: All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, on my account, as they would avoid the Law.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, Greshamfield, October 8, 1793.