laws of neutrality to refuse it to that other. The aiding either party then with vessels, arms or men, being unlawful by the Law of nations, and not rendered lawful by the treaty, it is made a question whether our citizens, joining in these unlawful enterprises may be punished? The United States being in a state of Peace with most of the belligerent powers by treaty, and with all of them by the laws of nature, murders and robberies committed by our citizens, within our territory, or on the high seas, on those with whom we are so at peace, are punishable, equally as if committed on our own inhabitants. If I might venture to reason a little formally, without being charged with running into subtleties and aphorisms', I would say that if one citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority, every citizen has the same. If every citizen has that right, then the nation (which is composed of all its citizens,) has a right to go to war by the authority of its individual citizens. But this is not true, either on the general principles of society, or by our constitution, which gives that power to Congress alone, and not to the citizens individually. Then the first position was not true; and no citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority: and for what he does without right, he ought to be punished. Indeed, nothing can be more obviously absurd, than to say that all the citizens may be at war, and yet the nation at peace. It has been pretended, indeed, that the engagement of a citizen in an enterprise of this nature was a divestment of the character of citizen, and a transfer of jurisdiction over him to another sovereign. Our Citizens are certainly free to divest themselves of that character, by emigration, and other acts manifesting their attention, and may then become the subjects of another power, and free to do whatever the subject of that power may do. But the laws do not admit that the bare commission of a crime amounts of itself to a divestment of the character of citizen, and withdraws the criminal from their coercion. They would never prescribe an illegal act among the legal modes by which a citizen might disfranchise himself; nor render treason, for instance, innocent by giving it the force of a dissolution of the obligations of the criminal to his country. Accordingly, in the case of Henfield, a citizen of these States, charged with having engaged in the port of Charleston, in an enterprise against nations at peace with us, and with having joined in the actual commission of hostilities, the attorney general of the United State, in the official opinion declared that the act with which was charged was punishable by law. The same thing has been unanimously declared by two of the Circuit Courts of the United States, as you will see in the charges of chief justice Jay, delivered at Richmond, and judge Wilson, delivered at Philadelphia, both of which are herewith sent. Yet Mr. Genet, in the moment he lands at Charleston, is able to tell the governor, and continues to affirm in his correspondence here, that no law of the United States authorizes their governor to restrain either its own citizens or the foreigners inhabiting its territory, from warring against the enemies of France. It is true indeed, that, in the case of Henfield, the jury which tried, absolved him. But it appeared on the trial that the crime was not knowingly and wilfully committed; that Henfield was ignorant of the unlawfulness of his undertaking; that in the moment he was apprised of it, he shewed real contrition; that he had rendered meritorious services during the late war, and declared he would live and die an American. The jury therefore, in absolving him, did no more than the constitutional authority might have done, had they found him guilty: the constitution having provided for the pardon of offences in certain cases, and there being no case where it could have been more proper than where no offence was contemplated. Henfield therefore was still an American citizen, and Mr. Genet's reclamation of him was as unauthorised as the first enlistment of him.

2d. Another doctrine advanced by Mr. Genet, is that our courts can take no cognisance of questions whether vessels, *held by theirs* as prizes, are lawful prizes or not; that this jurisdiction belongs exclusively to their consulates here, which have been lately erected by the national legislature into complete courts of admiralty.

Let us consider, first, what is the extent of the jurisdiction, which the consulates of France may rightfully exercise here. Every nation has of natural right, entirely & exclusively, all the jurisdiction which may be rightfully exercised in the territory it occupies. If it cedes any portion of that jurisdiction to judges appointed by another nation, the limits of their power must depend on the instrument of cession. The United States and France have by their consular convention, given mutually to their consuls jurisdiction in certain cases especially enumerated. Further than convention gives it neither the power of establishing complete copets of admiralty within the territory of the other, nor even of deciding the particular question of prize, or not prize. The consulates of France, then, cannot take judicial cognisance of those questions here. Of this opinion Mr. Genet was, when he wrote his letter of May 27, wherein he promises to correct the error of the consul at Charleston, of whom, in my letter of the 15th, I had complained, as arrogating to himself that jurisdiction; tho' in his subsequent letters he has thought proper to embark in the errors of his consuls.

But the United States, at the same time, do not pretend any right to try the validity of captures made *on the high seas*, by France, or any other nation, over its enemies. These questions belong, of common usage, to the sovereign of the captor, and whenever it is necessary to determine them, resort must be had to his court. This is the case provided for in the 17th article of the treaty, which says, that such prizes shall not be arrested, nor cognizance taken of the validity thereof; a stipulation much insisted on by Mr. Genet, and the Consuls, and which we never thought of infringing or questioning. As the validity of captures then, made *on the high seas* by France over its enemies, cannot be tried within the United States by their Consuls, so neither can it by our own Courts. Nor is this the question between us, though we have been misled into it.

The real question is, whether the United States have not a right to protect vessels within their waters, and on their coasts. The Grange was taken within the Delaware, between the shores of Jersey and of the Delaware state, and several miles above its mouth. The seizing her was a flagrant violation of the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Genet, however, instead of apologising, takes great merit in his letters for giving her up. The William is said to have been taken within two miles of the shores of the United States. When the admiralty declined cognizance of the case, she was delivered to the French Consul, according to my letter of June 27th, to be kept till the Executive of the United States should examine into the case; and Mr. Genet was desired by my letter of June 29th, to have them furnished with the evidence, on behalf of the captors, as to the place of the capture. Yet, to this day, it has never been done. The brig Fanny it has alledged to be taken within five miles from our shore. The Catharine within two miles and a half. It is an essential attribute of the jurisdiction of every country to preserve peace, to punish acts in breach of it, and to restore property taken by force within its limits. Were the armed vessels of any nation to cut away one of our own from the wharves of Philadelphia, and to chuse to call it a prize, would this exclude us from the right of redressing the wrong? Were it the vessel of another nation, are we not equally bound to protect it, while within our limits? were it seized in any other waters, or on the shores of the United States, the right of redressing is still the same: and humble indeed, would be our condition, were we obliged to depend for that on the will of a foreign Consul, or on negociation with diplomatic Agents. Accordingly, this right of protection, within its waters, and to a reasonable distance on its Coasts, has been acknowledged by every nation, and denied to none: and if the property seized be yet within their power, it is their right and duty to redress the wrong themselves.—France herself has asserted the right in herself, and recognised it in us, in the 6th article of our Treaty, where we mutually stipulate that we will, *by all the means in our power*, (not by negociation) protect and defend each others vessels and effects, in our ports or roads, or on the seas near our countries, and recover and restore the same to the right owners. The United Netherlands, Prussia, and Sweden, have recognised it also in Treaties with us; and indeed it is a standing formula, inserted in almost all the Treaties of all nations, and proving the principle to be acknowledged by all nations.

How, and by what organ of the government, whether judiciary or executive, it shall be redressed, is not yet perfectly settled with us. One of the subordinate Courts of Admiralty has been of opinion, in the first instance, in the case of the ship William, that it does not belong to the judiciary. Another, perhaps, may be of a contrary opinion. The question is still subjudice, and an appeal to the Court, of last resort, will decide it finally. If, finally, the judiciary shall declare that it does not belong to the *civil* authority, it then resolves to the Executive, charged with the direction of *military* force of the Union, and the conduct of it's affairs with foreign nations. But this is a mere question of internal arrangement between the different departments of the government, depending on the particular division of the Laws and Constitution; and it can, in no wise, concern a foreign nation to which department these have delegated it.

3d. Mr. Genet, in his letter of July 9th, requires that the ship Jane, which he calls an English privateer, shall be immediately ordered to depart; to justify this, he appeals to the 22d article of our Treaty, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any foreign *privateer* to fit their ships in our ports, to sell *what they have taken*, or purchase victuals, &c. The ship Jane is an English merchant vessel, which has been many years employed in the commerce between Jamaica and these states. She brought here a cargo of produce from that island, and was to take away a cargo of flour. Knowing of the war when she left Jamaica, and that our Coast was lined with small French privateers, she armed for her defence, and took one of those Commissions, usually called Letters of Marque. She arrived here safely without having had any rencounter of any sort. Can it be necessary to say that a merchant-vessel is not a privateer? That though she has arms to defend herself in time of war, in the course of her regular commerce, this no more makes her a privateer, than a husbandman following his plough, in time of war, with a knife or pistol in his pocket, is thereby made a soldier? The occupation of a privateer is attack and plunder, that of a merchant vessel is commerce and self-preservation. The article excludes the former from our ports, and from selling *what she has taken*; that is, what she has acquired by war, to shew it did not mean the merchant-vessel and what she had acquired by commerce. Were the merchant-vessels coming for our produce, forbidden to have any arms for their defence, every adventurer who has a boat, or money enough to buy one, would make her a privateer; our Coasts would swarm with them, foreign vessels must cease to come; our commerce must be suppressed, our produce remain on our hands, or at least that great portion of it, which we have not vessels to carry away, our ploughs must be laid aside, and agriculture suspended. This is a facrifice no Treaty could ever contemplate, and which we are not disposed to make out of mere complaisance to a false definition of the term *privateer*. Finding that the Jane had purchased new carriages to mount two or three additional guns, which she had brought in her hold, and that she had opened additional portholes for them, the carriages were ordered to be re-landed, the additional port-holes stopped, and her means of defence reduced to exactly the same at her departure, as at her arrival. This was done on the general principle of allowing no party to arm within our ports.

(To be concluded in our next.)

At a meeting held at the town of Canadaqua, *in the county of* Ontario, *and state of* New-York, *on Friday, Nov.* 6, 1793. *immediately after the adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace; at which all the Judges and assistant Justices, and a large majority of the Justices of the Peace, together with all the inhabitants, convened from different parts of the county upon that occasion, were present.*

The Hon. TIMOTHY HOSMER, Esq. first Judge of the County, in the chair.

NATHANIEL GORHAM, jun. Clerk.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

WHEREAS certain restless and turbulent characters, from the eastern district of this state, evilly disposed towards the welfare of this county, have, for some time past, endeavoured to stir up sedition among the peaceable inhabitants thereof, and excite them to acts both treasonable and improper.

And whereas they have proposed to many individuals in this county, that the county of Ontario, in conjunction with that of Onego, and part of Tioga and Herkemer, should immediately shake off all dependence from the state of New-York, and support their independence by force of arms, in case that state should be unwilling to ratify and confirm the same.

And whereas the passions of the dishonest and disorderly, of the ambitious and timed, have been flattered by the expectation of having laws passed for the screening individuals from the payment of their just debts for six years, and they have been fally told that all the Indian lands, as well those belonging to the state of New-York, and those which this state, together with Massachusetts, have gauranteed to individuals, should become a prey to the rapacity of their hungry followers—and have engaged to support their measures by a number of armed troops, collected from Vermont and elsewhere, in case of opposition.

And whereas also the said persons have called a meeting of the inhabitants of this county, to be convened at Geneva, in the town of Seneca, on the 25th day of the present month; which meeting is to be attended by said persons, and sundry others, not inhabitants of this county.

Therefore resolved, That the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, sensible of the many advantages that have been derived from their connection with one of the most respectable states in the union, and desirous of the continuation of the same advantages, highly resent the ill-timed and improper attempt made by the characters above alluded to, to disturb their peace and harmony—that they conceive their measures as pregnant with danger and such, if carried into effect, would introduce into our infant country, all the complicated evils which anarchy and confusion can create.

Resolved, that this meeting highly resent the threats made use of by the said persons, and conceive that under the protection of the state of New-York, they have nothing to fear from any banditti they can collect, for the purpose of forcing them into measures which they heartily disapprove of.

Resolved, that this meeting, fully impressed with the impossibility of this propose state's defraying the necessary expences of the most moderate government that can be devised, and aware of the impolicy as well as the injustice of raising by enormous taxes on uncultivated lands such a revenue or devoting to those expences, property purchased under the faith of the state of New-York and Massachusetts, and withdrawing into our flourishing country, people, that such iniquitous measures would attract, recommend to the persons above alluded to, to pursue some more laudable mode of gratifying their ambition, and to desist from proceedings altogether hostile to our interest and welfare.

Resolved also, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed meeting at Geneva, ought not to be attended, as it was called by strangers to the county, and that we will consider as inimical to the county, such persons belonging to it who at said meeting shall consent to any of the proposals before reprobated.

Resolved, That this meeting expect after having made this public declaration of their situation, that those intrusted with the administration of the state, will take the most vigorous measures to suppress any of the attempts made to destroy the peace and quiet of this county.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting, together with the clerk thereof, be requested to sign the above resolutions, and cause them to be printed in the different newspapers, printed in this state.

By order of the meeting,

(Sign.) TIMOTHY HOSMER, Chair.

A true copy,

NATH. GORHAM, jun. Clerk.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 9.

THE clerk proceeded to read the remainder of the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Genet.

In one of the letters of this last gentleman, he occasionally observes, that the French privateers on the coast of America, had captured fifty English vessels. He complains bitterly of the "emigrant aristocrats from Europe," whose influence, he seems to think, preponderant in the Councils of America. He ventures to affirm from his personal knowledge, acquired by a long residence in different capitals of Europe, that where ever there is a throne the United States have an enemy; that the are strictly regarded as rebels, that all European sovereigns would rejoice in the destruction. He adds, that the Americans are considered as the precursors of the French in the doctrines of Freedom; he mentions the King of England, as "your ancient tyrant."

The clerk then began the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond, since the arrival of that gentleman in America, in the latter part of the year 1791.—It consisted chiefly of heavy complaints of the American Secretary of the British government had not fulfilled the articles of the treaty of peace. Mr. Hammond replies, at very great length. He complains of the Congress of 1783, for not having enforced the execution of the articles of the peace, in favor of the loyalists; and of the British creditors.—On these heads he enters into a very particular detail, of which it is incompatible with the limits to give an analysis. To explain on this subject, would serve only to renew the memory of mutual injuries that are reparable, and of mutual animosities, which had much better be forgotten.

TUESDAY, December 10.

Towards the close of the reading of yesterday, the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond, became interesting and melancholy. Mr. Hammond in an elaborate letter to Mr. Jefferson, pretends to vindicate the instructions of George the Third to his officers, to seize every ship sailing from America to France, laden with provisions. He endeavours to prove this conduct is consistent with the law of nations. Mr. Jefferson states the hardships that must result to America, by being thus deprived of an opportunity of purchasing those articles of convenience, which the citizens of the United States did not hitherto manufacture for themselves. Mr. Hammond, on the other hand, represents that the war now carried on against France, differs in its principles from any other modern contest. Personal application was likewise made to Lord Grenville on this head, and two letters describing the result of it, were read. He accompanied by a variety of professions of regard for the United States, and mentioned the sincere friendship entertained for them by the king of England. But he at the same time stated the impossibility of any relaxations of the orders of his majesty. He added that the king of Spain would follow exactly the same line of conduct. He was interrogated as to the meaning of the late convention between Russia and the court of England. He replied, that America was to expect the same treatment from Russia as from Britain, and from Spain, because a reference in her was implied, tho' not expressed in the treaty.

The reading was interrupted by a conversation between the speaker and several members, concerning a petition from a person in the state of Delaware as to a contested election, but as this took place only a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the house soon after adjourned.

On the 10th Dec. the following Address from the Senate, was presented the President, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session.

To the President of the United States.

ACCEPT, Sir, the thanks of the Senate, for your Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the Session. Your re-election to the chief magistracy of the United States, gives us sincere pleasure. We consider it as an event every way propitious to the happiness of our country; and your compliance with the call, as a fresh instance of the patriotism which has so frequently led you to sacrifice private inclination to the publick good. In the unanimity which a second time marks this important national act, we trace with particular satisfaction, besides the distinguished tribute paid to the virtues and abilities which it recognizes, another proof of that just discernment, and concordancy of sentiments and views, which have hitherto characterized the citizens of the United States.

As the European powers with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, were involved in war, in which we had taken no part—it seemed necessary that the disposition of the nation for peace should be promulgated to the world, as well for the purpose of admonishing our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of acts hostile to any of the belligerent parties, as to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities of our situation, we therefore contemplate with pleasure, the Proclamation by you issued, and give it our hearty approbation.

We deem it a measure well-timed, and wise; manifesting a watchful solicitude for the welfare of the nation, and calculated to promote it. The several important matters presented to our consideration, and in the course of the session, engage all the attention to which they are respectively entitled; and as the publick happiness will be the sole guide of our deliberations, we are perfectly assured of receiving frendly, and most zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President, of the United States, and President of the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen

The pleasure, expressed by the Senate, on my re-election to the station which I hold, commands my sincere and warmest acknowledgments—It this be an event, which promises the smallest addition to the happiness of our country, as it is my duty, so shall it be my study to realize the expectation.

The decided approbation, which the proclamation now receives from your house, in manifesting the proof, that this measure is considered as manifesting a vigilant attention to the welfare of the United States, affords with a peculiar gratification to my mind.

The other important subjects which have been communicated to you, will, I am confident, receive a due discussion; and the result will, I trust, prove fortunate to the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

List of the MEMBERS *of the* SENATE, *of the* UNITED STATES.

Newhampshire.
John Langdon. Samuel Livermore.

Massachusetts.
Caleb Strong, George Cabot.

Vermont.
Moses Robinson, Stephen R. Bradley

Rhodeisland.
Theodore Foster, William Bradford.

Connecticut.
Oliver Ellsworth, Stephen M. Mitchell.

Newyork.
Rufus King, Aaron Burr.

Newjersey.
John Rutherford, Frederick Freisnghuysen.

Pennsylvania.
Robert Morris, Albert Gallatin.

Delaware.
George Read, John Vining.

Maryland.
John Henry, Richard Potts.

Virginia.
James Monro, John Taylor.

Kentucky
John Brown, John Edwards.

North Carolina.
Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.

South Carolina.
Ralph Izard, Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
James Gunn, James Jackson.

List of the Members of the House of Representatives, returned to serve in the THIRD CONGRESS *of the United States:*

New Hampshire.—Nicholas Gilman, John S. Sherburne, Jeremiah Smith, Paine Wingate.

Massachusetts.—Fisher Ames, Shearjashub Bourne, David Cobb, Peleg Coffin, Henry Dearborn, Samuel Dexter, Dwight Foster, Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Holton, William Lyman, Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher, Peleg Wadsworth, Artemas Ward.

Rhode-Island.—Benjamin Bourne, Francis Malbone.

Connecticut.—James Hillhouse, Benjamin Huntington, A. Learned, Zephaniah Swift, Uriah Tracy, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth.

Vermont.—Nathaniel Niles, Israel Smith.

New-York.—Theodorus Bailey, Ezekiel Gilbert, Henry Glenn, James Gordon, Elias Talbot, Thomas Treadwell, J. E. Van Allen, Philip Van Cortland, Peter Van Gaasbeck, John Watts.

New-Jersey.—John Beatty, Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwallader, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.—James Armstrong, William Finley, Thomas Fitzsimons, Andrew Gregg, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, William Irvine, John Wilkes Kittera, William Montgomery, Fred. A. Muhlenberg, Peter Muehlenberg, Thomas Scott, John Smile.

Delaware.—John Patton.

Maryland.—Gabriel Christie, George Dent, Uriah Forest, William Hindman, John Francis Mercer, William Vans Murray, Samuel Smith, Thomas Sprigg.

Virginia.—Thomas Claiborne, Isaac Coles, William B. Giles, Samuel Griffin, George Hancock, Carter B. Harrison, J. Heath, Richard Bland Lee, James Madison, Andrew Moore, Joseph Neville, Anthony New, John Nicholas, John Page, Josiah Parker, Francis Preston, Robert Rutherford, Abraham Venable, Francis Walker.

Kentucky.—Christopher Greenup, Alexander D'Orr.

North Carolina.—Thomas Blount, William Johnson Dawson, James Gillespie, William Barry Grove, Mathew Locke, Nathaniel Macon, Joseph M'Dowel, Alexander Mebane, Benjamin Williams, Joseph Winston.

South Carolina.—Lemuel Benton, Alexander Gillon, John Hunter, Andrew Pickins, William Smith, Richard Winn.

Georgia.—Abraham Baldwin, Thomas P. Carnes.

FALMOUTH, (Jamaica) Oct. 24.

It is with unfeigned sorrow the printer communicates to the public the following melancholy scene which took place at Montego Bay, on Monday last, occasioned by a most tremendous swell of the sea, which set in suddenly the preceding day, and continued to increase to a degree unknown to the oldest inhabitant. The particulars were received last night by a letter from a gentleman who was a sufferer in this dreadful calamity which beggars description.

[*Five ships, 3 brigs, a sloop, 2 schooners, 3 sloops, and seven small vessels, went on shore, and mostly gone to pieces; many lives were lost; a number of buildings.*]

Amidst the foregoing painful scene of distress, which the Printer has occasion to relate, it is a pleasure to mention the brave and humane conduct of a sailor on board the Langrishe who, when she struck, threw a small line to the people on shore, who were drawn there by the cries of the crew; to afford what relief they could; a large rope was fastened by them to it, which he drew to the vessel and secured by means of this conveyance, upwards of twenty people got on shore; the others who remained were by this man, lashed to a second rope, and by this means saved: he lastly came on shore himself, when recollecting an old foreigner, whose life had been preserved by a dog on board the Langrishe, jumped overboard before the parted, he swam off, secured him: his last care was directed to the faithful animal just mentioned, whom this worthy tar swore should not go to wreck after saving the life of a human creature.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

By the ship Stadholder, arrived on Saturday last from Lisbon, an important letter was received from EDWARD CHURCH Esq. to P. S. LIVINGSTON, Esq. of this city, dated October 22, of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have this day obtained a promise from this Court, of a Convoy for our ships, about fifteen in number, to be provided, as soon as they shall be ready to sail: My letter and the very polite and friendly answer from the Portuguese Minister go by this conveyance, to the secretary of state, the vessel sails to-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleasing and very important intelligence to the merchants of your city.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this city dated the 12th instant.

"The general Assembly for this state met a few days ago? the first business that attracted their attention, was the ARRESTING of Major Hamilton and a Mr. Drayton (the latter is Secretary to our Governor.) They are to be tried for HIGH TREASON, having accepted a Commission from Mr. Genet, for the purpose of raising FIVE THOUSAND MEN in the back country to assist the French; they have actually received a large sum of money, and were sent about enlisting men: several members of the assembly declare, that they are possessed of proof sufficient to convict them. One of our chief judges, Mr. Grimke, is impeached for neglect of duty, and it is also thought that our Governor will be impeached in a few days, for aiding and assisting the French privateers contrary to law."

VARIETY STORE, in ASHFIELD.

New Goods! Cheap Goods! Fashionable Goods!

JUST come to hand, an assortment of HARD WARE, such as Saddler's Ware, Tools for Joiner's, Carpenter's Blacksmith's and Shoe-Maker's—also Frying Pans, Flat-Irons, Bellows, Brushes, H and HL's, Butts and Screws, Brass Handles and Escutcheons—an assortment of Pewter, and Cutlery, Table Steels, Snuffers, Combs, Pins, Single and Doublehow Spectacles, Great assortment of Fashionable Buttons, Hatt Buckles, Brass Table Locks, Box Ires, Sand Boxes, Slates and Pencils, Inkpouts, Inkpowder, Cayenne, Silver'd Spurs,—Also, Looking Glasses, Crimson Plush, Swanskin and Turkey Stripe for Saddle Cloths,—also, Pepper, Indigo, Caston Wool, Chocolate, 6 by 8 crown Glass, &c. which with the fine assortment of fashionable Goods I had on hand before, am selling, (some say) cheaper than ever, am paying half cash and half goods, at cash price, for Beef, Pork, Butter and Grain, or all cash, if I can have them worth the money.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Gratitude obliges me to thank the people in Ashfield, and the towns adjacent, for the particular attention, good custom and good pay they have afforded me, I am much pleas'd with the stand I have taken for mercantile business, find myself among a kind, prudent, industrious, economical, thriving people, who are careful not to promise more than they are able to perform, but must inform those who have not made full pay according to contract, that I cannot sell Goods at the rate I do, unless I am paid punctually according to contract, will thank them to settle up immediately if they wish for further favours from their humble servant, S. N.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, *ex. last* SHEEP, *marked with a crop on the right ear, half crop and a half penny the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.*

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

Westhampton, Dec. 29, 1793.

TAKEN *up by the subscriber, a red Cow, coming two years old, has horned, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.* EBENEZER DWIGHT.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1793.

NEW-GOODS.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to the Store of

Arad Brown, & Co.

In Easthampton, where they have just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, which are now ready for sale, and may be purchased at the lowest rate for cash or country produce.—A great variety of English and Hard Ware Goods, consisting of, Scarlet, Drab and Blue Broadcloths, Forrest do. Elastick, Cassimere, Coating of all kinds, Lambskins, Crimson, Green, Yellow, and White Baizes and Flannels, Dufil and Rose Blankets, Camblets, Wildbores, Shalloons, Durants, Calimancoes, Silk Crape, Scarlet, Blue and Plumb colour'd Moreen, Chintzes—and Calicoes of the newest fashions, Pocket Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Chintz and Purple Shawls of all prices. English and India Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Buffalora do. Satin and Mode of all kinds, Lawn and Cambrick, Lawn Aprons of all kinds, Strip'd and Plain Muslin, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Plain and Striped Velvet, Olive, Thickset, Vest Shapes of all kinds, Pins by the Bundle, Needles, Chappel and Common, by the Paper, Ribbons, by the piece, Scarlet and Crimson Snale, Writing Paper, Buckram, Buckle Brushes, Tooth do. Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, Worsted and Silk Mits, Webber's Spelling Books, Qualities and Shoe-Binding, Striped and Plain Nankeen, Paste Board, Millinett, Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, Japanned and Paper Inkstands, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silk and Twist, Morocco Pocket Books, Bellows, Offrich Feathers, Satinet and Everlasting, Scarlet, Green, and White Sarcenet, 7-8ths, and 4-4ths Irish Linens, Taffe, Thread, from No. 8 to 64. Imperial Buttons, Chip Hats, Black Gauze, Sullian and Jane.

HARD WARE.

Knives and Forks of all kinds, Shoe Hammars and Pincers, Shoe Knives, Tacks and Awls, Large and Small Sheers, Scissears, Bots and Screws, Iron Candlesticks, Brass Ball do. Table and Tea Spoons, Large and Small Thumb Latches, Rezors, and Penknives of all prizes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Plated and Steel Spurs, Hand HL Hinges, Large and Small Gimblets, Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Brass Knobs, Steel and Japanned Tobacco Boxes, Snuff do, Snuffers, Chest Locks, Hair Springs, Nitting Pins and Wire, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Snuff. They have as usual, a large assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware. They expect in a few days, most kinds of West-India Goods.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Flax, Butter, Cheese, Tow Cloth, Best Wax, Beef, Pork, Ashes, Rags, Shingles, will be received in payment, for any of the above Goods—Also, short and approved credit if desired—Constant attendance given, and all favours acknowledged.

Easthampton, Dec. 20, 1793.

Silas Brown, jun'r.

HAS just opened for Sale, at his Store opposite his dwelling-house in Easthampton, a general assortment of

English Goods.

HE invites all those that have demands on him to call and receive their pay.—Those indebted to him, by book or note, are desired to call and settle the same.

Easthampton, Dec. 30, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th of October last, a black yearling STEER, *with a white spot in the forehead, the flank and the belly white, and of the tail white, marked with a half penny the under side of the left ear, and a swallow tail on the right ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.* ELEAZER H. ALLEN.

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1793.

RUN *away from the subscriber on the* 25th *instant, an apprentice Boy, named* LARKIN GREEN. *Said boy has long hair, a red face and grey eyes, in the* 19th *year of his age. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said boy on my account. Whoever will return him to his master, shall have one Copper rewarded.*

LUCIUS WAIT.

Hatfield, Dec. 26, 1793.

STRAYED out of Northampton, Meadow, sometime in the month of Nov. last, a yearling HEIFER, without any artificial mark, she is chiefly white, but has some red on her neck, and a few red spots on her body. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded. AARON WRIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1793.

*** Advertisements omitted will appear in our next.