hour bedressed upon it, but it appeares to the spectator to stand by miracle. It belongs to Mr. Bear.

The loss sustained in consequence of the above dreadful catastrophe cannot at present be even guessed at: it must exceed a million sterling!

That fame idea may be formed, the warehouses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000l. which were entirely destroyed.

The fury of the flames was much increased in their progress in London Street, by the great quantity of deals in the yard of Mr. Joseph Hanks.

A survey was yesterday afternoon taken by the workmen and other officers of the Hamlet, whose report was, that out of 1200 houses, of which the Hamlet consisted, no more than five hundred and seventy were preserved from the conflagration; and what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the support of the poor.

It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained it was entirely accidental, from the cause abovementioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt, and is now in the London hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had unfortunately, his arm broke, and is otherwise much hurt.

From the great distress the above fire occasioned to a great number of poor families, government has humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation, in Stepney Fields, till they can be more comfortably provided for.

ERUPTION of MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Beginning June 17, and ending June 21, 1794.

On Sunday the 15th June, I was called to witness the grandest, the most awful sight, I ever beheld. It was about eleven at night: and the eruption of mount Vesuvius, I imagine, had burst forth about twenty minutes previous to the time of my seeing it. It was on the side of the mountain much below its crater. A few minutes before the fire and smoak were visible, a violent shock of the earth was felt, sufficient to ring the bells in the houses, and shake the doors and windows. When I first saw it, it had the appearance of an immense column of fire arising out of an aperture of the earth of a wonderful size: the fire was not, or had not the appearance of being thrown up by jets or coup for coup, but one continual gerbe. The volume of smoak greatly exceeded even what could in any possible manner be expected from such a body of fire; and owing to the direction it took, we never lost sight of the summit of mount Vesuvius, or of Somma, the opposite mountain, which heights and the beauty and grandeur of the scene. The lava broke out in many places on the sides, and, it is said, from thirty six different openings; these, soon uniting in one great river of fire, flowed with great rapidity towards Torre de la Grazea, a town at the foot of the mountain on the seashore. In its way to this town, it at one time threatned the town of Portici, but happily did not reach it. The stream of lava was the whole time a most tremendous sight: the throws from the mountain, the explosions like thunder, and shocks of the earth, were repeated at very small intervals. At three I ventured to bed; but at five the house shook so much, the windows and doors rattled, and the bells rang to that degree that I thought it advisable to get up again.

The scene was now entirely changed: No Vesuvius, no fire, no smoak, no lava to be seen; the whole atmosphere was charged with ashes, and the powder from them lay an inch thick in the streets: the explosions and shocks were less violent, but the sun was obscured by the ashes the greater part of Monday the 16th of June. To what height the flones or lava were thrown up, is not accurately known, but probably above 1000 feet: they have been known in a former eruption to have been thrown 11000 feet in height, at which time Sir William Hamilton told me that he picked up flones of 60 pounds in weight at the distance of 5 or 6 miles, one of 12 pounds at 8 and one of two ounces, at thirty miles distance from the mountain.

About ten in the morning, we heard that the town of Torre de la Grazea, eight miles from hence by water, was entirely consumed, with 26,000 inhabitants: a boat took us there in 2 hours, when we happily found these reports greatly exaggerated, for only 8 persons were lost, and those either old or confined to bed by sickness. Many houses are burnt and destroyed, and more must suffer the same fate, as the lava still continues to roll towards the sea, tho' not with rapidity.

The main stream of lava divided near Torre de la Grazea into four parts; one having made its way through the town, reached the sea, carrying every thing before it: A second took on through a valley towards the sea, without doing much mischief: a third, though slow in its progress, is very mischievious in its effects on a different part of the town. I saw a fourth above the town in a vineyard, presenting a front of lava 800 feet wide and 100 feet high, which threatens more mischief. Imagine then what must have been the mass or river of lava on the declivity of the mountain before its first division.

The rapidity with which it proceeded, varied according to the greater or less inclination of the ground over which it passed: it reached the town, which was at the ordinance of eight miles in four hours from the time when it first broke out. The inhabitants of Torre de la Grazea are calculated at fourteen thousand, almost all of whom fled immediately, without attempting to secure any of their effects. I did not see more than 150 persons, and very few of these were employed in saving any thing out of the houses that were beginning to take fire. Why they fled so suddenly, or at least did not return earlier after their first panic, I cannot guess; for the progress of the lava was so gradual, that they certainly had time to save their effects without endangering themselves, except in one instance, higher up the mountain, where one house with four nuns in it was buried before assistance could be given.

Those who have made observations on volcanoes, say, that this is the greatest and most violent eruption ever known since the time of Pliny, Anno Domini 79; that the appearance of this, in many of its circumstances, was similar to an eruption in 1767, at which time the mountain discharged its contents during one day and night, then ceased for the same time and so on alternately for six days, with exactly the same intermissions.

June 18.

From the continuance of the noise, it is imagined more lava must be discharged every hour: at this instant the noise is more violent and the ashes thicker than ever. There has been no eruption wherein the lava has reached the sea since 1631, at which time the town of Torre de la Grazea was nearly destroyed.

June 19.

The crater is fallen in—the ashes 18 ft thick; though the rumbling like thunder continues. I believe the danger of another violent shock is over. The opening from whence the lava flowed prior to this eruption, was about a quarter of a mile in circumference; it is now imagined to be a mile.

June 21.

Two other towns have been destroyed by a shower of ashes, but all danger is over here.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

Authentic.

An express, who left Frederick on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, brings the following account:—That colonel ——— with 20 gentlemen on horseback, had just come to from Hager's town with an account, that the deluded people of Alleghany and Washington were embodying, and might be expected that or the next day; that there were 500 good men at Frederick, well armed, to high flirits, and desirous that the Insurgents would make the attempt on the arms; that they were under no fears; that the Baltimore horse was met within a few miles of Frederick; the first detachment of foot would be at Newmarket on Tuesday evening; the second detachment were apprised of the alarm, and were marching on rapidly; and that the militia were collecting from all quarters to Frederick.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

IMPORTANT.

We are authorized to say, that it has been agreed between Mr. Jay and lord Grenville, that during the present negociation and until the conclusion of it, all things shall remain and be preserved in statu quo; that therefore both parties shall continue to hold their possessions, and that all hostile encroachments on either side should be done away; that all hostile measures (if any such should have taken place) shall cease; and that, in case it should unfortunately have happened, that prisoners or property should have been taken, the prisoners shall be releafed and property restored; and that both governments shall immediately give orders and instructions accordingly. Arrangements have been accordingly taken on both sides.

With respect to the negociation at large we can only observe, that we are informed thro the means of a gentleman, lately in London, in whose opportunities of intelligence we have confidence, that when Mr. Jay entered into explanations with Lord Grenville, there was no reason to be dissatisfied, or to consider appearances as being unfavourable, and that no delays, or arts to procrastinate had been practised; that contrarily the business have taken place, and Mr. Jay had been presented to the king and queen, the reception by whom was satisfactory: that from many persons of real weight, the general conduct of our government received the most unreserved approbation, and the character of the President was spoken of in terms of the highest respect; that the mass of the British nation was well disposed towards us: that as to designs, which many fear may have been in the cabinet, no body could speak with any precision, that war with us would certainly be an unpopular measure, provided nothing should occur to fix the imputation of aggression on us: that a new arrangement of the ministry was said to have taken place and would be soon announced; that, if true, it would give strength to the administration by uniting the leaders of the contending parties: that it is not improbable, that the operation of this change in the ministry would occasion some delay, as the concurrence and counsels of the new ministers would be necessary to the stability of any system relative to the United States that may be in contemplation: that the informant would not pretend to predict or even conjecture what that system may be; and that things appeared to be so circumstanced, as that accident a bustle nor a pacific system would surprize him.

There is an account in Town of the Insurgents having made an attack on Fort Pitt—the citizens of Pittsburgh having joined the Garrison which consists of about 700 men, the insurgents were beat off with loss, some being killed and a number taken prisoners.

Captain Miller confirms the account of the capture and sinking of four Algerine cruizers by a British frigate—but says the affair happened within the straits—and that none of the Algerians can get out.

Capt. Gardner from St. Croix, informs that on Sunday last he was boarded off the Capes by a French, 44 gun frigate called Le Cato, 70 days from Brest—bound for the Delaware.

By the vessels just arrived from the Havanna, we hear that a dreadful hurricane arose there on the 27th of August, by which upwards of 50 sail of vessels were driven ashore, and several of them totally lost.

Upon comparing several letters received from the westward, the following, tho an imperfect, is the most correct account we can at present obtain of the situation of things in that country.

On Tuesday the 11th instant the people assembled for the purpose of deciding on the Commissioners proposals. In Alleghany county the meetings were in election districts, which are five in number. In the Pittsburgh district, the business was conducted and terminated in harmony. The town had not above 12 or 15 dissentients, and the people from the country were open and firm in their determinations to support the laws, altho' they declared they signed the paper at the rifle of their property.—There were in this district about 500 subscribers, and tha not a majority of the whole district, they were a great majority of those who voted. In the district of the Forks of Yough a motion was made that every one should be at liberty to speak his mind freely, without danger—declaring his property bereat for so doing—but this motion was overruled, and on putting the motion for subscribing the majority was for war. The parties then separated, with mutual threats, but without any signing the declaration, or doing any further. In Reed's district the business began peaceably, but towards evening a tumult arose—the paper which had been signed by some was demanded and the event was not fully known. In the lower district it was expected there would be no voting, as a party had confounded the house of Samuel Wilson, one of the latest committee, and had taken from him all the papers, and which he had undertaken to distribute.—From the other district no accounts were received; but such were still the apprehensions in that country that an affociation, for mutual defence, had been entered into by those who agreed to submit. In Westmoreland county, where they voted in townships, there was a great diversity of opinions, in some a large and firm majority for submission; in other the minority overawed the majority. In Mr. Findley's township there was great violence, and the papers were torn after the signing began.

Mr. Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman, by his firm and decisive conduct in the pulpit, was the happy means of inducing almost all his congregation to subscribe.

At Greensburgh the majority declared they were for peace, but when they were called upon to give explicit assurances of it by subscribing, only 80 out of 300 ventured to put their names to the paper—and after night there was some disturbance and firing—some of a deep

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FREDERICK TOWN, Sept. 21.

On Saturday evening information was received that the emissaries of the Western antifederal insurgents had been busily employed during the last week, in exciting up a number of the People, living on the Kittochton mountain, in this county, to oppose the government, and that they were about to give a proof of their fincerity in their intentions, by planting Anarchy Poles in several places—part of the Frederick Town militia, with the troop of horse, marched in pursuit of them, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. From information received of the proceeding evening, and that evening, it was supposed the detachment would be attacked, either at Middletown, or Boonsborough West of that place, where Poles were erected, with flags flying, guarded by armed men; but before the troops reached either place, those valiant heroes, who had sworn "Liberty or Death" on each of their flags, thought proper to fly. The Poles were demolished by the troops, and none were taken to undergo the fate the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who had been completely believe that every article of Hofiery, as well as their grain, was to be confiscated. The bloody flags were dragged from their anarchy poles and brought to this town, where the same evening, they were publickly burnt under the pillory, which was greatly pleafers to the inhabitants of the town.

On Monday the Sheriff, attended by detachments of the troop, went in search of the leaders of those poltroons, and caught one of them——another finding he could not well escape, surrendered, and entered into recognizance. They, according to the established rule among fraternities detected, plead ignorance, and prayed to use their exertions to prevail on their followers to surrender themselves in the civil authority this day.—It is remarkable that most of them are of the rustling tribe! How nearly do the opposite extremes, of tyrannism and anarchy approach each other? are they not twin brothers? as is said the anarchy poles, lately seen in Luger's Town and other parts of Washington county, are suffered to remain, and that no efforts has been made by the militia to destroy them, or to suppress the frequent meetings of seditious assemblies. It is hoped it will shortly be otherwise.

On the 3d instant Lieutenant M'Clellan detached from Capt. Evan's company six Virginia, were attacked on the Cumberland path, near the Crab Orchard, eighteen miles from South West Point by a body of rebels consisting of upwards of six hundred warriors. Lieutenant M'Clellan made a brave and soldierly defence tho' retiring the Creeks; but was compelled to retreat with the loss of four men killed or wounded and four missing 31 horses, 38 fuddles, and bridles blankets great coats and provisions—On the side of the Creeks, the loss is not ascertained; but from the obstinacy and bravery of the defence, in the report of Lieutenant M'Clellan (now present) communicated in the midst of danger and others there is reason to believe, the loss from 12 to 16. The Creek commander was conspicuously bold and is numbered among the slain, as a certainty.

On the 12th instant, about ten o'clock at night, a party of Indians consisting of fifteen, attacked the Half Run block house fifteen miles north of this place, at which non-commissioned officer and ten privates are stationed, for the defence of the frontiers, and continued around it until the arrival of Captain Beaird, with a party of the neighboring militia, to its relief. The federal troops received no injury: as the fire was warmly returned, but with what success is not known.

On the same day, Captain Evans, with the part of his company under his immediate command, (Lieutenant M'Clellan being detached with a part) fell on the trail of the Indians, who stole Hind's field, at the 20th; and pursuing the trial into Cumberland mountain, overtook the Indians, killed one, and retrieved the horses.

On the 4th inst. in the evening, William Blackburn, a federal soldier, and David Desmond, a militia soldier, on duty at Fort Granger, twenty two miles below this place, were fired upon by a party of Indians, near the Fort. The former was killed and the latter wounded. Blackburn received the fire, and it is believed killed an Indian—Desmond's horse was shot dead, and he was struck with a ball at the moment he presented his gun, which prevented its firing.

On the 30th of July, about 20 Indians broke the lock of Col. Patton's smoke house, and robbed it of pewter, salt, butter, &c. and opened a stable within four miles of Sidville, and took a horse their from.

The four men, who were rifling from Lieutenant M'Clellan's detachment after the action of the 13th instant, has since reached South West Point. William Lee, one of the above number, arrived at South West Point, on the 18th instant, and reports, that he was made prisoner by the Indians, from whom he escaped. He reports the number of the Indians to have been two hundred, and their main camp, when he made his escape, was within eighteen miles of South West Point, blockhouse.

The Creek demand upon the Chickesaws, of Quimingo, Wolf's Friend, William Colbert or William Gover, to be by them put to death in satisfaction for the brother of the Mad Dog, has ended in the Creeks having sent five warriors, with a flag, to the Chickasaws, to declare that the Creeks are willing to accede from that demand, and will peace with the Chickasaws.

The heroes of the above demand reaching General Wayne's camp, repented of twenty of the Chickasaws left it to return home for the defence of their nation. They have reached Nashville, and have with them a scalps.—

Nineteen Chickasaws have also returned, from Wayne's camp with two scalps.

These two returning parties report, that the whole of the Chickasaws and Chactaws in Wayne's army took 18 scalps.

One Chactaw was killed in the action at Fort Recovery, on the 30th of June; and embalmed of sickness.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

We understand that a very general opinion prevails among our fellow citizens in the eastern counties, that the federal troops now will march against them—That unfortunate and misfaken notion may be fortified as one of the principal causes of their obstinacy in the present struggle.

Though some of the leaders of these deluded people have already come in, and accepted pardon within the time fixed by government, yet others have not done so. The news of the actual march of the federal army will undoubtedly produce a considerable alteration in their opinions, and they will begin to repent when it is too late.

As the expence of this arrangement will be very considerable, it appears to be the general opinion that one sacrifices must be made, not only for the sake of holding an example in future, but that the *United States* may be reimbursed for the waste of money and the time of individuals. Fifteen thousand men, estimating the value of their labour at a dollar per day—amount in forty days, or two months only, to nine hundred thousand dollars.

The pay and subsistence of the troops, if stated at only two thirds of that sum, presents a second loss to the public of six hundred thousand dollars. Thus we have, at a single dash, a real damage to the country of a million and a half of dollars.

The French, it appears by the last accounts, have eradicated *Pitter Petty* in Condolgo. This can, however, be no consolation of the three army, to throw themselves into the Turks as they must furnish if that should prove untenable. It is also a mistake, that their forces are so much reduced by sickness as to have been fixed the less action. They have men enough capable of doing duty, but must be want of ammunition, having kept up a constant fight with the English since their landing, and having found little, if any, ammunition in the town. The English at present, are too weak in that quarter to execute any active enterprize on the place, which will finally belong to the party whose reinforcements shall first arrive.

Montgomery's Blues on Monday evening raised the sign of the Orange-tree, five miles from the city, on the new road to Lancaster, and were there quartered in barns. Yesterday morning they proceeded on their march at 8 o'clock. The main body of infantry have taken another road, are encamped on Monday evening at the sign of the buck, eleven miles from the city.

NEW YORK, September 27.

Full Spencer, President of the Council and Mr. Grenville, brother to Lord Grenville are dispatched from England on a special mission to Berlin. The object of their mission is said to be very important, as it involves the question of a continuation of the war.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Governor Lee of Virginia left Richmond the 18th inst. to take command of the troops destined to act against the Insurgents.

Accounts from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, all agree that the militia enroll themselves at the present crisis, with great alacrity; considering themselves embarking in the most sacred are cause, the defence of our free and happy republican Constitution of Government. In some places they have parted from their families and friends, bursting for the laws and constitution of their country.

Emmissaries have been discovered in all parts of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, where the militia were enrolling, attempting to dissuade them from obeying the orders of the Executive. These incendiaries address themselves to the composition of their Countrymen; "what, say they, would you take arms and shed the blood of your fellow citizens!" Those vile men forget that the insurgents have begun these outrages; and have *first taken arms, burnt houses, and attempted to murder their fellow citizens.* This, tortosh, is no crime in the Insurgents; but when their fellow citizens rise to *protect* themselves and their property, they are charged with cruelty. Even in this city, persons have been overheard, expressing a wish that the insurgents might stand by each other, that they might succeed. These men were shielded by darkness and could not be known; but it behoves all republicans to keep an eye on the foes of our government who are lurking about the country, spreading sedition, and fowing the seeds of jealousy and discord.

October 1.

Accounts from Philadelphia state, that several people have died there suddenly, during the last week, which alarmed some. The subjects were not yellow, but the fever was genuid. Yet the authority report, that it has not been more healthy there for many years.

Accounts from New-Haven state, that the fever rather increases than otherwise.

Our accounts from Pough keepsie, Albany, &c. contain melancholy details of sick families and sudden deaths, by nervous, billious, and putrid fevers.

From the West Indies we have also distressing accounts of the ravages of a fatal disease.

HARTFORD, October 2.

Died in this City last evening, after a short illness, Dr. LEVERET HUBBARD of New Haven, aged 71. The Doctor was on his return from Northampton, where he had been on business.

BOSTON, October 6.

FROM PHILAD. SEPT. 25.

"The President will not, I think, command the troops. It would be absurd to suppose it. One company, which has marched from this city, contains soldiers who are worth above a million of money."

THE LAST MAILS

Brought nothing new. The drama of *Pittsburgh* is drawing towards its catastrophe. From the manner in which the business is prefecuring, there is no doubt it will be well done.

It is rather singular, that those who were most in favour of the shooting, drowning and guillotining the *Fredettes of France*, should be most in favour of lenient measures towards the insurgents at *Pittsburgh*! But such is the fact.

Sept. 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia, to his friend there, of the above date.

"The President, accompanied by Col. Hamilton, and Mr. Dallas, has just set out for Carlisle, the rendezvous of the Jersey and Pennsylvania militia. The Virginia and Maryland militia are all moving forward to Fort Cumberland. Gov. Lee, of Virginia is the Commander in Chief of the army against the insurgents. Many of those deluded people are endeavouring now to make their peace; I expect however, it is too late for some of them.

"The citizens of Philadelphia have for a few days been under some alarm; the fatal disease of the last year has again appeared; however, as yet we are under no very serious apprehensions—it is true some fudden deaths happen every day—two of Mr. Hodgdon's Clerks are dead—two others of our acquaintance were taken ill on Wednesday last.

"We have no official accounts from Gen. Wayne; all anxiety to hear from him."

IMPORTANT.

"P. S. Mr. Fearc, has just favoured me with the inclosed Hand-Bill, published in Baltimore.

HAND BILL.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.

By two gentlemen just arrived from Kentucky we have been favoured with the following very

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Lexington, Sept. 8. 1794.

An express arrived here on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock with letters from the army, from which we have collected the following particulars.

On the 20th ult. about 140 miles advance of Greenville, the advance guards, consisting of two companies, were attacked by about 1100 Indians and Canadian militia; the attack being sudden and unexpected, the advance guard fell back on the main army, and through them into confusion, which occasioned a retreat of about two paces before they formed again; after forming, not more than two heavy fires were exchanged before they were ordered to charge the enemy, which was instantly done; upon which the enemy gave ground, and our men rushing forward with expetuosity, the enemy were disalledged from their covers, and the cavalry taking advantage of that event, pursued them about two miles, when they dispersed. The action continued about an hour and a quarter; we had about 30 men killed, and 80 wounded; among the former are Capt. Campbell of the cavalry, and Lieut. Towles of the infantry. Among the latter are Capt. Slough, Capt. Vantrallear, Capt. Prior and Lieut. Campbell Smith, of the federal army;—Seven of the Volunteers were killed, and fourteen wounded. One hundred and twenty-seven scalps were taken, and a number killed in the river that were not scalped. The army remained three days on the ground, and returned to Fort-Defiance, at the mouth of the Auglaize, where they were on the 25th ult.

The action happened within sight of a strong British fort, regularly built, and garrisoned with three hundred men, between forty and fifty miles below Fort-Defiance, on the Maumee of the Lakes. The commander in chief sent a flag to major Campbell, commander of the British garrison, to march his men out to the nearest British post, and give up the fort, both of which he positively refused. The Indians had 3000 acres of land in corn, all in excellent order on the bottoms of the Maumee river, a considerable quantity of which the army have destroyed.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 8.

On Friday last, the Supreme Judicial Court, ended their September term in this town—during this session, *Elias Hall* and *Charles Hosford*, were convicted of Counterfeiting Gold and Silver Coin, and sentenced to stand in the Pillory and to be confined on Castle Island for the term eight years—alfo, one *Whiting*, for breaking open the public stores in Springfield, sentenced to sit on the gallows, and to be confined on Castle Island five years.

It is a singular fact that a Mrs. Johnston of Newbury Port, viewing and kissing the corpse of her child, after a funeral prayer, immediately expired in a fit of grief.

DIED, at Bennington, on the 17th ult. very suddenly, Miss MARY SHELDON, *aged* 19, *daughter of Mr.* BENJAMIN SHELDON, *of this town.*

Seth Wright,

HAS just received a new supply of

BOOKS,

Which in addition to those he has on hand, make a general assortment consisting of

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHIYSCK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT.
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS.

ALSO, the following collections of MUSICK, viz: Holden in 3 vol. Worcester Collection, Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Anthem—An Anthem fitered to the memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dea. Rogerson, Kimball's and Billings's new works.

THE above BOOKS, will be disposed of as low as at any Bookstore whatever. School Books by the doz. as usual—those who wish to furnish themselves with Libraries shall have them on the same terms as they can be obtain'd in Boston or New-York.

☞ THOSE of his customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment by contract became due last Spring, are hereby notified, that unless they are settled this fall, he shall put the same into an attorney's hands to collect without any further notice.

Northampton, Octo. 8, 1794.

HAMPSHIRE, ff.

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September 1794.

HUMBLY SHEWS,

EUNICE BRECK, of Northampton, in the same county, That she was married to SAMUEL BRECK, late of said Northampton, Tailor, on the twenty second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and has ever since that time been the faithful wife of the said SAMUEL—but the said SAMUEL, since the marriage aforesaid, has often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed ADULTERY, with divers persons; and during the last seventeen months, the said Samuel has voluntarily left and absented himself from the said Eunice, and has not during that period afforded any assistance in supporting her or their children—Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this court, she may be divorced from the bond of her marriage, with the said Samuel, and that such part of the estate of the said Samuel may be affigned to her, for her support, as your Honors shall think fit,—and as in duty bound shall pray.

EUNICE BRECK.

SEPTEMBER Term, at *Northampton*, 1794.

ORDERED, That the Libellant, notify the respondent SAMUEL BRECK, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the Libel and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, by William Butler, the Last publication to be at least three months, before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there shew cause why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

A true copy of the Libel and Order,

Attest—J. TUCKER, Clerk.

LIST of Letters in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

JOHN WRIGHT, Northampton,
Obed Shaf, Williamsburgh,
John C. Williams, Esq. Hadley,
Joseph Rice, Conway,
George Tanner, Worthington,
Samuel Bacon, Lanesborough,
Timothy Stockwell, Hadley,
John Field, Conway,
Daniel Dewey, Esq. Williamstown,
John Smith, Conway,
Daniel Ludden, Worthington,
Gad Smith, Whatley,
Capt. ——— Toby, Conway,
Capt. Joseph Clapp, Easthampton,
Dr. Morris Dwight, Northampton,
Josiah Linsley, Northford,
Solomon Belcwood, Amherst,
Col. Samuel Bradford, Northampton,
Joseph Butler, Pittsfield,
John Hart, Hatfield, 2.
Manna Wadsworth & Co. Pittsfield,

I. BRECK, Post-Master,

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the beginning of August last, 10 SHEEP, marked as follows, viz: Seven marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear, Two marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the upper side of the same ear—one sheep marked with a swallow-tail on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the under and upper side of the same—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

WANTED, 200 cords of White Oak, and Hemlock BARK, for which good pay will be made, by

PHELPS and CLAPP.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a load or two of CHARCOAL, for which cash will be given on delivery.

Enquire of

ROHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Oct. 8, 1794.