pated payments, which took place, prove it, and that this question appears equally decided, by the act of Congress, which authorises the executive power not to change the order of reimbursements of the foreign debt of the United States, unless it shall find therein an evident advantage. Now what advantage more feasible can we offer to you, than that of discharging your debt to us with your own productions, without exporting your cash, without recurring to operations—the burthensome operation of bankers? It is furnishing you, at the same time, with the means of paying your debts, and of enriching your citizens; in short, it is to raise the value of your productions, and consequently of your lands, in establishing a necessary competition between us and a nation which has in a measure assumed with a great deal of art and of sacrifices, the monopoly of your own productions. It is time, Sir, that this commercial revolution, which I consider, the completion of your immortal political revolution, should accomplish itself in a solid manner; and *France* appears to me to be the only power which can operate this incalculable good. She desires it ardently. The wife arrangements of which I have now given you an account, are the proof of it. It remains then with your government to second the views which are suggested to us by our constant friendship for our brethren the Americans, and by the desire we have to strengthen the bonds which unite us to them. It will be a pleasing duty to me, Sir, to conform myself in the administration which is confided to me, to these sentiments of the French nation, for all the United States; and in order that every one of them may participate in the extension of our commercial relations, I will take care to distribute my purchases among the different states of the Union, as much as the natural productions of their soil, and the nature of their commerce will permit. I will neglect no means moreover, in order that the modes of purchase prescribed to me, may enable not only the American and French merchants, but also the land holders and farmers to take advantage of the benefits which may result from our purchases.

GENET.

(COPY.)

AMERICAN DEBT.

1st Report. TRANSLATION.

Citizen GENET, Minister of the French Republic to the United States of *America*, has been charged by the provisory executive council, to solicit the American government, for the payment of the sums remaining due to *France* by the said States, though all the terms stipulated for the reimbursement have not yet expired.

The provisory Executive Council were led to this Resolution

1. By the extensive wants of the Republic, as well in subsistence for interior consumption, as for warlike stores and provisions required for the army by sea and land.

2. From the convenience with which a part of these stores and provisions may be purchased in the different markets of the United States.

3. From the advantage which the Republic would find in making these purchases in, and with the monies arising from the American debt.

4. In fine, from the consideration that the United States might find it convenient to anticipate the reimbursements of the monies due to France, when they were to be employed within themselves in purchasing the productions of their soil.

In consequence, the Citizen GENET has concerted with the ministers of the interior, of war, of marine, and of foreign affairs, in order to obtain a flatement of the expences of their several departments. According to this, the funds to be disposed of by Citizen GENET, will amount to about fe venteen millions of livres tournois, a sum not equal to the whole of the balance due by the *United States to France.*

But here two questions arise with Citizen GENET.

1st. How to arrange the matter so as that this sum shall be properly accounted for in the national treasury, through which it ought to pass?

And supposing, secondly—that the purchases of warlike stores and provisions are indispensable, and ought to be made and expedited to *France* with celerity, the Minister GENET desires to know how the money can be replaced, in case the American government should refuse to anticipate the reimbursements?

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. On the consistency.

Supposing that the United States should consent to anticipate their reimbursements; they may do so, in two ways—

By tonantes [bills of exchange] or bank notes for the same term; or by state securities on interest, and reimbursable on a given term.

The 1st of these is accompanied with no difficulty. The Minister GENET will furnish his assignments or notes on the treasury of the American government, for the warlike stores and provisions, and other pressing wants, for expences relative to the support of consuls for extraordinary and secret purposes of embassy—and for victualing and refitting vessels. These notes will be stamped by the department of the ministry upon the competability of whom they have been furnished; the American treasury will return them into the French treasury, in payment of the debt of the United States; when they will be passed to the credit of the said states; and to the debt of each department of the ministry whence they issued, or whose stamp they bear, as a part of the sums allowed by the National Convention to each for the expences.

The method in the second place, should be the same, because the Minister GENET will not accept state securities of the American government, unless he can make use of them as ready money, of which he is to assure himself before the conclusion of any transactions on either side.

Then the receipt which the Minister GENET will furnish the American government, with the stamp of the department for which their value shall have been employed, shall have the same effect with regard to this government and the French treasury, as if their value had been paid in specie.

It might happen that the state securities which the Minister GENET should receive instead of ready money, as above mentioned, may lose something of their value by depreciation, but then this loss is to be carried to the debit side of the account, which the Minister GENET will furnish, of the manner in which they shall have been employed, for the departments of the interior, of war, of the marine, and of foreign affairs.

2d. In case the American government should not consent to any anticipation on the payment of the debt of the *United States to France.*

There are but two methods to provide for this improbable contingency—if we can suppose that the United States have any interests in acknowledging the French Republic, and living on friendly terms with her.

Even admitting that we could not reckon on the good will of the United States, the situation of the finances or the excessive dearness of the metals, in comparison to notes, not permitting us to export a large sum of dollars to *America*, we should be obliged to make use of drafts on *Europe*: They must be either on *London* or *Amsterdam*, by the help of a credit to be obtained for Citizen GENET, and of which we must give information in *America*, or upon the national treasury of *France* itself.

The English government having determined to make war on us, the first method cannot and ought not to be made use of. It would be not only impossible to obtain a credit to the end of our operations, but it would be attended with great expence, from the low state of exchange occasioned by the war. The only resource then remaining, would be to furnish orders on the national treasury: But if these should enjoy the credit which they merit, there is reason to believe, that the Americans would still prefer them for assignments of the debt of the United States. So that it is very probable, that this means of managing the matter in *America*, the best the Republic is at present capable of devising, is that of which the executive council may with the greatest safety rely, unless the United States would wish to render themselves hostile towards the Republic, which from every appearance is unlikely to be the case. But it is proper we should provide for every contingency, the omission of which might cause Citizen GENET embarrassment; therefore, the minister of public contributions proposes to the provisory executive council the following

DECRETION.

The national treasury will furnish Citizen GENET, with a declaration in writing, authorising him to employ agreeable to the orders of the ministers of the interior, of war, of the marine, and foreign affairs, the sums he shall receive from the government of the United States, on account of the debt due to France, or the complete balance thereof, as well principal as interest, in conformity to the instructions given to Citizen GENET, on that subject.

The national treasury will authorize the Citizen GENET to furnish or cause to be furnished upon his banker, bills of exchange drawn at two months sight, to the amount of the sums requisite for the payment of subsistance, warlike stores and other expences of those ministers. The said bills of exchange, should be employed to make up the said payments only in case Citizen GENET should not be able to do so, either in whole or in part, with the funds arising from the American debt, which he is charged to negociate.

And in fine, in order to induce the United States to make this reimbursement, in case they should not be able to effect it, either in whole or in part, with the specie, the Citizen GENET is authorized to accept it from the American government in such state notes, being interest, as shall be received at par by the persons to whom Citizen GENET may have payments to make on account of the Republic.—The orders which Citizen GENET shall furnish to the treasury of the United States in exchange for specie or state notes, shall carry in their faces the declaration of the department for which they have been employed: The Treasurer of the United States, after discharging their amount, shall send them to the French treasury, where they will be received as ready money; and discharge of the debt of the United States, and as expenditures in part of the sums allowed to the National Convention to the three departments designated in the orders. The bills of exchange on the national treasury shall in the same manner bear the stamp of the ministerial department, for the expence of which they have been furnished, and shall be discharged by the national treasury on account of the sum allowed by the National Convention to the said department.

The Citizen GENET shall transmit to each minister proper statements, supported with vouchers, as well of the use made of the funds agreeable to his orders, as of the manner in which he shall have procured them.

In case the Citizen GENET shall have received from the American government, bills of state securities in reimbursement of the debt of the United States, which he could not pass without some sacrifice; the loss in that case, shall be considered as part of the expences of purchase, transportation, or payment, confided to him.

Should the council approve of the decision, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Citizen GENET, certified by the secretary of the council, as well as the ministers of the interior, of war, of the marine and of foreign affairs.

Paris, the 1d Jan. 1793, the 2d year of the Republic.

The present memorial has been read and approved in the provisory executive council, the 4th of January, 1793, the 2d year of the Republic.

The Secretary of the Council, GROUVELLE.

(Signed) *LE BRUN,*

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the original in my possession. Philadelphia, 22d May 1793, in the 2d year of the Republic.

The Minister of the French Republic.

GENET.

(To be continued.)

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December* 31.

THE President of the United States communicated a letter received from the Spanish Minister.

Read a first and second time the flag alteration Bill. The bill provides for the addition of two stripes and two stars.

The galleries were closed, and the House proceeded in the consideration of the President's confidential communications.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 1.

Mr. Spring and Mr. Forrest, members from the State of Maryland, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. S. Smith presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, stating the situation of a large number of French emigrants from Hispaniola, who arrived at that place the past summer—the memorial informs the house of the measures taken by the inhabitants of Baltimore for their relief—the sums contributed for that purpose, &c. and solicits further assistance from Congress—referred to a select committee.

The petition of Daniel Parker, of Watertown, in the State of Massachusetts—was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The memorial of Thomas Claxton, assistant doorkeeper, was read, stating that in consequence of the increased number of the members of the house, he had been obliged to employ additional assistance in his office, and praying that the house would make provision for the expence—laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a statement of the receipts and expenditures of monies appropriated by law to defray the expences of the intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations, from July 1, 1792, to July 1, 1793.

From this statement it appears that one hundred and eighty three thousand dollars had been deposited in the Department of State—and that one hundred seventy five thousand, four hundred and thirty two dollars, and twenty two cents, had been expended—laid on the table.

Confidential business being called up, the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, *January* 2.

Mr. Coles from Virginia, and Mr. Gaston from Northcarolina, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Clark, after some introductory observations, moved that the vote for clearing the doors of the gallery, during the first discussion of the Algerine business should be reconsidered.

The Speaker observed, that agreeable to the rules of the house, this motion should be debated with the doors shut.

Whereupon the gallery was cleared.

FRIDAY, *January* 3.

Several petitions were read and referred.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, and took into consideration the Report of the Secretary of State, relative to Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Madison, after some introductory observations on the State of the Commerce of the United States previous to the adoption of the constitution, and subsequent to that period—read a number of resolutions the substance of which are contained in the Secretary's report: Their principle object is to provide for an enhancement of the duties of Impost on sundry goods, imported from countries, with which the United States have no Commercial Treaty; also on the Tonnage of vessels of those Countries.—These resolutions being read, the committee rose and reported progress—after considerable debate on the question for an early or distant day to be assigned for their discussion, the house determined on next Monday week.

Mr. W. Smith moved the following resolution, viz. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house a comparative view of the foreign tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

2d. That he report the actual state of the American tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations, for one year.—These resolutions were agreed to.

On motion, it was resolved, that the resolutions brought forward by Mr. Madison, should be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid a motion on the table, for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill providing for the regulation of pilots, and the preservation of light houses, &c. in the bay of Delaware.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the renewal of loan office certificates of a certain description—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill was read by the clerk—and considered by paragraphs.—The first provides for the renewal of loan office certificates and final certificates, which have been destroyed by accident—after some objections to the principle of the bill, it was moved that this paragraph should be struck out—This motion was negatived—The committee then rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY, *January* 6.

Mr. Gillespie, a member from Northcarolina, appeared and took his seat this day.

After reading several petitions, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull chairman, and took into consideration the bill for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States. This bill provides for the addition of one dollar per month to the pay of the soldiers from time of the passing the act.

Mr. J. Wadsworth moved an amendment providing for years half pay to the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers as shall die in the service, belonging to the present establishment; this amendment was agreed to without debate, 35 to 34.

The committee having gone through with the discussion of the bill, rose and reported it with one amendment.

The bill with the amendment was then laid on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Wadsworth, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the rations allowed to the troops in the service of the United States. This was agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Parker laid a motion on the table in substance, as follows: That the committee on the Algerine business, should be instructed to report an estimate of the probable expense of fortifying the harbors and sea ports of the United States; and also what addition ought to be made to fortify the arsenals and magazines with arms and military stores.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the house took into consideration the Report of the select committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Francois—the report was read by the Clerk. It was then observed, that as those confidential papers had been mentioned as necessary to be read, to enable the house to judge of the propriety of the report, it was proper to clear the galleries—the papers being read it may be determined whether the report should be publicly discussed or not. The galleries were then cleared.

PARIS, November 1.

Revolutionary Tribunal.

THE Tribunal, on the Declaration of the jury, pronouncing that Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonne, Duprat, Valeze, Lehardi, Doucs, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Duchatel, Sillery, Fauchet, Deperret, Lahource, Carra, Beauvais, Mainville, Antibel, Vigier, and Lacaze, are the authors of, or accomplices in a conspiracy which has existed against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, against the liberty and safety of the French people:

Condemns the above named to the punishment of death: Declares their property confiscated to the Republic; and order that the sentence shall be executed in the Place de la Revolution, and that it shall be printed and posted up throughout the whole Republic.

Valeze stabbed himself after he heard his sentence. The Tribunal ordered that the body of the suicide should be conveyed separately in a cart to the Place de la Revolution, to be afterwards interred in the same place with the bodies of the other persons condemned.

The execution took place yesterday, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon.

The sentence, which sent to the scaffold the Representatives of the People, unfaithful to their mission, will form an epoch in the history of the French Revolution. Posterity will eagerly inquire into the particulars of this famous trial.—They will wish to be informed respecting the last moments of these men, who, after having been the most zealous apostles of liberty, attempted afterwards to stifle it in the cradle. They will learn with all the horror which ought to be excited by the greatest of crimes, that these conspirators shewed on the scaffold all the *sang froid* of guilt; that even when under the fatal engine they had in their mouths the sacrilegious exclamation of *Vive la Republic.* Duchatel, Doucs, Boyer, Fonfrede, and Lehardi, distinguished themselves by the firmness and intrepidity of their looks.

Brissot observed silence, but he seemed as if he still were meditating upon some plot.

Vergniaud expellas furcas tamen usque recurrit.

Sillery did not forget his part as a courtier. He taluted the people with much respect, and was accompanied by a confessor. The Prelate, Fauchet, died like a bishop, he conversed very seriously with his confessor. Carra, the good friend of the Duke of York, died as he would have died at Macon, had not a heavier charge defeated him from the gallows. Lafource, a Protestant Minister, died like a grey friar, a quaker. In short, thirty seven minutes were sufficient to strike off the heads of these criminals, and to dig a grave for federalism.

BRUSSELLS, Oct. 24.

(Extract of a letter.)

It appears that the French did not exert themselves to derive any advantages from their success on the Austrians, on the 15th—they conceived that it would induce the Allied Army to suppose that they could not be in a condition to make another attack immediately.

The French in their battle on the 16th were favoured by a thick fog, which concealed them from the sight of the enemy, and enabled them to make all the necessary dispositions.

The Committee of Public Safety availed themselves of that immense power conferred to them, to send large supplies of men and stores to the army of the North, and what was of infinite importance, a large body of cavalry.

The Allied Army were astonished to behold when the fog cleared up, the French drawn up in order of battle, advancing in four masses, flanked by a large body of cavalry, and formidable in front according to custom, with an immense train of artillery.

The Austrians wanted to receive the attack in *Grande Ordre.* The French advanced playing the Marseilles Hymn.

The size of the French artillery was so enormous, that several veteran Austrian officers, who had been employed both in the seven years war, and in the war against the Turks, declared that they never heard any thing like it.

It is conjectured that the Austrians lost on this day about 4000 men.

It is in vain to dissemble that the raising of the siege of Dunkirk and Maubeuge, following each other so close, are events of the utmost importance to the French, inasmuch as it inspires them with that confidence in their strength, which is of the utmost consequence in any future operations.

The only event that could prevent a third campaign, is a general Counter Revolution in France; an event, however, of which very slight hopes are entertained, even by the most prejudiced.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.

Lord Hervey, the British Ambassador at the Court of Florence, has presented two memorials insisting upon the removal of M. La Flotte, the pretended French Minister. But these memorials not having produced the desired effect, his Lordship presented a third memorial on the 11th inst. and declared therein, that the British Court, in concert with its allies, was determined to tolerate no longer the neutrality of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and that his Royal Highness, unless he should give a categorical answer within the course of 12 hours from the delivery of the note presented by his Lordship, and communicate his resolutions before the expiration of that period, should be considered and dealt with as an enemy on the part of the allied maritime powers.

The Grand Duke, having received this memorial, gave immediate orders for M. La Flotte, the French resident, and his suite, to quit the peaceful Tuscan territories in all possible haste. The Republican Agent obeyed these orders without delay.

The nature of the circumstances will probably afford to the Republic of Genoa no satisfaction for this violation of its territory: Had not the English recently intercepted two Genoese ships bound to Marseilles, laden with gun-powder, there might have been some hopes of their obtaining satisfaction; but this act of supplying the common enemy, has inspired the allied maritime powers with the utmost disgust and indignation; satisfaction has been demanded of the Republic, which will be obliged to declare against the French regicides.

Venice will likewise be compelled to follow the example of other powers.

The most serious preparations are making for a third campaign. Gallicia alone will furnish 17,000 men.

The States of Hungary have offered a fresh army of 50,000 men to the Emperor.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Town of Tuckabatchee, on the Talatoosee River, Upper Creeks, 30th Nov. 1793.

SIR,

It is with pleasure I inform your Excellency, that in consequence of a meeting which I have had at this place with the chiefs of all the Creek nations, that peace and good understanding is again re-established between the United States, and the said nations.

The Creeks bind themselves to deliver to us all the prisoners in this land; to restore all the negroes, horses and cattle, taken from Georgia, for twelve months past, to punish capitally, five or more of their aggressors. Measure are taken for carrying into effect all these desirable objects; and runners are sent in every direction, to make known the news of the peace, and strictly to forbid the people from injuring the persons or property of the people of your state, or of the United States.

I have therefore to request that your Excellency will lose no time in promulgating this information throughout your state thereby to prevent any outrage being offered to such Indians as may appear on your frontier, belonging to this nation, whilst they conduct themselves as friends.

I have not time to be more particular at present, but shall do myself the honour of writing you again in a few days, and am, with due respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

JAMES SEAGROVE,

Agent Indian Affairs, S. D. U. S.

His Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar, dated November 26, 1793, to a mercantile house in Baltimore.

"A few days ago a Portuguese frigate arrived here from Algiers, with dispatches for the court of Portugal, and brings as a certain account, that all the Algerine cruizers were returned into port, with no less than eleven American prizes, say, 4 ships, 5 brigs and 2 schooners, also 3 large Genoa Pollaccres, all loaded with valuable cargoes of wheat, flour, tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c. We have not been able to procure the names of all the American vessels, and only know of two, the ship called the President, belonging to Philadelphia, and ship Thomas of Boston; however, there are letters from all the captains on board the frigate, in a packet directed for Mess. _____, of Lisbon, which we could not take upon us to open."

"The Algerine fleet was again preparing to go out on a second cruize, and would be more numerous than the first."

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

No very important news has been received since Europe the week past. The French affairs are in a train rather favorable than otherwise. A vast body of men now invest Toulon, determined to take and destroy that town. A report prevails that their northern army, has had another general action with and defeated the combined armies. Report also says that an ambassador, who is to supercede Mr. Genet, may be soon expected to arrive in America.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Jan. 16th

to a respectable house in this city.

"This moment arrived here an armed ship from Brest, which she left the 21st November; believe she is sent with dispatches for the French merchant ships in our ports. The Capt. tells me things look well in France; that only *one* army was breathed; 150 to 200,000 men were gone against Toulon; that 4 of the French ships taken there had been sent to Brest, and two other ports, with 6000 seamen, which they did not with to keep prisoners, but were sent back to their homes; that on their arrival, fearing they were intended for other purposes, such as were suspicious characters, were imprisoned, and the ships of course taken into service. The Jupiter, &c. from your city, were all arrived."

On Tuesday last Col. ROSWALD (editor of the Independent Gazetteer) arrived at Philadelphia, from Havre de Grace, which place he left Nov. 9. It is said Mr. Oswald brought dispatches for the Secretary of State, and Citizen Genet.

WINDSOR, January 20.

On the 9th instant, the dwelling house of Mr. Joshua Lassel, of Hinesburgh, took fire, Mr. Lassel and his wife being both from home, and was entirely consumed, together with three of their children, and all of their furniture.

EXETER, January 21.

We hear from Jaffrey in this State, that on the 7th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. John Batters of that place, took fire (he and his wife being from home) and was entirely consumed.—What greatly adds to this unhappy event is, that four of their children perished in the flames.

BOSTON, January 29.

We have received the following intelligence.

In CONGRESS, JANUARY 20.

A Message from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, was received, which being read, purported, that the letters which were sent to *France*, relative to the recall of the French Minister, were received, that "HIS CONDUCT WAS UNEQUIVOCALLY DISAPPROVED OF, AND THAT HIS RECALL WOULD BE EXPEDITED WITHOUT DELAY."

NORTHAMPTON, FEBRUARY 5.

MILITARY APPARATUS.

In the estimate of the expences of the war department, for the year 1794, are the following articles, which will give to the world some information of the *means* the United States have for prosecuting a war, should they in any event, be *driven* into one. The Secretary proposes, that new carriages be provided for *Two Hundred and Thirty Pieces* of brass field artillery—and garrison carriages for 134 pieces of iron cannon. That new beds be made for forty mortars. That 14,000 stands of arms, be repaired, and 12,000 cleaned—and that 50 brass field pieces be cast out of useless mortars. There are in the report, estimates of the expence of one hundred tons of lead; seventy five tons of gun-powder; one thousand rifles, 10,000 knapsacks, 10,000 cartridge boxes, 2000 tents, 100 horseman's tents, of mattqes and of magazines to be built, &c. These with the pay, subsistence and clothing of the troops, of the United States, and volunteers, together with the charges of garrison and arsenal duties, and the pensions to invalids, which form an aggregate of expence of one million four hundred and fifty seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, and one cent—and no more.

BENEFOLENT INSTITUTION.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1794.

☞ AS of late, Strangers have frequently arrived in this part of the country, with a view to become inhabitants of *United Columbia*, and have suffered many inconveniencies, in consequence of having no place of Office of Intelligence to apply to for the information and advice requisite to their circumstances and views—a number of gentlemen in *Boston*, and its vicinity, have formed themselves into a Society by the name of "THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE INFORMATIC AND ADVICE OF FOREIGNER SETTLING IN OUR COUNTR and have appointed the following Officers and Committees, to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Society—who may be applied to by any Stranger who arrives, being properly recommended.

Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. *President.*
Hon. John Lowell, Esq. *Vice President.*
Rev. Joseph Eckley, D. D. *Treasurer.*
Rev. Jedidiah Morse, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Mr. William Sherburne, *Recording Secretary.*

Mr. John Andrews, Dr. Aaron Putnam, Dr. Oliver Smith, William Lyman, Esq. William Little, Esq. — *Committee for collecting information & opening correspondencies in different parts of Mass.*

Mr. Joseph May, Richard Devens, Esq. Mr. John Lloyd, Mr. Russell Sturges, Mr. Samuel Smith; — *Committee for advising Emigrants on their arrival.*

Societies upon a similar establishment, will probably be formed in the principal sea port towns in the Commonwealth.

West-Boston Bridge.

THE Public are informed, that this *new* and *spacious* avenue into the town of *Boston*, is now completed, and ready for their accomodation. Travellers and Teamsters from the counties of *Worcester, Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, the State of *Vermont*, and adjoining parts of *New Hampshire*, may now save nearly two miles in their distance, pass over a Causeway and Bridge one mile and a third of a mile in length, and after their entrance into town, may proceed through streets the most central, direct and commodious, to the TOWN-HOUSE, MARKET, and LONG-WHARF.

JOSEPH BLAKE, jun.
Clerk to the Proprietors of said Bridge.

BOSTON, JAN. 1, 1794.

N. B.—The following, being the same as at *Charlestown Bridge*, are the Rates of Toll viz.

Each Foot-Passenger two-thirds of a penny.
One Person and Horse two pence and two-thirds of a penny.
Each Wheel-Barrow, Hand-Cart, and every other like Vehicle, one penny and one-third of a penny.
Each single Horse and Chaise, Chair or Sulkey, eight pence.
Each Coach, Chariot, Phaeton, and Carricle, one shilling.
All other Wheel-Carriages or Sleds, drawn by more than one horse, six pence each.
Neat Cattle or Horses, (exclusive of those rode, or in carriages or teams) one penny and one-third of a penny each.
Swine and Sheep, for each dozen, four pence.
To each Team one person and no more to be allowed as driver, and to pass toll free.

ALLEN MINER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the new STORE, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Lazell, of Cummington, for the term of three years and an half—

Where he has now on hand, and is rapidly selling, a general and complete assortment of English, together with West-India GOODS—Hard Ware, &c. upon the most reasonable terms for ready pay, or short approved credit. Said Miner will also give a year's credit where good security can be obtained—He also receives in payment, hayseed, and all kinds of farm produce.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant, ALLEN MINER.

N. B. All Persons indebted to Joseph Lazell, by book accounts, are desired to call forthwith and settle the same, by note of hand, or otherwise—and those whose notes are of more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment, or renew the same.

JOSEPH LAZELL.

Cummington, Jan. 28, 1794.

WANTED two likely active LADS, as APPRENTICES to the Joiner's Business, 15 or 16 years of age. Those that will answer the above description, may find immediate employ, by applying to LUCIUS WAIT, or STEPHEN BELDING, of Hatfield. Feb. 3. 1794.

N. Blake, and Co,

NEAR the Ferry have for Sale, a few Hogsheads of high proof and good flavoured West-India Rum, and Boston Rum, per. hhd. or barrel, Salt per bushels or less quantity, Swedes, Russia, and American Iron, among which are Share-Moulds, both large & small, together with many other articles in the Grocery line, for which they want in payment, Rye, Oats, Flax, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lard, White Beans, and most articles of produce.