Short account of the Places threatened by the Combined Armies.

DUNKIRK, signifies in Flemish the Church of Dawn, being situated in the midst of those Downs that border the whole maritime coast of Flanders. From a small fishing hamlet it has become a port of much importance. It was first surrounded with rampart by Count BALDWIN, of *Flanders*, in 960.

It was burnt by the English in 1388; it afterwards belonged to the Spaniards, and was surprised by the French in 1558. In 1658 it was retaken by the Spaniards under the Prince of *Parma*. The French again made themselves masters of it in 1646, with the assistance of a Dutch naval force under Admiral TROMP. The garrison consisted of 3000 men, and were forced to capitulate after fourteen days open trenches. The Arch Duke LEOPOLD retook it in 1652. After a siege of 18 days.

Six years afterwards it was besieged by Marshal TURENNE by land, whilst an English fleet blockaded it up by sea. After the approaches had been carried on a-bout three weeks Don JOHN, of Austria, accompanied by the prince of *Conde*, came to the head of 20,000 men to its relief. A sharp action ensued, which ending in the total defeat of the Spaniards, the place was obliged to surrender in a few days. Its transfer into the hands of the English and the scandalous sale of it by CHARLES II. are circumstances well known in history.

LOUIS XIV. having made an acquisition of this fortress, set engineers to work, who made it one of the strongest in *Europe*. But of these fortifications, a great part were destroyed, in consequence of the Treaty of Utrecht. It has 17 bastions, and 13 half moons, which were in a great measure levelled by mines.

Dunkirk is separated into two towns, the old and the new. It has three great canals towards the south, by which they transport merchandize into the interior parts of the country. These canals enter the port, and serve to cleanse the city, or to inundate the neighbouring country.

Bergues. This place, which is more properly called *Berg Saint Vinox*, is situated on the river Colme, two leagues from *Dunkirk*.

The air is extremely healthy to those who have been accustomed to it from their infancy.

The French, after taking it from the Spaniards in 1658, surrounded it with strong fortifications, which, together with the inundations, render it a place of great importance. The river Holme, which passes through the town, serves for a canal towards *Mardyke*, *St. Omer and Gravelines*. Another canal leads to *Dunkirk*, on which there were two forts contructed by the French, the one called Le Fort *Louis*, the other *Le Fort Francois*. The first of these being delivered up to the English in 1713, was by them destroyed. The other is said to have been taken by the Duke of YORK.

Quesnoy—which is now besieged by the Prince of *Coburg*, is small, but regularly fortified, on the river Roneille, which empties itself into the Schedt. It is three leagues from *Valenciennes* and *Landrecy*, and five from *Cambray*.

Quesnoy, with a garrison of 3000 men, surrendered to Prince EUGENE in 1712, after a close attack of more than a week. It was invested on the 10th of June, and capitulated on the 5th of July. The same year it was retaken by the French. They broke ground against it on the 13th of September and it surrendered on the 14th of Oct.—The garrison consisted of 6 thousand.

Bouchain, which is also attacked, is a small place, strongly fortified. It is situated between some marshes, on the left side of the Schedt, about four leagues distant from *Valenciennes*, and the same from *Cambray*, lying on the declivity of a hill, the Schedt separating the upper from the lower town. It is defended by four bastions, with large half moons, and very deep ditches. There are besides two lofty cavaliers, which command the country, and serve for a prison and arsenal.

It was never taken before 1676, when the Duke of *Orleans*, besieged it and offers XIV. covered the siege. The Prince of *Orange* afterwards king WILLIAM III. advanced with an army of 40,000 men, but could not relieve it.

In 1711 it was invested by the allies under the Duke of *Marlborough*. The trenches were opened on the 21st of August, in three different attacks. These were carried on so warmly, that the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, surrendered, prisoners of war, on the 13th of Sept.

MARSHAL VILLARS, the following year, after his victory over the allies at *Denain*, attacked up this place, while he carried on the siege of *Douay*, and then ordered it to be besieged by the Marquis *d'Alegre*, with 40 battalions. The trenches were opened in the night, between the 9th and 10th of Oct. and the Governor with a garrison of 1200 men, surrendered on the 19th of the same month.

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the gross, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy;

An original receipt to cure Cancers; to prevent the swelling from a bruise.—A Pardoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extemporre Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where the was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Cluni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweetheart in the army—Curious Courtship—The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester—ANECDOTES of Gen. Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant and Deacon.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Interest, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in the town of Norwich, County of Hampshire, that his land is taxed, in a town and county tax, for 1792, committed to the subscriber to collect, viz:

George Green,	2l. 2s.	11d:

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in February next, so much of said land will be then sold, at public vendue, at the house of James Converse, innholder, in said Norwich, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

AARON DIMOCK.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1793.

COME into the inclosure of the subscriber, three yearlings, two STEERS and one HEIFER—one of the Steers a brindle, the other a brindle with a lined back.—the Heifer a dark red with a lined back, all marked with a half penny the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HUBBARD.

Hatfield, Dec. 9. 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 provisions therefor.

2dly. To consider any proposals, that may be made them, 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 public or private use to the Houses already erected there; and to pass all proper votes thereon.

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, LEVI SHEPARD, JOHN WILLIAMS, } DIRECTORS.
Springfield, Nov. 28th, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Erastus Lyman,

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

W. I. 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, 7 by 9 Glass, 10d and 4d Nails, Iron, Chalk, Spanish Indigo, Powder and Shot, Snuff, Pipes, Pigtail and Smoking Tobacco, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerell, &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 BARAL.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1793.

CASH paid for

Shipping-Furr & Bees-Wax,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1793.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, two creatures, one a black lin'd 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 under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

NATHANIEL PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Dec. 4. 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, Tap and Faucets, Wooden Cocks, Pail Knobs, and Tennel Nafes, 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 year old last Spring, marked with a slit the upper side of each ear, (if any artificial mark) curl'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.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the business of*

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Dawies's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron French, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorisms on Man, Forsters, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Stephen's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, do. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Marocco Leather, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for TANNED SHEEP SKINS, or RAGS.

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS, for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Broke into the inclo-

sure of the subscriber, on the 6th inst. three HORSES, viz. a sorrel Mare, with a sucking Colt, the Mare is 7 or 8 years old, has a white stripe in her face—shod before, —appears to hipped:—The Colt is a dark Chestnut.—The other a two years old Colt, bay color, dark mane and tail, has a white stripe in her face, the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH PARK.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1793.

A Wet Nurse,

Is wanted during the cutting Winter.

Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27, 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 its 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. Baker's in Worcester on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 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—200lbs 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 most fertile country, intersecting in its 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 public's encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.		Cinnamon,	
Brandy,		Raisins,	
Gin,		Rice,	
Wine,		Corn'fans,	
Loaf and Brown		Sugar Kettles,	
Sugars.		Brass Kettles,	
Molasses,		Warming Pans	
Bohea and Souchong	} Teas	Frying, do.	
Coffee,		Nova Scotia Grindstones.	
Chocolate,		Salmon	} by bbl.
Pepper,		Mackrell	} or less.
Allspice,		Liver Oil, by barrel,	
Ginger,		very low.	
Paper Hangings,		4d & 10d, Nails,	
Looking Glasses,		6 by 8, 7 by 9, Window Glass.	
Excellent Fur Muffs		Powder and Shot.	
Cotton Wool,			

Crosicut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Swedes and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

BLANKS,

of various forms to be sold at this office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1793. [NUMB. 382.

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Gin,		Rice,	
Wine,		Corn'fans,	
Loaf and Brown		Sugar Kettles,	
Sugars.		Brass Kettles,	
Molasses,		Warming Pans	
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Coffee,		Nova Scotia Grindstones.	
Chocolate,		Salmon	} by bbl.
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All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

BLANKS,

of various forms to be sold at this office.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has a variety of changeable and other coloured LUTESTINGS, such as Pink, Black, White, &c. for sale very cheap. He will pay cash, for BUCK-WHEAT, at the Still House, Hatfield, or at his Store in Northampton. Dec. 16. 1793.

A DEPOSITION inserted to the estate of Capt. Robert Dawes, late of Cummington, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement. Also those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment. ROBERT DAWES, Admn'r.

Cummington, Dec. 10, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in the month of Sept. last a light red yearling HEIFER, with a half crop on the right ear, white face some white under her belly. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. REMINGTON.

Chesterfield, Dec. 10. 1793.

I HE subscriber, having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament, of Mr. JOSIAH PHELPS, late of Easthampton, in the County of Hampshire, deceased; and having accepted said trust, do hereby call on all persons indebted to said estate, to settle their debts with me; and those to whom the estate is indebted, are also requested to present their demands for payment.

JONATHAN BARTLET.

Easthampton, Dec. 13. 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a large white SOW, no artificial mark—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. BROWN.

Whately, Dec. 12. 1793.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

THE speech of the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress, was, on motion, referred to a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair; after some time spent in this business, the committee rose and reported a resolution, that a respectful address be drawn up and presented to the President, in answer to his speech at the commencement of the session; containing assurances, that the house of representatives would take into serious consideration, the matters recommended to their attention; which was taken up in the house, and agreed to; whereupon Mess. Sedgwick, Hartley, Madison, Ware, and Smith, of Maryland were appointed.

A petition from Henry Latimer, of the state of Delaware, was presented and read, setting forth, that the election of Mr. Patten was illegal; the consideration of this petition, on the motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, was postponed until the member from that state should take his seat.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary at war, covering copies of the directions to the commissioners for establishing a peace with the hostile Indians, at Sandusky, last summer; the journal of their proceedings, and a letter from Major General Wayne, together with an account of the number of troops in the service of the United States.

A motion was made to clear the galleries during the reading of the directions to the commissioners, but over ruled.

The motion was renewed on reading the journal of their proceedings, and superceded by a motion for adjournment.

Thursday, December 5.

Mess. Ames, Foster and Niles, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, his secretary, covering a copy of the report of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states; together with copies of some negotiations with European powers.

The reading of the journal of the commissioners for establishing a peace with the hostile Indians, was called on by Mr. Trumbull, and continued until finished, with open galleries; after which the letter from General Wayne was read—these communications were, on motion of Mr. Boudinot referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The report of the commissioners for settling the accounts of the United States and individual states, was read, viz.

DEBTOR STATES.

		Dollars.
New York,	———	2,074,846
Pennsylvania,	———	76,709
Delaware,	———	612,428
Maryland,	———	150,640
Virginia,	———	120,879
North Carolina,	———	501,082

CREDITOR STATES.

New Hampshire,	———	75,055
Massachusetts,	———	1,248,801
Rhode Island,	———	209,611
Connecticut,	———	919,121
New Jersey,	———	49,030
South Carolina,	———	1,203,978
Georgia,	———	19,988

Friday, December 6.

Mr. Parker, a member from Virginia, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Clark presented a petition, praying for a renewal of a lost certificate. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) of the committee of elections, reported, that all the members whose credentials had been referred to them were duly returned, with one exception only, that of a member from Delaware, against the legality of whose election, a protest had been entered by a candidate for the same seat.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the draft of an answer to the President's address. This draft was reported by the committee without amendment, the report adopted by the house, and Messrs. Madison, Sedgwick, and Hartley were appointed to wait on the President, to inform when it will be convenient to him to receive this answer. They before adjournment reported, that he would receive the address to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS:

SIR,

THE Representatives of the People of the United States, in meeting you for the first time since you have been again called by an unanimous suffrage to your present station, find an occasion which they embrace with no less sincerity than promptitude, for expressing to you their congratulations on so distinguished a testimony of public approbation, and their entire confidence in the purity and patriotism of the motives which have produced this obedience to the voice of your country. It is to virtues which have commanded long and universal reverence, and services from which have flowed great and lasting benefits, that the tribute of praise may be paid without the approach of flattery; and it is from the same sources that the fairest anticipations may be derived in favor of the public happiness.

The United States having taken no part in the war which had embroiled in Europe the powers with whom they have the most extensive relations, the maintenance of peace was justly to be regarded as one of the most important duties of the Magistrate charged with the faithful duties of the laws.—We accordingly witness with approbation and pleasure the vigilance with which you have guarded against an interruption of that blessing, by your proclamation, admonishing our citizens of the consequences of illicit or hostile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promising, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an entire admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our station.

The connection of the United States with Europe has evidently become extremely interesting. The communications which remain to be exhibited to us, will, no doubt, assist in giving us a fuller view of the subject, and in guiding our deliberations to such results as may comport with the rights and true interests of our country.

We learn with deep regret, that the measures directed by a love of peace, for obtaining an amicable termination of the afflicting war on our frontier, should have been frustrated, and that a resort to offensive measures should have again become necessary. As the latter, however, must be rendered more satisfactory in proportion to the fulsomeness for peace manifested by the former, it is to be hoped, they will be pursued under the better auspices on that account, and be finally crowned with more happy success.

In relation to the particular tribes of Indians against whom offensive measures have been prohibited, as well as on all the other important subjects which you have presented to our view, we shall bestow the attention which they claim. We cannot, however, refrain, at this time, from particularly expressing our concurrence in your anxiety for the regular discharge of the public debts, as full as circumstances & events will permit; and in the policy of removing any impediments that may be found in the way of a faithful representation of public proceedings throughout the United States, being persuaded, with you, that on no subject more than the former, can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable; and that, with respect to the latter, no resource is so firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy.

Throughout our deliberations we shall endeavor to cherish every sentiment which may contribute to render them conducive to the dignity, as well as to the welfare of the United States; and we join with you in imploring that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavors.

To which the President returned the following

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL not affect to conceal the cordial satisfaction which I derive, from the address of the House of Representatives. Whatever those services may be, which you have sanctioned by your favour, it is a sufficient reward, that they have been accepted, as they were meant. For the fulfilment of your anticipations of the future I can give no other assurance, than that the motives, which you approve, shall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me, to learn that the proclamation has been considered as a seasonable guard against the interruption of the publick peace. Nor can I doubt, that the subjects, which I have recommended to your attention, as depending upon legislative provisions, will receive a discussion suited to their importance. With every exertion then, it may be expected that your deliberations, under the divine blessing, will be matured to the honour and happiness of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

A petition was presented from a candidate for a seat in the house from the state of New York, complaining of the illegality of the election of the member returned from the district, in which he was a candidate. Referred to the committee of elections.

The house proceeded to the reading of the communications from the President relative to the French affairs.

After some progress made in the reading of those communications, a motion was made to have them printed before read. This motion was lost, but the papers were directed to be put into the printer's hands by degrees, as read, and 500 copies struck off.

The reading of the papers was then purfued, and after further progress, the house adjourned.

The following letter from the President of the United States was read yesterday, in the House of Representatives:

United States, December 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

As the present situation of the several nations of Europe, especially those with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the state of things between them and us matter of interesting enquiry to the legislature, and may indeed give rise to deliberations to which they alone are competent. I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correspondences which have taken place.

The representatives and executive bodies of France have manifested generally a friendly attachment to this country, have given advantages to our commerce and navigation, and have made overtures for