of the hands of a virtuous young man, who had planted the tree of liberty, and who is since dead of his wounds.

"At the village of Steinwaller, these anthropophagi cut open, the breasts of a mother who was suckling her child.

"At the village of Barbelrodt, these outrageous cannibals murdered, in the arms of her affianced husband, a young woman six months gone with child.

"At the village of Caudel, these ruffians massacred an invalid and two labourers.

"In all the villages to which they have been able to penetrate, they have marked their course by murder and pillage.

"Men, feeling and generous, who mourn over the evils of the human race, mark the deplorable effects of the scourge of war. Would you annihilate forever the destructive source of battles; rise as one man; arm; join the intrepid defenders of the Republic. As long as Kings and tyrants shall exist, by whatever name they may be called the earth will be always wet with the blood and the tears of unfortunate men. Let us exterminate Kings and Royalty, Tyrants and Tyranny. Let us cut off from the number of the living, the vile satellites, who will not be our brothers.

"Ch ye inhabitants of the Frontiers! Be the first to rise. Set an illustrious example, that will soon be followed by all men worthy to be free.—You, especially, simple and virtuous inhabitants on the Rhine, recollect that your ancestors, armed with their instruments of agriculture, dug graves in Alsace for a herd of 40,000 Austrians.

"Already 6000 of your brethren have thrown themselves into the passes of Niederbron and Berrenthal, to make a rampart of their bodies against the fury of slaves.

"Already a legion of husbandmen, of the Canton of Fort Vauban, is in arms to defend that important post; and you, inhabitants des Vosges, you will not yield in courage to your generous neighbours. Let the inhabitants of each village prepare their fowling pieces, wet their feral scythes, and provide food for eight days. The armies of the Republic burn to share with you the palms of victory.

"The dreadful rock sin of liberty is going to be founded 48 hours. Strike dead the disliardly or perfidious enemy of the people, who refuses to mix in your ranks; let the property of all such be confiscated for the benefit of the brave citizens who shall fly to avenge humanity.

The Representatives of the People wait only for you to punish the Despots, and save the Republic.

"J. B MILHAUD. RUAMPS BORIT,

LANDEMONT, *in the name of the Army of the Rhine.*

OFFICIAL LETTER from Citizen DANNEXY, *Consul of the French Republic* to Citizen ADAMS, Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.* (With the Papers accompanying the same.)

Boston, November 7, 1793.
Second Year of the French Republic.

The Citizen Consul of the French Republic, residing at Boston, to SAMUEL ADAMS, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

SIR,

NEW orders call me again near you. The Minister of the French Republic has, with reason, feared that sain so important a circumstance, the consequences of which, will have so great an influence on the destiny of both Republics, French and American, some essential measures should have escaped my zeal.

Give me leave then, Sir, after having, again, assured you of my sincere respect for all the laws and constituted authorities of a country, where I was in hopes to pass the remainder of my days; the dear and pleasing hopes of which, I do not yet despair; of my sensibility for the good treatment that I daily receive from my republican brothers of Boston—and my respectful and grateful attachment for the virtuous Successor of the patriotic and virtuous HANCOCK—to use, though with the feelings of the greatest pain, which, alas, may last all my days—to use the right which I have, as Representative of the French Nation, in the Republic of Massachusetts.

By which unhappy necessity; by which dreadful family, dreadful perhaps for our two nations, yet effects, is it possible, that my two first official letters, instead of permitting me to make use only of the expression of the ever dear fraternity, I am obliged to use those which require the gravity of the official demand of a rigorous trial?

CITIZEN DUPLAINE, who had been appointed to fulfil, *per interim*, the functions of Consul to the State of Massachusetts, has been dismissed without a previous judgment, by the Chief of the Federal Government.

This act has been communicated to the Plenipotentiary of the French republic; and it is by his orders that I am again charged to declare to you, that he does not acknowledge its validity, and that he orders me to solicit again of you the most severe scrutiny of the crime of which Citizen DUPLAINE is accused, in order that he may be punished by his sovereign, if he ought to be.

I request then, Sir, very earnestly, in the name of the French Nation, of Justice and of Liberty, that the most formal and solemn Enquiry may be fully made in this State, of the motives of that Dismission, and into the legal forms which ought to have preceded it.

I ask of you, in the mean time, that, in executing my orders I may deposit in your hands, "my Protest against this impediment of the Executive power of the United States, against the sovereignty of the French people, that of the American people, and the particular rights of the State of Massachusetts, which ought to assist and support foreign Agents, admitted among them, when the verification of their powers has been made by the first minister of the American Union."

Signed, DANNERY.

PROTEST.

Annexed to the Official Letter of the French Consul at Boston, dated the 7th, of November, 1793—against an act of the Government of the United States, purporting a dismission of one of the Agents of the French Republic.

FOR as much, As the Government, exercises no other authority than that which it has received by delegation from the nation which it represents, and that the nation could not have invested with an authority, which it had not itself.

For as much, As no nation has the power to limit, to obstruct, and still less to abolish the authority which the Agents of a foreign nation exercise, by virtue of acknowledged treaties and of the character with which they are invested.

For as much, As the source of the powers of foreign Agents is out of the reach of the local Government, and that in regard to this source, it owes the same respect it has a right to claim.

For as much, As the degrees of rank or extent are nothing to the nature of the consideration due to them, and that the right and force of the nation, as well as the nation itself, is fully represented in all those functions which are exercised in its name.

For as much, As the Art. Art. Character of Foreign Delegates is not, on its part, a formal and necessary consent to their political existence, for then it would participate in the right of election; the most sacred of rights, and of higher import to nations, than to individuals.

For as much, As if to the *Exequatur* to Consuls, is any thing more than a verification of their powers, it would be power communicated to them; in which case the Consuls would partly exercise the local authority, and would be no longer foreign Agents.

For as much, As the Consuls having received no power from the local government, can be deprived of none by it. The cancelling, therefore, of an Exequatur becomes only a nugatory offence.

For as much, As the functions of French Consuls, being nothing else than a French Magistracy established for French Citizens, and operating in no shape upon the Citizens of the United States, the cancelling an Exequatur can only be understood as a prohibition to all French Citizens to acknowledge the authority of their natural Magistrate; and in this sense this Act of Government has no object, or has a purpose which never can be answered.

For as much, As the enjoyment of the prerogatives invested in the Consuls by the treaties, is not a benefit conferred, but a mutual confession; and that endeavouring to lessen the dignity of their functions in one country, the Government of it, subjects its own Agents to the same degradation in all others.

For as much, As a Constitution in all free countries, and even despotism, in enslaved ones, having once marked the limits of different functions, it is not permitted to any Government to narrow or enlarge them.

For as much, As this exemption from controul, being not only a security for the public order within, but also of the political tranquility without, all Foreign Agents have a right to be apprehensive of those attacks, which as invasion by the local authority, makes on the Constitution, in the connection which their functions have with that Constitution.

For as much, As the Constitution of the United States has given to the Government the right of receiving, not of dismissing, or acknowledging, not of denying foreign Agents; and having denied it the right of declaring war, this prohibition ought to extend itself to every sort of offensive act, and especially to that of altering or abolishing the choice of foreign Government, and depriving peaceable and industrious individual residents, of their magistracy.

For as much, As the French commerce is a common benefit to both nations: and the Magistrates who protect the French commerce, being at the same time the friends and auxiliaries of the American commerce, their functions and their dependence, are as much a local, as a foreign prerogative; and thus an offence against their authority, is also an injury against the country to which the benefit of their assistance is extended.

For as much, As the strange system of annihilating Consuls, by the will of the local Government, tends to introduce into their rule of conduct a principle of fear, of condescension, or perhaps one still more ignominious, of hope and ambition; and that such a degrading system is a personal outrage upon the pride and delicacy of the present Agents.

For as much, As although they have in their conduct as individuals, and in their private interests to answer for their actions before the Courts of the country where they reside, (who proceed according to legal forms and not arbitrary)—it is only to the nation which has delegated them, that they have an account to render, of their official judiciary conduct, and can only resign their mission to the country from which they derive it.

For all these reasons, I, Consul of the French Republic, at Boston, PROTEST against the act of the Government of the United States, which purports a dismission of Citizen DUPLAINE, the Consul, *per interim*, at Boston; and declare, that Citizen DUPLAINE is only deprived of his functions, by being replaced by mr. Citizen DANNERY, appointed by the Executive Council of the French Republic, to fulfil, the duties of the Consulate.

I declare, that in every case of this sort, the force employed to compel an arbitrary dismission, and to hinder the usual relation of subordination and assistance between the Agent of the French Republic, and the French, permanently fixed, or temporarily resident in the United States, can be only a persecution exercised against the citizens of an independent nation, and an act of offence against the French nation itself.

(Signed) DANNERY.

French Republicans Triumphant!

ROUEN, *(France)* Sept. 22.

"DUNKIRK is completely relieved; the besiegers are retreating, without knowing where to go: They left behind 20 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, and left an incredible number of men. The three sorties made by the garrison have succeeded to a charm. In the first we lost only 120 killed and wounded. In the 2d only a few were wounded, and the enemy drove back to their entrenchments with great loss. The third and the last was a day of triumph. Two hundred men were cut down in a regiment of 600: And the road strewed with baggage of every kind. Among the articles which have fallen into our hands are 6000 24 pounds balls; 52,000 sacks of earth; 800 barrels of powder; a large number of muskets, travelling forges, and military equipage to the amount of two millions of livres.

A letter from Coutbon states that the department of Puydome, whose quota was 25,000 men, has generously turned out upwards of 40,000 effective.

General Beysser, in his letter of the 3d of September, announces, that having received intelligence of a body of rebels, to the number of 10,000 who had posted themselves in the wood of the Chateau de la Fruttiere, he immediately formed the design of attacking them, which he happily effected, having put them to a complete rout, accompanied by an immense slaughter.

On the 13th of September, a detachment of our army took possession of Pays Cerda; in this place they found 29 magazines; 400 tents; 500 muskets; 150 sheep, and 300 oxen.

SEPT. 15.—A letter arrived from Citizen, Burthelemi, Adjutant General of the army of the north. It is in these words, "Citizen Minister of War, Since my letter dated at Houschoote, after the manœuvres of the 8th, a variety of interesting details have occurred. General Houchard informs me of the retreat of the English who have left behind them an immense artillery, ammunition and baggage. Their rout was complete, and our soldiers have learnt by this battle to value their own courage, when fair in competition with royal soldiers. The English have lost a number of their officers. Two of their generals were buried at Houschoote. Prince Adolphus is grevionly wounded, and general Dalton killed."

Gen. Berin writes from Menin, Sept. 13, that new victories were achieved by the troops of the Republic, who have taken Menin, Werwick, and different passages of the Lys, which were defended by a body of Dutch troops, well entrenched. General Hedouville stormed Werwick. The enemy abandoned 40 pieces of cannon at Menin. I trust that the National Convention will receive this interesting news with pleasure. We have made 1200 prisoners and several Generals are captured.

The army of the Rhine have had an engagement with the enemy at Lauterbourg; they killed 1500, and took 30 prisoners, among whom are some emigrants; the Marquis de Moy was killed.

The army of the Moselle has driven the Austrians from their posts; and in many instances obliged them to abandon their camps; we have taken 30 pieces of cannon. Forty of our cavalry passed the same, and attacked 80 dragoons, killed several, and brought off six men and six horses.

A letter from Dunkirk, states, that we have taken 78 pieces of cannon; 1200 barrels of powder; 7000 prisoners, of whom 1300 are English, besides 400 cavalry mounted.

From the 8th to 9th of September more than 500 bombs and 1000 red hot balls were thrown into Lyons, but without any effect in firing the city, which is constantly watched by 6000 engine men. There is not a doubt entertained of its safety.

The garrison of Cambray are reported to have lost 2000 men, 18 pieces of cannon and 9 standards in a late sortie; but this account is said to be exaggerated by the aristocrats.

The committee of safety, have discovered a number of trunks in the cellars of the hotel at Vaupalier. They contain 463 marks of silver; five ounces of gold, and 4,152 livres in crowns and louis. This property is sent to the national treasury.

The representatives of the people of Marseilles inform the Convention of the heroism of eight republicans condemned to death by the popular commission of that city. Two of the sufferers displayed remarkable energy and sang froid. They mounted the scaffold, crying out, *Long live the Republic*, and kissed the national cockade with great veneration.

The Austrian troops in the environs of Ardennes are completely discouraged. Six [illegible] republicans, under the command of Gen. Iliber, have marched against the satellites of despotism stationed at Quesnoy; five thousand of the enemy are surrounded in a wood, and we hope that not one will escape. The garrison of Gibet made a vigorous sortie from Dinan and took 50 waggons loaded with forage.

Gen. Dahouite, commanding at Perpignan, declares that the ramparts of that city shall never be disgraced by the standard of royalty; and if circumstances should oblige him to surrender, that he will primarily reduce the city to ashes.

They write from Brest, that the patriotick army has taken Portnick, Bergneif, Machecuel, Martaigue, and several other important posts. That not less than 1500 of the rebels have fallen in the different rencounters, and that their spirit of enterprize is completely damped.

The Convention has ordered that all the women of France wear the national cockade.

The administrator of the national domains informed the Convention, that a confiscated estate, valued at 96,000 livres, sold for 1,196,000; that another estimated at 446,000 has sold for 1,300,000 livres; and that the value of property is every where increasing.

Some sections of the Republic have demanded that a speedy decision shall be held on the fate of Brissot, Vergniaux, Gradet and Marie Antoinette.

To arms, to arms, is the cry of all France. One spirit reigns throughout the whole.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

There are two REPORTS of INDIANS in the city, of an important nature, but as we have not been able to trace them to any *certain* source, we insert them as reports only, viz.

"That Gen. Wayne has had an engagement, and *defeated* the Indians, losing 500 men, and killing 600 Indians—by the assistance of the Kentucky volunteers, who fortunately came up while victory was doubtful." This is said to have been received at the war-office, Philadelphia, by express, on Sunday last. *The Southern Post had not arrived at 10 last evening.* And,

"That the Head Men and Warriors, at Buffaloe Creek, had had a meeting, at which they expressed great desire for PEACE with the UNITED STATES."

Our neighbouring city is now said to be, through the divine blessing; quite FREE from the MALIGNANT FEVER—A proclamation was issued by Gov. Mifflin, on the 14th inst. appointing *Thursday*, the 12th December next, to be observed throughout that commonwealth, as a day of general HUMILIATION, THANKSGIVING, and PRAYER, on this account.

Last Saturday morning arrived here the ship Canada, of and for London, from the Bay of Honduras, burthen 500 tons, deeply laden with logwood, a prize to the French Citizen of Bourdeaux, of 36 guns. The first gun, the frigate fired, hard, and killed 14 of her own men.

ALBANY, November 18, 1793.

WITH the deepest regret we mention, that about half past ten o'clock, last evening, a most tremendous fire broke out in this city, in some out-house near the centre of the block formed by the junction of Market and State streets, Maiden and Middle lane. Who owned the place in which it originated, or in what manner it was conveyed, the general confusion that ensued, and the rapidity of its communication to the surrounding houses, stores, &c. renders it difficult for us at present to determine; especially as reports, conjectures, &c. are various. When it first broke out but a light breeze blew from the northward, yet, for some time, it spread with irresistible fury in all directions. It bid wafte that part of the west side of Market-street, from the dwelling-house and store of Mr. David Waters, northerly to the dwelling-house and store of Messrs. Maley and Cuyler, merchants—In this space were destroyed the dwelling-houses, stores, &c. of Messrs. D. Waters,—Van Schaick, E. Willet, J. Maley, J. Caldwell, Caldwell and Pearson, C. Gleu, P. Douw, Maley and Cuyler, the dwelling-house of Mrs. Beekman, part of which was occupied as a flocking factory by Mr. Johnson. The House of Mr. Van Schaick was occupied as a store and dwelling house by Mr. W. Hagberty.—Part of the house of Mr. Douw was occupied as a glass ware house, by Messrs M' Cellan, Mac Gregor and Co.—On the north side of state street were confumed the new and elegant brick dwelling House of Mr. T. Barry, part of which was occupied as the store of Barry and Hill, the store houfe of Mr. G. W. VanSchaick, occupied by Messrs. D and G. Blakely, merchants, the dwelling house of Mrs. Mott, part of which was occupied as a store by Mr. J. M' Millan, merchant, the dwelling house of Mr. Vander Berg, front occupied by Mr. G. Porter, merchant tayler, a store of Mr. VanderBerg, unoccupied, the dwelling house of Mr. Leonard Gansevoort, the dwelling house occupied by Messrs Dexter and Pomeroy, druggists and apothecaries, the dwelling house of Mrs. Hilton, occupied in front by Mr. J. M' Borney, watch maker, and the Rev. J. Mairs, in rear by Mrs. Hilton and family, the house occupied by Mr. A. Ellison, book-seller, the store of Messrs. T. and S. Mather, merchants, and the printing office of the Printers of the ALBANY GAZETTE, under the same roof, the dwelling house of Mr. Volkert S. Veeder, occupied in part by himself, & in part as a store by Jeremiah Clarke, and Son, merchants, the dwelling house of Mr. P. Van Bergen, the shop of do. occupied by Mr. W. Brower, shoemaker, the dwelling-house of Mr. J. Sharp, barber, and do. of Mr. C. Wynkoop, occupied by Mr. J. Abbot, watch-maker. On middle lane an extensive painter's shop of Messrs. C. and D. Hewson, the new store-houses of Messrs. T. and S. Mather, C. Glen, and I. Deforest, the store-houses and stables of Mrs. Fonda, and Mr. V. S. Veeder, (the store house occupied by Messrs. J. Clarke and Son) the stables of Mr. P. Douw, Mr. P. Van Bergen, Mrs. Visscher, Messrs. Hewson, Mrs. Beekman, Mr. Deforest—in Maiden lane the dwelling house of Mr. Deforest, and the new storehouse of Messrs. Maley and Cuyler, were entirely consumed, also a house of Mr. J. Miley, occupied by Mr. Hanson, and several other houses in this street much injured. The stable of Mr. Tennis Ts. Van Teuchen, was destroyed, and his dwelling-house on Market Street and Maiden lane, considerably damaged. Besides the buildings above mentioned, all the stables, stores, and other outhouses of all the sufferers in State and Market streets and south side of Maiden-lane were destroyed——Exclusive of those who were burnt out, no doubt many persons suffered losses from the removal of their property into the streets, &c. where, painful as it is to mention, were some persons so destitute of humanity as to pilfer what the devouring flames had escaped. To describe the emotions of the philanthropic mind, while contemplating this scene of desolation, would perhaps beggar the faculties of the most sublime delineator. Still more gloomy would now have been our situation had not Providence graciously condescended, in the midst of our calamity, to visit us with a heavy fall of rain.—Never were the refreshing dews of heaven more acceptable to the thirsty earth—than was this providential assistance to the suffering citizens of Albany—but for which, nearly our whole city must inevitably have been confumed, as the wind had considerably rifen. It is impossible at present to ascertain the amount of the losses occasioned by this dreadful calamity.

For a short period after the cry of fire was heard, little or no apprehension was entertained but that the fire would soon be got under—and by this fatal mistake, several, particularly Mess. Mather, Mess. Clarke and son, Mess. Dexter and Pomeroy and the Editors of the *Gazette* were led to fly to the extinguishment of the first load of attending to the preservation of their own property—and thereby have become much the greater sufferers in personal property.—Mess. Mather besides 40 hhds. of spirits, brandy, molasses and sugar, had destroyed about 600 wt. of tea, together with a considerable quantity of fish, leather, and dry goods—Mess. Clarke and son, a very general assortment of china ware, a large quantity of hyson and other teas, fish, felt, segars, &c. and some dry goods—Mess Dexter and Pomeroy—a very considerable quantity of drugs and medicines—and the Editors of the *Gazette* 3 printing presses—nearly a full set of book binding materials——several thousand books and pamphlets, bound and in sheets—more than one half of their printing types—and nearly every other article belonging to a pretty extensive printing-house.

Mr. John Meley is the principal sufferer in real property.

BOSTON, November 15.

The brig Maria, Capt. James Parsons, arrived here last evening, in forty days from Lisbon. Capt. Parsons informs that Toulon was positively retaken by the French. The account was published at Lisbon on the 25th of September, under the authority of the Spanish Ambassador. The English and Spaniards were driven out, and the place was again entirely in the possession of the Republicans.—The combined fleets carried the French ships of the line with them. The counter revolutionists were obliged to make their escape in small boats. Those who were left behind, were indiscriminately put to the sword—After the reduction of Marseilles, the republicans proceeded to Toulon; and with an army of about 25,000 men reduced the city, and drove out the fleets which occupied the harbour.

It is said that 6000 troops had failed from Lisbon to join the Spaniards; they embarked on board 14 transports and six men of war.

Nov. 16.—From a lengthy conversation with two gentlemen who arrived here, in the Sally, from France, the Editor is enabled to add to the Foreign Intelligence already detailed, the following particulars:

That the whole Republic was in a state of the most active warlike movements and preparations—all the male citizens, from 16 to 45 years of age, being required to bear arms, and to hold themselves in constant readiness to march. All stores, provisions, &c. were held to be at the service of the publick, the owners to receive such compensation therefor as may be awarded by referees. That all the artizans in metals, and wood, were employed in the manufacture of cannon, and warlike implements. In the manufactory at Paris, 25 000 muskets, and 30 pieces of cannon were manufactured every month; and the old-fels bells in the churches melted down to supply the forges:

That the Convention pursued their steps with firmness; and that notwithstanding the Constitution was adopted by a majority of the primary assemblies, they were required by their constituents to keep at the helm as long as the storm continued.

That the Royalists in La Vendee had suffered great loss in six successive engagements, and that the rebellion was nearly suppressed:

That the victorious Gen. Houchard, on the 8th of Sept. on the column of the combined armies, under Marshal Freytag, had given a great spirit to recruiting; and that the advantages then gained had been followed by several favourable, though subordinate circumstances:

That Gen. Houchard had in his army twenty thousand chosen Grenadiers, to whole intrepidity the success of the action of the 8th was attributed:

That the garrison of Valenciennes and Mayence, had been ordered by the convention to serve in the republican armies in la Vendee and before Lyons, and such was the rapidity of their march, that they reached the places of their destination in five days, being furnished with horses; all of which, except such as are used in husbandry, being decreed to be in publick service:

That the number of Republicans in arms, in France, was 1,450,000: and

That on the arrival of the intelligence of the surrender of Toulon, the Convention decreed, That all the former Nobles who were in the service of the Republick, should instantly be dispatched, and their vacancies filled up.

They mention, that of the rebels beheaded, all the priests, nobles, gentlemen, servants, and foreigners were put to death; the peasants dismissed, and sent home: And that the adjudged victims to the guillotine at Paris, averaged about 40 a month.

Our informants appear to be men of information, and impartality: And observe, that implicit reliance cannot be had on all the accounts published; as in the commotions of the times, every day gives birth to serious and contradictory rumours.

November 21.
FURTHER
Accounts *from* France,
VIA AMSTERDAM.

YESTERDAY arrived in this port, the brig *Lady Washington*, Capt. WEST, in 54 days from Amsterdam. Capt. WEST, brings nothing very material later than we have received.—He says nothing from the Dutch papers can be depended on, as every thing relative to French affairs, are inspected by Government before they are suffered to be printed, and nothing favorable to France, is permitted to be publish ed. But private letters; from Dunkirk, to gentlemen in Amsterdam, some of which Captain West, saw confirmed the total defeat of the Duke of YORK, with the loss of a far greater number than has heretofore been published; the letters say at least 17,000, together with all their artillery, baggage, ammunition, and an immense quantity of military stores;—That the Duke of York was badly wounded in the head and arm, and had failed for England. Capt. West saw a London paper of the 20th or 21st of Sept. which contained an account of the English fleet under Lord HOWE, and the French fleet, having met in the channel, that the latter being superior by one ship of the line and six frigates, the English bore away and put into Torbay; previous to which, however, a partial engagement took place between several frigates of both fleets, which terminated to the advantage of the French.

TOULON.

ON the 10th of October, Capt. WEST spoke the Maria, Capt. Berchmore, 36 hours out from Dieppe, bound to Salem, who informed him, that the English had gained nothing by the surrender of Toulon, as it was retaken by the French troops, who had blocked up the fleet, by the taking possession of the forts, which commanded the harbor.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 27.

We are informed from good authority, that the Commissioners for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States, have reported a balance of 1,248,801 Dollars due to Massachusetts.

ERRATA—*In the Land advertisement, in the 4th page of this paper,—signed by* JAMES PARKER. *sixth line from top, read* 1792 *instead of* 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of
White and Clarke,
is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—all persons indebted, are requested to make speedy payment, to
NEHEMIAH WHITE.
N. B. ALL persons that have demands on said WHITE, for Nails, are requested to call at the old shop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.
Williamsburgh, November 21, 1793.

A Wet Nurse,
Is wanted during the ensuing Winter.
Enquire of the Printer.
Nov. 27. 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last week, a two year old STEAR, marked with a crop in the near ear, and two slits on the top of the same; and half penny the under side of the off ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
DANIEL EDWARDS.
Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

WANTED—Immediately,
A JOURNEYMAN
HAIR Dresser:
To whom generous wages will be given.
JAMES INGOLS.
☞ AN Apprentence to the above business is wanted *Immediately*——
Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, early last spring, a small black STEER, marked with a half crop on both ears.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
JABEZ PIKE.
Goshen, Nov. 26, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward!
STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. PHINEHAS CART, near Hadly Falls, on the night of the 11th inst. a likely Bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, natural trotter—shod all round—has a crack in one of her fore hoofs, occasioned by being corked.——Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, if stolen, and deliver them to the subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD, or for the Mare only, a generous reward, and necessary charges paid, by
ELEAZER CARY.
Northampton, November 27. 1793.

A BARGAIN!
FOR SALE, *and possession given immediately*,
A FARM, in *Belchertown*, county of *Hampshire*, one mile west of the Meeting House, and within 200 rods of a Flour and Saw-Mill, Clothier's, Pot and Pearl-Ash Works—well known by the name of *Warner's* tavern, on the stage road from *Boston to Albany*, and occupied as a stand for the stage; about 150 acres of land, a very large Dwelling House, two new Barns, one half of a 50 feet Barn, a large carriage House, and several other out buildings. If agreeable to the purchaser, the Furniture of said House, together with the farming Utensils, will be sold with the Farm.
ALSO,—A Pew, in the Meeting House.
1 The Farm is well watered, and the House and Barns are supplied with water, brought in pipes, from a very large spring. The water is excellent for use, or washing—and is conveyed into the rooms where it may be wanted. Inquire on the Premises, of ELISHA WARNER.
Belchertown, Nov. 6, 1793.

Jonathan Judd, jun.
OBSERVING every one who has any commodities to sell, advertises them in some Newspaper, and those who have debts due to them, call on their debtors in the same way for payment, in conformity to that custom, takes this method to give information, that he has just received an additional supply of
GOODS,
which, with those he *before* had on hand, make a good assortment for a country Store; consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS,—GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS, STONE and EARTHERN WARE.—ALSO, White Lead, Spanish Brown do. White, Linee Oil, Nova Scotia Grinstones, Malaga Wine, Allum, Copperas, Logwood,
He receives in payment Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese White Pine Shingles, Barrel staves and Heading, Flax, White Beans, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Buck Wheat and Oats, or *Cash* if desired, and will Credit those who desire it, where there is a probability of payment.
Those indebted whose time of Payment has expired, are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and Payment made while it can be done without distressing themselves and families.
Said Judd, has a dwelling House and Garden spot to let, which may be entered upon immediately: it is a suitable stand for a Mechanic, many of which are wanted in the town, a Sadler in particular.—He wants to purchase some young Cattle.
Southampton, Nov. 25. 1793.

To be Sold, very cheap
For *CASH*, in hand, or short credit, a good
Serviceable Horse.
For further particulars enquire at the Printing-Office, Northampton.
Nov. 27. 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber a black HEIFFER; two years old, marked with a half penny the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
BENJ. EDWARDS, jun.
Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

Found,
Sometime since, a NOTE of HAND.—
Enquire of the Printer.
Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

Taken up by the subscribers, two stray Creatures, one a red STEER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side the near ear—the other a yearling, red and white, marked with a tenon on the off ear, and a hole through the near ear. The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.
ELIAB ALVORD.
EBEN. STEARNS.
Westampton, Nov. 22, 1793.