fellow citizens, to point out every person who was concerned in the breach of the peace, wounding and threatning aforesaid; and in the mean time, vigilantly to attend to the conduct of persons to capable of insulting the laws of hospitality.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Mayor.

November 8, 1793.

From the [London] MORNING CHRONICLE, of September

REMARKS *on the PRESENT* CRITICAL AFFAIRS, *respecting the* UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

THE publick mind being been lately impressed with the probability of a war taking place between this country and the United States of America, the following remarks are offered to the view of the publick on that important subject.

That America has a strong interest in preventing France from being subdued by the combined powers now acting against her, will appear by the following considerations.

The annihilation of the French power and marine would throw the greater part of the Westindia Islands into the hands of Great Britain and Spain, whose political system excludes America from transporting her own products to those islands in American ships, as such strikes at the root of their navigation; and the conduct of Great Britain, in seizing American vessels bound to France, not loaded with naval stores, or any article deemed by the laws of nations contraband, cannot but excite a well grounded jealousy in the American government for the fate of the commerce in Europe, should France fall to the ground; and it is natural to suppose, that France, in her present situation, would be glad to purchase the assistance of America, by ceding their Westindia Islands to them, or admitting the citizens of America to a free trade with those islands. Neither the conduct of Great Britain nor Spain towards America can be supposed to have conciliated the good will of that country: The first has withheld her compliance from the terms of the treaty of peace, in refusing to give up the posts in Canada, and the latter power has refused the navigation of the Mississippi river, under pretence, that she never guaranteed that part of the treaty between Great Britain and America. From what power, then, has America the least chance of assistance in her claims, should France be crushed? And can it be supposed, that America will tamely suffer such an event, while there is the least hope of preventing it? America must be sensible, that her situation would render her assistance a little dangerous to herself, and highly distressing to her enemies, by dividing their attention, and exhausting their resources in the preservation of their Westindia settlements; add to which, those settlements would experience the utmost distress for want of the necessary supplies which the United States only can afford. The impious and impolitick conduct of England, in suffering (without a single attempt to prevent it) the dismemberment of Poland, will not only stop the channel of a valuable commerce with that country, but those supplies of corn, which Turky bakeshs here render necessary in subsistance, and which now we must have from America.

The circumstances of America are widely different from what they were a few years since; almost every necessary manufacture is now established there, and a war with Great Britain would, by stopping the supply of English goods, increase her own manufactures, and render her less dependent for supplies in future.

America can have no reason to fear a declaring war in the bowels of her own country: the remembrance of what has past, will deter the European powers from that fatal measure; and as to loss of trade, it will fall more immediately on the European powers, by the number of armed ships that will be fitted out in the American ports; and should the combined powers be able totally to destroyed the whole of the American shipping, still the loss must ultimately fall on British subjects, to whom they are indebted; neither would the whole equal a tenth part of the sums due from the citizens of the United States to British subjects, and the suspension of the payment of British debts would commence with the war.

It is therefore of the utmost importance to Great Britain to avert such a heavy calamity, by embracing the first opportunity of making peace with France, and not obstinately persist in a contest, which, by adding America to the number of our enemies, will spread ruin among our merchants and manufactures, depreciate the value of our land, materially injure the West India commerce, by stopping the necessary supplies of provisions and lumber from the United States; and finally, by increasing the publick distress, produce those convulsions which the avowed object of the present war was to oppose and prevent.

Both the land and commercial interests of Great Britain and Ireland ought seriously to weigh the eventful crisis, and should the executive power pursue measures inimical to the welfare and dear[illegible] of its subjects to oppose the [illegible] and commercial manners by addressing the

At the present period, many British subjects are collecting their property together with view of leaving their native country [illegible] to America, where they will establish those manufactures they [illegible] here, to the great injury of [illegible]. The distresses in trade, occasioned by the war, and the fatal impolicy of refusing to the dissenters their civil rights are the principal causes of emigration.

It is therefore to be hoped, the British government, seeing the impolicy of continuing a war, grounded on no interest, and pursued to no advantage, will not, from the pride of refusing to avow their error, suffer misfortunes to fall on a country they have been chosen to protect, and by whom their conduct must, sooner, or later, be strictly scrutinized.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

MAD. MARIE ANN CHARLOTTE CORDE.

THE following interesting particulars of the trial and execution of this heroic woman, have been communicated by an Englishman who was an eyewitness of the scene.

None but spectators of this afflicting scene can conceive the majestic picture of the immortal CORDE, who, from a perfect sense of rectitude, an independent spirit, deliberately sacrificed her life for what she conceived would be the redemption of her country, and enlighten the seduced minds of those wretches who adhered to the seditious doctrines of MARAT.

Her appearance at the Revolutionary Tribunal struck every person with respectful awe, and the idea of her as an assassin was removed from every mind.

The *Accusateur Public*—Are you not ashamed to become a common criminal for assassination?

Mad. Corde—It is a crime to have committed murder, but no disgrace to ascend the scaffold for this act.

Accusateur Public—Do you recognize this sanguinary dagger?

Mad. Corde—I bought that myself, in the Palais Royal, and remember it well: it is the same I plunged into his heart—and am satisfied.

This unhappy lady had two counsellors, one of whom was Mr. STONE, an Englishman, who during the last two hours of her trial incessantly felt her pulse, to distinguish if there were any symptoms of fever remaining. He declared they were the same as those of a person contented in mind.—She did not manifest the least trepidation, except in one interval, when Mr. Stone was so struck with her firmness and address, that he was quite dismayed: and at that instant her undaunted courage fell, and tears of sweet sensibility declared her gratitude for his pleading for her. She was condemned at three o'clock in the afternoon, after a trial of five hours, to be beheaded at eight o'clock the same evening on the Place de la Revolution.

She requested this gentleman, as a last favor, (which, said she, will make me die contented,) to defray all the little debts she had contracted in the prison of the *Conciergerie*, as the property she had brought with her to *Paris* was confiscated. Mr. STONE promised, and executed her request.

The scene which her execution presented was magnificently awful. The place was thronged with multitudes; and the most feeling minds were excited to witness the Amazonian courage of this unhappy Lady in her last moments.

It was with much difficulty she arrived at the scaffold. The fish women, and others, belonging to the markets, were near tearing her to pieces, and used oaths and imprecations the most horrid. The *Gens d'Armes* and horse of the Republic prevented this horrid act, by galloping with lifted sabres.

Mad. CORDE ascended the scaffold with intrepidity. She appeared serene, and reconciled to death. She pulled off her cap and handkerchief herself; but recoiled when the executioner went to bind her legs, and said, "Are you so base as to expose me here?" He answered, "No, it is to bind you." "Do it then," she replied with firmness.

The inhuman monster, when shewing her head to the people, after the execution, slapped it twice on the cheek! This was considered as such an atrocious act, that the very Tribunal who had condemned her to death, sentenced her executioner to 12 years imprisonment in irons.

The corpse of Madame CORDE was buried in the church yard of St. MADELAINE, near the grave of LOUIS XVIth, she having been executed in the same fortune with that unfortunate Monarch.

From the EAGLE or Dartmouth Centinel.

THE FARRAGO.

"Now I have got down and a LAMB, every one cries—Welcome, PETER! OLD SAW.

GET *Foxes* and *Lambs* therefore, ye *Peters* of my acquaintance, if ye wish the world's estimation. No matter if your book shelves and brainpan be empty, provided your gamers be full.——Without wealth, I tell you, solitary *Merit* goes on her way sorrowing.—*Jacob*, zealous to conciliate enraged *Esau*, chose that flocks and herds should be harbingers of the conference. *That time* was then young, yet *Jacob*, as the praise is, was old. He was a prudent, money getting, money saving shepherd. He knew that it was nonsense to talk to a man of the world, about indefinity in the service of *Labon*, or gallantry in the affairs of *Rachel* and *Leah*. What would it have signified to have told a romantic tale of love and honour, or that the losses of the field were sustained by that pastoral apprentice, that master *Laban* might not be injured. Why, he would have been laughed at by every servant in *Esau's* train; and the sojourner of Mount Seir would have pitied brother *Jac.* who could indeed talk finely, but wanted worldly wisdom and CASH. The trumpet of Fame may be sounded, but will not be heard, unless made of gold. When we announce to the worldling, that we have oxen, asses, flocks, and hired servants, then there is no danger, lest slighted merit "be in a corner thrown." No—every cit in the street, will leave his yard of tape unmeasured, and run forward to embrace you.

Are you eloquent, and hope by charming the ears, to challenge the commendation of men? Burn *Quintilian*, smooth the dogs' ears in your *Cicero*, and invoke some dumb Deity to tie your voluble tongue. I tell you, in the words of *Lydgate*, the merry monk of Westminster, that for want of money you cannot speed.

Art thou honest, and, after paying thy utmost farthing, demandest credit for a beef steak, upon the score of thy integrity? "That coin will not pass here," will be told thee by every hostess in Christendom.

Does the etherial spirit of *genius* fill thy brain to the brim, or hast thou a taste for the fine arts, and with tickets inscribed—Poetry, Painting, &c. knocking for admittance at the doors of great men... The porter, whom thou canst not afford to bribe, will fling the door and sneer at the shabbiness of thy coat. If thou expostfy thy talents in the market place, customers will sik if the man of genius can fill a write, or make a snapgill, or a prayer *extempore?*—No. Then his goods are unsaleable. Nought care we for his stock of learning—How can business be transacted without a stock in trade?

Old philosophers were wont to tell Athenian and Roman auditors——that the goods of fortune were of little worth, compared with the endowments of the mind. This is an obsolete doctrine.—You might as well expect to find a coin of Otho in the purse, as such a sentiment in the mouth of a modern wiseacre.—He sees a young man making a timid bow, at his first entrance into this great Assembly-room—the *world*—He jogs his neighbor *Hawtream*, who is as purse proud, as himself, and asks if the stranger has any Ewes and Lambs?

I saw a lad of spirit, rather shy, out at elbows. Why so tattered and torn, Eugenio? I remember you were at College the leader of a class. I heard you pronounce eloquently ingenious harangues. You contumed a hundred measures of midnight oil, and could not only read books, but write them.—Cannot the coinage of fancy buy you a better coat? Ah! responded lad Eugenio, my impartial friends tell me I have a good title to a tract on Parnassus; but it is "land that none let money on." I have traversed it oft, and not a Lamb or a Ewe can be found to sacrifice on fortune's alter. Eugenio looked wistfully in my face, and, spite of poverty, smiled at a stupid world, which could suppose that Parnassus was a grazing country.

Ye apprentices, who have fulfilled your seven years task; ye scholars, whose diplomas, are recently signed; in a word, —ye who have nearly reached the eventful year of twenty one, listen to the monitory voice of him, who, unchecked by the warm *fleece* of Ewe and Lamb, shivers in this bleak world, vaunt not of talents; say unto yourselves, invention is mad, and genius, what doth it? Boy Lambs—Boy Ewes. By this craft ye shall have wealth; ye shall have fame; for fame is fortune's handmaid, in these costermonger times. Remember that the claims of merit, will be like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness," while the bleat of Ewes and Lambs can be distinctly heard by the remotest ear. He will chuckle over ye, and with an outstretched cordial hand, bid ye—most heartily welcome.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

To the French Republicans in America.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are in a neutral country, but you are in the land of your friends. Could America lend any assistance to the cause of Liberty in France, you would long ago had all her powers united with yours; but remote as she is, without a naval armament, there is nothing within her power, which can serve you, but the prayers and wishes of her patriots.

By a Patriot, I mean a man, whose mind has drank deep at the spring of information, and whose idea of Liberty is that of a good settled form of government, founded on the consent of a majority of the people, obtained in a peaceable manner, without fraud or force, & on which government depends for support, not on fleets or armies, but on the frequent elections of enlightened Freemen.

Those who are worthy of this character, are grieved at the seeming discontent between your Minister, and the Executive of our nation. Genet is a Minister from a free Republic, which is contending for Liberty. Whether that contention is conducted well or ill, at the present moment, is not a matter under the disquisition of America. Each nation is the Sovereign Mistress of her own conduct, and accountable to no tribunal on earth. The powers which rule, whether by one man or by many, are equally to be attended to by foreign powers. The same observation applies to our government, whether the Executive does well or ill, is a matter not submitted to a foreign Court, or to a resident Minister. It is very probable the President of the United States may have erred; but he is by no means answerable to the Minister of France for his conduct.

Had Dr. Franklin, when he was at Paris, interested himself in the politicks of the country, written in the Gazettes against the corruption and profligacy of the Court of Versailles, and said only those things which the world knew to be true, could he have answered the intentions of his mission? And would he not have totally overthrown his usefulness to his country?

The business of a Minister is to be conducted with caution and silence. If the sovereignty of the country where he resides, does not conduct towards him in a proper manner, he is to make his demands for reparation in writing, at the proper office, and to complain to his master. For a foreign Minister to open a Gazette controversy with the Sovereignty where he resides, is a novelty in diplomatic business.

In America, the sovereignty rests in the People, and the President, as to foreign nations, is the representative of that sovereignty. He represents it as to internal police; and that representation is divided amongst the several States, and the general government, according to established constitutions. It is as improper, therefore, for a foreign Minister to address the people on a controversy with the Executive here, as it would be in any other country.

The cause of France is injured, in the minds of their real friends; it is conceived, that her Minister is very injudiciously attempting to raise commotions, and create contentions in the country. We have but this moment emerged from the calamities of war—Massachusetts has but lately, in a very happy manner, got rid of an internal commotion, which wore a threatening aspect, and we cannot but wish for a moment's repose. ... *A true Republican.*

WINCHESTER, *(Virg.)* October 28.

Extract of a letter from General Anthony Wayne, to Major General Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, Sept. 13, 1793.

Dear Sir,

I received an express the night before last from the Secretary of War, dated the 3d inst. with positive orders from the President of the United States, to make those audacious savages to feel our superiority in arms, and to prevent the murder of helpless women and children. He is confident that I shall be well and powerfully supported in this arduous task, by the brave and virtuous mounted infantry of Kentucky. Advance then, my dear Sir—participate of the glory—and produce a conviction both to him and the world, that confidence has been well founded.

Present my best and kindest wishes to our brethren in arms, and assure them that there shall be ample justice done to their bravery and conduct in my communications to the President of the United States.

Head-Quarters, Hobson's Choice, Sept. 18.

Dear Sir,

Since writing to you this morning, an express arrived from Col. Hamtramck, announcing that the fort was attacked yesterday morning;—there was but 30 Indians seen, who had disappeared, but after the express had proceeded some miles on his way, he heard a firing of artillery.

Your's friendly,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major General Scott.

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice, 26th of Sept. 1793.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th, 22d and 24th inst. I am truly astonished at the reluctance shewn by too many of the mounted volunteers to meet the common enemy, in order to save the effusion of much innocent blood, as well as difficulty and danger, in future.

This is not a common, or little predatory war, made by a few tribes of Indians, it is a confederated war, forming a chain of conspiration round the frontiers of America, from Canada to East Florida; and should the fire kindled at the Miami of the lakes be extinguished by the blood of the rifles (now a little way in our front) it will inevitably spread along the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, the territories south of the Ohio, South Carolina and Georgia inclusive.

On united and gallant effort of the legions and mounted volunteers will save the lives of many, very many thousands of helpless women and children.

You will therefore immediately advance with every man you may have collected, or can you collect by the first of October, leaving a sufficient number of officers to bring forward the drafts that are to be made agreeable to the enclosed copy of a letter to his excellency Governor Shelby, on that purpose.

Wishing you life and happiness,

I am with sincere esteem,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ANT. WAYNE.

Major General SCOTT. (Copy.)

George-Town, Sept. 28, 1793.

Sir,

I have just received dispatches from Major General Wayne, containing a requisition of me, for such a number of the militia of this state to be drafted and marched forward to him, as will make up the deficiency of the mounted volunteers: that we called for by him heretofore.

You will therefore immediately proceed to draft from the regiment of militia under your command, 65 men, and march them to this place on the 10th day of next month; notwithstanding the men may be drafted, I am authorized by Gen. Wayne to say, that all such of them as come forward properly mounted and equipped, shall be considered as mounted volunteers, and paid accordingly, on condition they join the legion and the Kentucky volunteers, at the head of the line at Fort Jefferson, on or before the 12th day of October next.

You are sensible that the honor and interest of the state will so much depend on the success of the present expedition, that I need say little to urge you, to make every exertion to send your quota of men into the field.

I am, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Lieut. Col. Levi Todd,

Fayette county.

By the arrival of some persons from Kentucky, we learn, that the army under General Wayne has absolutely marched against the hostile Indians.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Sacred to the Memory

Of His Excellency

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq

Late Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;

Whose Virtues,

His Friends, when living, knew & enjoyed,

Now dead, his foes confess and admire.

His Ambition aspired to Wisdom,

And attained it;

To Knowledge,

And it filled his Mind.

Patron of the Wife,

And Friend of the Good,

He lived and died Meriting the Bead;

He fostered, and rewarded Merit,

He fostered, and rewarded Merit; and it crowned his Head.

Religion, plain, and simple,

Dignified his Mind;

Despising Forms and useless pageantry.

Morals, clear and refined,

Dwelt in his Heart,

And guided all his Actions.

Virtue he loved—beneath his smile it flourish'd.

He frown'd on Vice, and it was put to shame.

IN FINE,

His Life, was a Public Blessing;

His Death, is an Universal Loss.

O Readers, if this doubted of these things,

At the cries of the Fatherless, they shall tell thee:

And the tears of the Widow, shall confirm their truth.

The Sons of Wisdom shall testify of him;

And the Daughters of Virtue, bear him witness.

The voice of the Nation shall applaud him;

And the Heart of Columbia shall sigh his Praise.

NORFOLK, *Virginia* November 2.

BY a gentleman who came passenger in the Eliza, Capt. Colly, we are sorry to learn, that Mr. Gregorie, son of the lately of Gregorie and Bach Hale, Petersburg, and Mr Archibald Hunter, of Rappahannock, were guillotined at Dunkirk, about the last of August; having expressed sentiments inimical to the cause of France.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

A report has this day prevailed at the moment of our putting this paper to press, that an express is arrived to the President from Citizen Genet at New York, which states, that the duke of York, his two Brothers, and a great part of his army have been made prisoners of war by the army of the French Republic.

NEWARK, (N. Jersey) Nov. 27.

List of all the burials in the several grave yards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the several books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c. commencing 1st to Nov. 9th 1793.

Presbyterians	352
Episcopalians	353
Roman Catholics	335
Friends	373
Free Quakers returned in grofs	39
Germans	972
Moravians,	13
Swedes	75
Baptists returned in gmfs	50
Methodists do.	32
Universalists	2
Jews	2
Kensington	169
Potter's field, including the new gound	4
	3031

We have it from good authority, says a New York paper, that the celebrated Dr. Priestly intends visiting this country.

A Gentleman who arrived in this State a few days since, from the West Branch of the Ohio, reports—that previous to his setting out, intelligence had reached that place and Pittsburgh, that general Wayne's army had been attacked on their march by a party of Indians—that during the engagement the Kentucky volunteers under the command of general Scott, who were some miles off when the action commenced, came upon the rear of the Savages, which obliged them to retreat with precipitation, leaving 600 killed behind them—that the loss sustained on our part was about 200, in killed, wounded and missing. He adds further, that general Wayne was continuing his march towards the Miami villages.

NEW-LONDON, November 28.

On Tuesday evening left a fire broke out in Norwich Landing, which consumed fifteen buildings, of which number we have only been able to collect the following, viz. —The store occupied by Messrs. Wheeler and Levi Coit, Messrs. Andrew and Joseph Perkins, and Messrs. Hezekiah Perkins and Co. the dwelling house of Mr. Lynde M'Curdy, part of which he intended as a store; the store belonging to Messrs. Coit & Lathrop, improved by Mr. Joseph Howland; the store of Mr. Jeremiah Harris; the dwelling house and store of Mr. Levi Huntington; the dwelling house and store of Mr. Benedict Denison; the dwelling house of Mr. Ezra Barker, and the meeting house.—The fire made its appearance in the last mentioned store.—We are happy, however, to learn that amidst the confusion usually attending so tremendous conflagration, no lives were lost, and but two persons wounded—those slightly.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

A very active war in the *West-Indies* is expected early the ensuing Spring.—The government of *Great Britain* stands pledged to the colonists of *Martinico, Gaudaloupe* and *St. Domingo*, to make every possible effort to establish therein the former government and subordination. Twenty regiments of foot, with fourteen sail of the line, under the command of Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, were under orders to sail therefor, at the date of the last European accounts. To oppose these, the republican commanders in those islands were making active preparations; and Capt. CARVER from Cape Francois informs, that 40,000 negroes, were in arms there, determined to resist every enemy.

Extract of a letter from Oxford, dated 21 Sept.

"The Duke of York appeared before Dunkirk on the 8th inst. with about 30,000 men. The fast Cullotes, well clad, after an hearty dinner, sallied forth and a most terrible engagement took place. The next day the French made a second attack with great success, and obliged his royal highness to move off with a quick step, leaving thousands on the field; 52 pieces of cannon, all the tents, baggage, &c. with an immense quantity of ammunition.—The young general has gone to Manon, and I suppose intends putting himself under the tuition of prince Cobourg, to be drilled into prudence and good conduct."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia, to his correspondent in Baltimore.

"The captain of a vessel, arrived from Ostend, informs us of the DEATH OF PRINCE DE COBURG—that he saw his FUNERAL, and that FIFTEEN THOUSAND of his men were SLAIN, and the army COMPLETELY DEFEATED."

A French gentleman has received letters from the West Indies, which intimate that Britain had been formed there of freeing the negroes in the southern States of America; of having them armed, and headed by some of the free mulattoes from St. Domingo, to march against Louisiana, and other Spanish settlements; and that one of the commissioners was at the bottom of the plan. How true this may be, time will determine.

Gov. Moultrie, of South-carolina has issued a Proclamation, dated Oct. 5, ordering all the free negroes, and other people of colour, who have arrived therein from St. Domingo, to depart in ten days: He having been informed, that there were among them characters who wished to excite an insurrection of the negroes in that state.

STOCKBRIDGE, Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Oneida, to his friend in this town, dated Oct 21, 1793.

"Accounts arrived in this village late evening from the *Miami*, which are much more favourable than when the commissioners left this quarter. Only three of the Indian Nations remain hostile—all the others have declared for peace, or neutrality, and expect another treaty next spring. The commissioners, on receiving their final answer at the late treaty, which put an end to the negociation, *immediately* left Detroit their sudden departure exhibiting such spirit and determined resolution, as made very favourable impressions on the minds of the Indians."

NORTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 4.

NEW AMERICAN INVENTION.

A few days since was brought to Market and sold in this town, by ABIEL HARDING, of Deerfield, about ten pounds of Beeswax. Soon after the sale of the first parcel, finding himself undiscovered, he offered at the same time another small cake, weighing four pounds, which was likewise purchased.—Soon after Harding left the Store, some suspicions arose about the small cake on account of its weight—being broke open, a stone was found in the centre weighing three pounds—the first parcel was then broke, being in three cakes, and found to be wood just covered with wax; the whole amount of wax in the four cakes was about two pounds. The ingenious Mr. Harding was soon apprehended and obliged to recognize for his appearance at the Supreme Judicial Court in April next, when it is presumed he will obtain LETTERS PATENT, in full compensation for his ingenious invention, with the exclusive privilege of carrying on the business on Cable Hand, for the term of seven years.

Eraltus Lyman,

HAS just received, and for sale at his GROCERY STORE, in Northampton,

WHOLE and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Genevs, London Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Table and Lisbon Salt, by q. Glass, 10d and 4d Nails, Iron Chest, Spanish Indigo, Powder and Shot, Snuff, Pipes, Pigtail and Smoking Tobacco, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerel, &c.

Most kinds of Produce received in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, such as one may find good encouragement by applying to

LOUIS BARSH.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

CASH paid for

Shipping-Furr & Bees-Wax,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1793.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, two creasiers, one a black and white STEER, 3 years old, a crop in the off ear, with a half penny cut under the same—The other a yearling STEER, marked with a Swallow's tail, on the upper side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

NATHANIEL PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Locks & Canals.

THE Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the house of Mr. *ZENAS PARSONS*, in *Springfield*, on Wednesday, the 25th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to consider and act on the following things.

1st. To consider of, and determine respecting the opening, and carrying on the Canal around Miller's Falls, on said Connecticut River, the next Spring, and of the making any provision therefor.

2dly. To consider, and proposals, that may be made there, of erecting any Mill or Mills, or any other Works, on or near the Canal, at South-Hadley, and of erecting any new Houses thereabout; and of making any enlargement for publick or private use in the Houses already erected there; and to pass all proper votes therefor.

Also to make any further provision necessary for completing all the works, on or about the said Canal.

To receive the report of the Superintendant and Directors of the affairs of the said Proprietors respecting said Canals, and to act thereon as shall then be thought proper.

To make such grants to the Clerk and Treasurer, and any other Creditors of said Proprietors, for their services or expences, as shall then be thought proper.

To raise all such sums of money upon the shares of said Proprietors, as shall be found necessary for any and all the purposes aforesaid; and for any further operations that may be then agreed upon respecting said Canals, not herein particularly mentioned.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.

JON. DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
SAMUEL HENSHAW, } DIRECTORS.
LEVI SHEPARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,

Springfield, Nov. 28th, 1793.

New Line of STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Albany.

The Stages will leave Boston and Albany on Tuesdays and Fridays, and meet at Mr. Pomeroy's in Northampton, and exchange passengers on Mondays and Thursdays. The Stage from Albany on set way to Northampton, carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Albany.

The Stage will leave Boston, on its way to Northampton, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, arrives at Mr. Barker's in Worcester on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock P. M. and proceeds on the same days to Spencer.—From Spencer, on Mondays and Thursdays it proceeds on to Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Spencer, and second at Boston.

The Price for a Passenger from Boston to Worcester is nine shillings only, from Worcester to Albany 3d per mile, 28lb. baggage gratis—so does the same as a Passenger.

The proprietors of this New Line of Stages, beg leave to observe, that the difficulties of extending a line from Boston to Albany across the mountains has heretofore been considered insurmountable—but as it passes through the heart of a mill settle country, interfering in no course the other lines of Stages in a manner that may greatly convene the public, they have determined to make the effort, and from the moderate terms of accommodation, and by their careful and obliging attention, hope to merit the publick's encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1793.

Timothy Jewett,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the Linen and Woollen WHEEL business as usual, also makes Clock and Hand Reels, Spindles, Taps and Faucets, Wooden Cocks, Pail Knobs, and Tunnel Noses, Weaver's Spools, &c.

Wanted as an apprentice to the above business, an active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Strayed from the Subscriber last Summer, a red HEIFER, one years old last Spring, marked with a slit the upper side of each ear, (if any artificial mark) cut'd hair. Whoever has taken up said heifer, and will give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by JOB CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.