ther shade than it does, if we did not reflect that the Constitution is already prepared—that the nominations to office, and the knowledge, which qualifies them to select characters would be almost exclusively in the possession of the Comite de Salu Public—and that a long continuance in office has already designated the individuals for the station, which they ought respectively to fill.

This is nevertheless a source of serious apprehension, as it regards the internal peace of France, and will be deserving of all the attention, which philosophy and philanthropy can bestow upon it. To the affusive touch of time we must refer to the obliteration of those remembrances, which may nourish individual resentments for years to come. They will not survive the present generation—perhaps they may be extinguished with the war, which occasioned them. It is however to be confessed and lamented that they cloud the scene.

Should this summary of the situation of a country which is every regard is highly interesting, be the means of ministering to your amusement, I shall be extremely happy—being with respectful consideration, Sir, &c.

[AUTHENTIC.]

SIR.

IF after the information, upon which my letter of the 20th May, 1794, was founded, and considerable doubt had remained, of Governor Simcoe's invasion; your long silence without a refutation of it, and our most recent intelligence forbid us to question its truth. It is supported by the respectable opinions, which have since been transmitted to the executive, that in the late attack on Fort Recovery, British officers and British soldiers, were on the very ground aiding our Indian enemies.

But, Sir, as if the Governor of Upper Canada was resolved to destroy every possibility of disbelieving his hostile views, he has sent to the great Sodus,—a settlement begun on a bay of the same name on Lake Ontario—command to Capt. Williamson, who derives a title from the State of New York, to desist from his enterprize. This mandate was borne by a Lieutenant Sheaffe, under a military escort; and in its tone corresponds with the form of its delivery, being unequivocally of a military and hostile nature.

"I am commanded to declare that during the inexecution of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and until the existing differences respecting it, shall be mutually and finally adjusted, the taking possession of any part of the Indian territory, either on the purposes of war or sovereignty, is held to be a direct violation of his Britannic Majesty's rights as they unquestionably existed before the treaty, and has an immediate tendency to interrupt, and in its progress to destroy, hat good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between his Britannic majesty and the United State of America. I therefore require you to desist from any such aggression, R. H. Sheaffe, Lieu. 5th Regt. and Or. Mas. Gen. Dept. of his Britannic Majesty's service. Great Sodus, 16th August 1794.

Capt. Williamson being from home, a letter was written to him by Lieutenant Sheaffe in the following words.

"Sodus, 16th August 1794. Sir, having a special commission and instruction for that purpose from the lieut. governor of his Britannic majesty's Province of upper Canada, I have come here to demand by what authority an establishment has been ordered at this place, and to require that such design be immediately relinquished, for the reasons stated in the written declaration accompanying this letter; for the receipt of which protest I have taken the acknowledgment of your agent Mr. Little. I regret exceedingly in my private as well as public character that I have not the satisfaction of seeing you here, but I hope on my return, which will be about a week hence, to be more fortunate. I am, Sir your most obedt. servt. R. H. Sheaffe Lt. 5th Re. Q: M: G: D."

The position of Sodus is represented to be seventy miles within the territorial line of the United States—about twenty from Oswego, and about one hundred from Niagara.

For the present, all causes of discontent, not connected with our western territory, shall be laid aside; and even among these, shall not be revived the root of our complaints, the detention of the posts. But while peace is fought by us through every channel, which honor permits, the governor of upper Canada is accumulating irritation upon irritation. He commenced his operations of enmity at the rapids of the Miami. He next associated British with Indian force to attack our fort. He now threatens us, if we fell our own trees and build houses on our lands. To what length may our governor Simcoe go? Where is the limit of his Sentiment, which gave birth to these intrusions? Where is the limit of the principle, which governor Simcoe avows?

The treaty and all its appendages we have submitted to fair discussion, more than two years ago. To the letter of my predecessor on the 29th of May 1792, you have not been pleased to make a reply; except that of the 20th of June 1793, the 22d of November 1793, and the 21st of February 1794, no instructions had arrived from your court. To say the best of this suspension, it certainly cannot warrant any new encroachments, however it may recommend to us forbearance under the old.

It is not for the governors of his Britannic Majesty, to interfere with the measures of the United States towards the Indians within their territory. You cannot, Sir, be insensible that it has grown into a maxim, that the affairs of the Indians within the boundaries of any nation exclusively belong to that nation. But governor Simcoe disregarding this right of the United States, extends the line of separation, in which he marches, by referring to the ancient and extinguished rights of his Britannic majesty. For, if the existing condition of the treaty keeps them alive on the southern side of Lake Ontario, the Ohio itself will not stop the career.

You will pardon me, Sir, if under these excesses of governor Simcoe I am not discouraged by your having formerly disclaimed a controul over, and a responsibility for, the governors of his Britannic majesty for referring to you on this occasion. You are addressed from a bope, that if he will not be restrained by our remonstrances, he may at least be apprized, through you, of the consequences of self defence.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant.
EDM: RANDOLPH.

M. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTICQ. July 18.

The French, from their very superior numbers, continue to advance. In the afternoon of the 15th, they took Malines. A few Hessians and Tyrolese only were in the place, and they retreated to Walheim in the evening. Next morning we found it prudent to pass the Rupell by the Bridge of Welheim, which they immediately burnt. The town, the enemy immediately possessed themselves of, & begun to erect redoubts on the banks of the river. We did the same on the opposite side, and a heavy cannonade was soon after commenced, which was kept up during the whole of yesterday.

The Rupell is a wide and deep river, and the side flows up to the Lier—While we can prevent the enemy from crossing it, we have little to apprehend.

The chief part of Lord Moira's army is employed in defending the passage over the Rupell at Duffell, where the enemy have been attempting to effect a passage.

Gen. Walmoden went on Tuesday to Lier, where the Hanoverians are quartered—He went in consequence of the Dutch being obliged to fall back.

This morning early, a detachment with some artillery was sent to Rumpf. We have been active and diligent, and every where given the enemy a warm reception—our lossis has been very immaterial, while theirs have been great.

It seems to be the object to cover Antwerp, only till our magazines are removed, which were considerable there; but this unpleasant service is now, I understand, nearly completed; we shall then probably retreat towards Holland—at least such is the general belief.

Large magazines are forming for the British Army at Uberbosco, a post a little beyond Bergenop zoom, and to the left of Breda.

Four o'clock, P. M.

An account has just arrived, that the Dutch are fallen back from their position at Ghertel upon Breda, and that Pichegru is pressing them hard with an immense force. His Royal Highness, who was indisposed for some days, but is fortunately better, has just gone off, to have an interview with the Prince of Orange.

During the whole of this day, there has been no firing between our troops and those of the enemy, stationed upon the banks of the Rupell.

GHENT, July 4.

Yesterday our picquets & videttes went farther than usual, and not meeting any of the carmagnol patriots, we concluded that we should not be again molested; but in the evening we were disappointed, and instead of their retreating as had been given out, towards Deysse and Ypres, we were alarmed with an evolution quite unexpected, that of getting round us and turning our position, consequently no time was to be lost; and at nine o'clock, on Thursday night we luckily filed off, and avoided an attack.

OUDENARDE, July 3

On Sunday last, a second action took place between the advanced guards of his Royal Highness, and the Carmagnoles. His highness always makes fine dispositions but in this instance, not with the success which he so well deserves.

The effect was, as to any beneficial consequence, but very little on either side. The loss on both sides, as to carnage, and waste of human life, was considerable. The Hessians lost much.

The Duke Yorkshire are in tolerable health, and above six or seven thousand English remain.

The Hessians, Dutch and Austrians carry his returns up to 13,600 men!

The Carmagnol armies continue increasing, and with more miscreds every hour. One line extending from Ypres,

To Wetwick, on the South East;

To Menin and Courtray, on the North and North East;

And so continuing both sides the Lys, to the forks of the river, where the Canal branches off between Wacken and Deysse.

In the late affair at Oudenarde, they turned the position of the allies, flanking our army, by a sudden and unexpected wheel of their van at Harlebake.

On the Scheldt, from Lille they have another army, hanging our rear, and harrassing very hard upon Renaix!

BRUSSELS, July 3.

The French armies commanded by generals Jourdan and Pichegru, are pursuing their plan of forming a junction in the Tournois or in Hainault. The different columns of their troops that menanced at once Namur and Neville, have moved rapidly towards Mons. They attacked the camp of Berlignies, between Mons and Maubeuge. The troops there having been much weakened by repeated drafts from them, were obliged, after a warm action, to fall back upon Mons. The enemy, following up their advantage, yesterday morning attacked the entrenched camp of the allies on Mount Penisolles a very strong post which commands Mons, and of which it was necessary for them to get possession before attempting to enter the town. The action was long, but not bloody, our troops retreated in great order to Mons. The enemy entered Mons at eight in the evening, and our troops evacuated it by one gate, while they came in by another.

The prince of Cobourg still occupies the important position above Nivelle & Braine-la-Leud.

On the side of Tourray, our generals have evacuated Orchies and Marchiennes, in which the enemy immediately took post. The four conquered fortresses are left to their own means of defence. Sufficient garrisons have been thrown into them, with a great quantity of ammunition and provisions of all sorts. The inhabitants were ordered to provide themselves with provisions for two months. This order spread such terror among them, that a great number fled with their most valuable effects.

The French have already advanced to Landreey, and thrown some bombs into the place; but as they had opened no entrenchments, the well directed fire of the garrison obliged them to retire.

We are just informed that they have again advanced to Jamappe, where they are now in great force.

For several days troops, military stores and baggage, have been constantly retreating through this city.—The magistrates have resolved to recal all the members of their body who have emigrated, on pain of being removed from their offices, and others appointed in their stead.

"Richard and Chudieu, the French convention, have issued a proclamation which has been circulated here; inviting the Belgians to be calm and tranquil, and promising security and protection to all the peaceable inhabitants who shall remain at their homes."

JULY 4.

"As the retreat of the grand combined army, on the Sambre, under the command of Prince Coburg and the Prince of Orange, had been resolved upon and ordered by the Emperor, if certain events should take place, the troops are passing day and night through this city for Holland and Lovain.

"The head quarters of the grand army were yesterday at Halle, and are expected to be transferred hither this evening. The heavy artillery has been sent by water to Maestricht.

"Not a single person in the service of government has been left here. The nobility, the clergy, and the principal citizens are gone. This city, but lately the residence of a court, and so brilliant, is now depopulated, and the greater part of the houses abandoned and shut up. The Court is literally empty. Every thing moveable has been carried off or sold, even at the palace of Laeken, and nothing remains but the bare walls.

"Of the magazines, part were sold, and part distributed gratuitously among the people, five months, and brought into the Austrians, and the rest fell into the hands of the French.

"Seven eights of the inhabitants of Hainault are gone.

"Landreey, Quesnoy and Condé are blockaded by the enemy. Valenciennes alone can make any resistance.

"Two battalions of Dutch were in Mons; nine squadrons and three battalions besides, are still missing, not having appeared at the general rendezvous at Halle yesterday evening.

"No description can convey an idea of the confusion that reigns at this moment among the combined troops evacuating the country. With respect to the manner of evacuation, it is easy to see that it is a thing agreed upon by the Austrians and the French. The Dutch exclaim against the Emperor, and the Austrians against the Hanoverians. I shall, however, soon be able to explain very fully the new line of politics which the Cabinet of Vienna has thought to adopt. I consider it as the leading motive for the evacuation of the Netherlands, which the English and the other allies openly reprobate.

"Gen. Beaulieu's camp at Ulmes has been reinforced by 8,000 Prussians, who are not to remain with him, but to march to join the Earl of Moira.

"The volunteers of this city are all under arms. Strong patroles parade the streets day and night to maintain order, and will continue to do so till the arrival of the French, which we look for on Monday next.

"Several millions in specie, and the archives, which the states of Brabant wished to secure in Holland, were stopped by the Austrians and Dutch at Lille, and conveyed to Ratremonde, by four squadrons of Dutch cavalry."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

A more warlike appearance, perhaps, our town has not exhibited since the year 76 than it did yesterday, in consequence of an express from the governor to general Smith. The militia of this town were requested to meet on the parade, near the theatre, at 4 P. M. They met accordingly, when a circle was formed and general Smith, in a short but energetic address, informed them of the object of their meeting: That it was in consequence of an intended attack by the insurgents beyond the mountains, upon the arsenal at Fredmiztown, with a view of taking off all the arms, &c. and that 300 volunteers of infantry, besides artillery and cavalry, were requesting immediately to march under the command of Col. Stricker, and secure the "Ark Royal," said he, "against an enemy that we have to march, but a few of us more daring than the rest, a Tawless band who set themselves up to govern. Shall we permit them to seize our arms and give us laws, or shall we keep them and give laws to ourselves?" (We could not hear the whole of the general's speech,) Hem-cheered his harangue by putting the question—"Will you go volunteers, or will you be drafted?"—Melancholy as the circumstance is, it is with pleasure we have it in our power to inform the public, that they turned out voluntarily to nearly fill the requisition, and that the unanimity displayed on the occasion could hardly be surpassed. This is the test of patriotism!

NORFOLK, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from admiral Vanfalin, to his correspondent in this town, dated Brest, June 24.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival at Brest without losing one vessel from the fleet under our convoy: On our voyage we captured and brought safe into Brest harbour, 13 prizes worth at the lowest computation, four millions: there are at present 590 prizes in this port—a Dutch fleet of 30 sail, under convoy of an English and Dutch frigate, were all captured and brot in here.

"The armies of the republic are every where victorious, and are at present about to besiege Barcelona, and to crown all, there is the greatest abundance of provisions."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

The mail from Pittsburgh arrived at 9 o'clock last evening. The following extract of a letter dated the 12th inst. will shew the state of affairs in the western country.

"Yesterday being the day appointed by the commissioners for taking the opinion of the people, respecting peace or war, upwards of 560 in the district of Pittsburgh subscribed their declarations for submission to and support the laws: But it has not been so general in other districts that we have heard from—In Reed's district only 20 have signed, and in the Forks of Yough, not one. Accounts from other places are not yet come in, but you are fully acquainted with what is to be expected from other districts."

"The spirit of true patriotism appears to actuate every class of citizens—the numbers of volunteers that flock to the standard of the constitution and the laws, exceeds all need for great exertion of the warmest friends to the unity, indivisibility, and liberty of the American Republic—The general character of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and of Philadelphia in particular, will receive additional lustre from the decided conduct of her citizens in the present emergency.

"Governor Howell arrived yesterday at Bristol. The two troops of horse which arrived at Trenton after the army had marched, will proceed to join them immediately.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated the 24th of August.

"The ship Cleopatra, Captain Campbell of Boston, lait from Martinico, or Isle of France was captured by a letter of marque belonging to William Barton of this island, and after being in the court of admiralty two weeks, both ship and cargo were condemned and given to said Barton. The judge, Nathaniel Weeks, is supposed to have taken a large bribe."

SEPTEMBER 22.

The account of Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians is confirmed. Reports say, he took seven prisoners in *red coats*, and ordered them to the gallows. We anxiously wait for the *truth*.

The Royal Humane Society of London have lately reported, that within a few years they have saved by their exertions more than 1800 lives. This is the most distinguished compliment that we can pronounce to that and similar institutions in the United States.

We published a Report two or three weeks ago that the Convention of France had repealed the sanguinary decree, ordering no quarters to be given to British & Hanoverian troops. That account was taken from an English paper. By later advices it appears that the decree is not only unpealed, but the members of the Convention have avowed and insulted of it in their public discourses, and one instance is related of the French Soldiers carrying the decree into effect by putting to death a considerable number of their enemies, when in their power.

Extract of a letter of the 28th and 30th of July from Bermuda.

"The privateers have strict orders from their owners to send in every vessel bound to the northern ports of Spain and Odend—such vessels will be condemned if sent in. There are 5 privateers now in commission: all such bound to or from French ports (including the ports of Europe) will be condemned, both vessels and cargoes.

NEW YORK, September 22.

The Lond. Morn. Chron. of 22d July contains the proceedings of the legislative and judicial authority of Rhode Island towards the Captain, &c. of the British ship *Nancy*, as authenticated by the signature of the clerk to the the Secretary of State of the United States. The Chronicles also contain part of the correspondence between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hammond, and several other American state papers and political articles. That of the 23d is filled with Lord Hood's acquisition of Corsica.

This Island lies between 8 and 10 degrees east long. from London, and between 41 and 43 N. lat. 100 miles south of Genoa; its population is estimated at about 150,000 souls: its extent of territory about 50 by 60 miles.

George the III is now *King of Corsica!*

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle of July 19, calculates the excess of British expences, this year at 15 millions sterling. He pursues his figures, and, supposing the debt to increase *only* 6 millions *per annum*, concludes, that the national debt, in 40 years time, will be *six hundred millions sterling!* Were it not for their *rich* debt, which *now* amounts to about 300,000,000, that nation, agreeably to Mr. Pitt's maxim, "that a national debt is a *national blessing*;" would be poor indeed.

The Ohio, Captain Kemp, arrived in town on Wednesday. She sailed from London on the 22d July, and has about 60 passengers.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Fame has a hundred tongues.

We are informed the harvest in France is abundant, and all the grain is put in a *state of requisition*. Every man is obliged under a severe penalty to give an exact account of all his grain; and any surplus he may have beyond what is deemed by the Commissaries necessary for his own consumption is to be referred for the use of the Republic.

The following account read to the Convention will shew how severe and tremendous is the authority of the present government in France.

7 Messidor, June 25.

The following account was read by Roussean, a Deputy from the department of l'Yonne:

"In a farm called les Loges, near Sens, in the department of l'Yonne, three brothers and their father, with a male and female servant, refused to suffer an account to be taken of the corn on their farm. Four gendarmes were sent to force the doors: three were killed, and the fourth wounded. Six hundred men then were sent from Sens. The inhabitants of the farm, who were well provided with arms and ammunition, resisted for a long time, killed five of the National guards, and wounded twenty five fathers of families. The farm was then set fire too; two of the brothers were killed; a third threw himself into the flames; the father and the two servants; were taken."

The above account was ordered to be referred to the committee of public safety.

BOSTON, September 24.

By the ship *Barclay*, from *London*, and by arrivals at *New York*, we have accounts from *Europe* to the latter part of *July*.—In addition to the particulars under the foreign head, we have learned, from sources on which the utmost reliance may be placed—

That there existed every prospect that success would crown the negociation of Mr. JAY. From the known prudence of that gentleman any thing official cannot be expected, but from his private conversation, and from the opinions of those near elf connected with the British Ministry, no doubt existed that the three leading points of the embassy would be adjusted. *First*, That full indemnification would be given for all vessels illegally captured.—*Secondly*, That the Western Posts would be given up; and *Thirdly*, The Rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, would be recognized. It is not said that any actual negociation has taken place; but from the interviews which Mr. JAY has had with the Ministry, the expectation of success is founded.

That the French arms have overrun all the Maritime *Flanders*, and were in the vicinity of *Antwerp*; and there was no expectation but that they would subdue all the *Netherlands*, and make their way to *Amsterdam*.

That the people in *England* were very generally sick of the War; and that reports were in circulation, that two of the leading Commanders of the combined armies had requested their Courts to begin a negociation of Peace.

That both the French and English fleets were in port: and that nothing of consequence had occurred on the ocean.

And that there had been no accounts received of the inundation of the *Netherlands*.

Among the killed last in Europe, is the prince of *Hesse-Philippsthal*, Colonel Commandant of Dragoons.

The papers by last Night's Mails, make but little mention of the distressing fire said to have broken out in *London*—all respecting it are by the ship *Ohio*, and that the conflagration was on the 22d *July*. The passengers in the *Barclay* mention, that they heard after they sailed from London, that a fire had broken out near *Wapping*, and had destroyed from two to six hundred houses, floats, &c. and that it began in a magazine of salt petre. The London papers to *July* 25, make no mention of the disaster.

An arrival at *Portsmouth* from the West Indies, brings an account that the French have captured the Islands of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*; and that the Dutch to save *Amsterdam* had opened the sluices and inundated the *Netherlands*. The accounts received here, direct from *London*, make no mention of either event.

Mr. BURKE calls titles of nobility "*the cheap defence of nations*"—therefore we suppose it is, that Admiral Howe, is *created* a Marquis, and Admirals GRAVES and HOOD, Irish Barons.

The *English* papers are full of American State Papers, and the debate of the last session of Congress.

The troops detached to quell the Insurrection at *Pittsburgh*, are on their march. The rendezvous is established at *Carlisle*.

SEPTEMBER 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival yesterday morning, at *Marblehead* of a schooner, owned by Col. ORNE, in 36 days from *Lisbon*, we have received the following Intelligence, communicated by a gentleman of veracity, who came to town last evening from Marblehead, after having spoken with the Capt. who informed him, That a few days previous to his leaving *Lisbon*, news had been received there that the French had possessed themselves of *St. Sebastian*—had taken and sent into port two British sloops of war cruizing in the Bay of *Biscay*, were pushing forward to *Bilboa*; and that in consequence of their access the Spaniards were panic struck; the merchants at *Bilboa* were leaving the town with great precipitation—the American vessels were receiving their cargoes on board with great dispatch—and those which had not landed their cargoes were leaving the port without clearance. He also informs, that it was generally told at *Lisbon*, that the French were equally successful on the frontiers—in the *Mediterranean*—and were masters of *Barcelona*. Thus far our advices.

October 1, 1794.

AS the time in the year is now coming on, which affords the subscriber an opportunity of expending more than an ordinary stock of Money, he wishes those that have favoured him with their commands, would favour him with their money; if not, to call and settle their book accounts by note, by the 15th of Oct. next as he is resolved upon such settlement.

He also wants a Journeyman to the Shoemaking business, together with a boy 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice to the shoemaking and tanning business.

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Will at Burg, Sept. 15, 1794.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING, a smart active likely LAD about 14 years of age. Also, a JOURNEYMEN to the said Business—to both of whom good encouragement will be given.

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at Mr. Asahel Pancroy's in Northampton, at two o'clock P.M. about 50 Acres of Land, lying in Northampton, also, two lots in the South part of the Meadow, in Northampton, both the property of SOLOMON CLAPP, deceased.

ASAHEL CLAPP,
AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, a quantity of Hating and Spinning WOOL.

Enquire of
JOSIAH JILLET.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 26, 1794.

THE Printer hereof, hereby calls on all Persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, or otherwise, to make immediate payment—all accounts of more than one years standing, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless settled previous to the first of November next.

October 1, 1794.

CASH, at the New-York price given for TALLOW, by JUSTIN and ELIAS LYMAN, 30 rods North of the Ferry. They have for sale, a few bbls. of St. Croix Rum, 1400 bushels of packing Salt, Stone-Lime by the cask and Shad by the barrel, as low as is to be purchased in the city.

Hartford, Sept. 27, 1794.

TO be sold, a Surveyor's COMPASS & CHAIN, both good—also, SCALES and DIVIDERS, cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ETHAN MARSHEL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a black MARE COLT, two years old, with two white feet, and a small Star in the forehead—the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY JUSTIN.

Goshen, Sept. 26, 1794.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform the Publick, that they are carrying on the Clothiers Business near the Meeting-House in Worthington, where Customers may depend upon having their Cloth dressed with neatness and dispatch, by the Publick's most humble servants.

OLIVER FOWLER,
MORRIS TUCKER.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1794.

Benjamin Bolles,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the Clothier's works lately erected by Mr. *James Blackmer*, in Worthington, where he means to carry on the CLOTH DRESSING business, equal to any in the country. He having acquainted himself in the above business at the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, and elsewhere, till he thinks himself sufficiently well qualified to carry on the above business with neatness and the greatest dispatch; where the curious may be favoured with any colour, Scarlet excepted, and the terms of pay made as easy as most people would wish. The least favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27, 1794.

WilliamPynchon, Treasurer of the County of Hampshire, hereby calls upon all Collectors of County Taxes, who are in arrears, that they immediately discharge themselves of the same, and that unless they do he shall issue Warrants of distress against them.

October 1, 1794.