as not dignified enough, and neither calculated to manifest a proper sense of the indignities offered us or to procure a speedy redress further. Others who are not my friends, will condemn it as a pusillanimous dereliction of our rights and a degrading submission to insult. I shall not be surprized if it should be viewed in both these lights by many of my constituents. The insults we have received are admitted to be such as would justify the keenest resentments, and kindle the warmest passions, but still this question occurs, "is it wise to be immediately resorted to, or is the path of *negociation* to be first tried?" If, from a comprehensive view of the state of things, from a recurrence to the practice of nations, and from the expediency and propriety of the measure, the latter be preferred, then the necessity of checking the public indignation, of moderating the popular resentment, becomes obvious, and however unpleasant a task it may be, it is the duty of every real friend and sincere well-wisher of his country to attempt it. It is certainly more pleasing to swim with the stream than to struggle against it, but when the current leads to apparent ruin it must be resisted. War is an evil of such magnitude, that it ought to be avoided by every rational exertion consistent with a due regard to the public honor. It is not inconsistent with national honor to demand in temperate language redress for the highest insults; the practice of the most haughty nations has authorized the, proceeding; satisfaction may be obtained by it without resorting to arms: But should our expectations be disappointed, we have still that last appeal to apply to and it can be done with greater effect after negociation shall have failed than at this time: The justice of this appeal will be more apparent to all the world, it will be sanctioned by the unanimous voice of the country, and *we shall be better prepared to make it.*

Scarce had I written the foregoing observations when I had the satisfaction of knowing that the President of the United States, whose zealous solicitude for his country's good is only equalled by his profound judgment in selecting the measures most likely to advance it, had stamped a value on them by determining, as far his constitutional authority permitted, to give one more trial to negociation. The patriotic sentiments which inspired him are displayed in the following message to the Senate; "The communications which I have made to you during your present session, from the disparches of our minister in London, contain a serious aspect of our affairs with Great Britain. But as peace ought to be pursued with unremitted zeal before the last resource, which has so often been the scourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced prosperity of the United States, is contemplated. I have thought proper to nominate JOHN JAY, as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to his Britannic Majesty. My confidence in our Minister Plenipotentiary in London continues undiminished. But a mission like this, while it corresponds with the solemnity of the occasion, will announce to the world a solicitude for a friendly adjustment of our complaints and a reluctance to hostility. Going immediately from the United States, such an Envoy, will carry with him a full knowledge of the existing temper and sensibility of our country, and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmness, and to cultivate peace with sincerity."

The Senate having by a great majority concurred in this pacific disposition and sanctioned the appointment, it now becomes the duty of every good citizen to forbear from all acts which may frustrate the negociation; should it fail to procure redress, it will then be the duty of every good citizen, to hazard his life and fortune in avenging his country's wrongs.

Philadelphia, May 1. 1794.

FOR THE *HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.*

TO THE VOTERS *of the Second Western District.*

GENTLEMEN,

SCANDAL I hate, and will not, therefore, calumniate the character of any man on account of his political opinions—For he has as good a right to enjoy his opinions as I mine—But if his political sentiments prompt him to adopt measures which I think repugnant to the welfare and prosperity of my country, I, as an honest man, and a lover of public happiness, ought to use my influence to prevent his having a seat in our national legislature.

Now I believe in my conscience, that Col. LYMAN's, politicks are as erroneous, and, if carried into effect would be as destructive of the peace and prosperity of the united states as those of Genet, Simcoe, or even the Pittsburgh Insurgents. But what foundation is there for this belief? His speeches and conduct in the last Congress.—He pretended to maintain that republicans ought to have no secrets, and therefore moved to have all the President's private communications published. What a sentiment is this! What minister, consul or friend of our country would dare inform the President of the designs, intrigues and combinations of foreign courts, ambassadors, &c. if their communications were to be published! But this is too bare-faced to need a comment.

He wholly detached himself from the delegation of this State, and of the New-England States, and zealously engaged in the Southern, or Madisonian Politicks: And every one who reads the Newspapers knows, that those politicks, if they had been adopted, would have precipitated us into a ruinous and murderous war! a war that would have destroyed our commerce, depopulated our Sea-ports, and drained our coffers of the last farthing. In short, my Fellow Citizens, you know he has been pointedly opposed not only to our other Representatives, but to all the wise and pacific measures adopted by the President.

Now I cannot believe you think he has more political knowledge—more sagacity—more integrity and more patriotism than either our beloved President or the New-England representation. But if you still think him to be the enlightened, the cool, deliberate patriot, you ought to vote for him. But if you do not, let me all your suffrages for a man whose political creed is strictly orthodox. I mean, General SHEPHARD. He, certainly, has evinced from his early youth, an ardent love for his country—an unshaken firmness of mind, and the purest integrity of heart.—Is it probable you can be united in a man in whose hands your dearest rights would be safer? Did you ever discover any guile in this man—any temporizing—any lordly ambition—any wish to domineer over that class of men with whom he lives & moves and is wholly connected, I mean the honest and laborious Farmers, and the brave Militia of this district? Will he ever hold up his hand to injure you—to interrupt your peace and prosperity and to plunge you into a long and expensive warfare? a warfare which cannot produce one single advantage, and which ought to be deprecated by every benevolent man as well as by every lover of that holy religion which breathes "peace on earth, and good will towards man."

But I need not enumerate the virtues of General Shephard—His political and religious sentiments—his discretion—prudence, judgment and fortitude are known and acknowledged by all classes of citizens.

PACIFICUS.

FOR THE *HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.*

MR. *PRINTER,*

I AM alarmed—I am all on fire—patriotic fire—was there ever the like, Mr. Printer? I am told, yes I am told—true or false, I am told, O my conscience! will you believe it—that our Jacobins have had a great Hocus-Pocus meeting, I think they call it. Must there not be the devil and all to pay, Mr. Printer, when these Hocus Pocus chaps get together to electioneer—to tell us honest folks who we shall vote for to represent us in Congress—!

Hocus Pocus! Is not that the work of demons?—Is it not something like what they call conjuration?—And does not his long-tailed cloven footed Majesty preside in all these magical, Jacobinical club meetings? Oh horrid! I am in a perfect agonist—in a death cold sweat!—Does not your hair stand quite end end, Mr. Printer, your knees smite together, and horror thrill through all your veins! Hocus Pocus! 'Tis the old popish powder-plot revived—Yes the MINE is deep—the train is laid—the match is lit, and poor Gen. SHEPHARD, is to be blown, yes, my honest fellow citizens, General Shephard, in spite of your teeth, is to be blown to the D-vil, and Col. LYMAN is to be, (the matter is all cut and dried, and the runners are out,) I say Col. Lyman is to be ballooned into Congress again!

Fellow Citizens! is it not time to look out, and to set your faces against these Hocus Pocus—Genet—club—electioneering meetings? Or will you be wheedled from your duty by their runners? Will you listen to their scouting parties—those deceivers of the elect, who like their brethren, the Pittsburg Seducers, will soon involve this part of our country in all the complicated horrors of anarchy? I say they will—unless you pointedly and vigilantly oppose their *secret* influence, as well as *open* machinations. They are continually sowing the seeds of ungodly jealousy among you—are vilifying your best friends—and, Satan-like, are "grinning a ghastly smile" to see how easily you fall into the fatal poison.

Brethren, I pretend not to dictate—but I beseech you to beware of false Prophets—false Friends—false Patriots—the times are critical—they are perilous—Peace and prosperity are the objects of one party; and war and confusion, of the other.—Therefore if you love peace and prosperity; if you love yourselves, your wives and children—and if you love your dearer country, you will show by your votes on Monday next, that General WILLIAM SHEPHARD, is worthy of your confidence.

WATCHMAN.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

THO' I am quite an old man, Mr. Printer, I will not be tedious, but think I have as good right to be heard (if I am not too lengthy) as others. Therefore, expect you will give me a small space in your next paper, while I say a few words on an approaching election of a representative to Congress. I well remember the contest at our last election and lamented it, and most heartily hope we may be better agreed now—And it appears to me clearly our interest, passing over many qualifications, to choose a person that will exert himself to prevent a war if possible.—War, Mr. Printer, is a most dreadful calamity, and will be to us if we are thrown into one—I say *thrown*, because the great body of the people will never voluntarily go into it. At our last election, I freely voted for our present Representative, relying on his prudence in this respect—but if I understand his conduct the last session of Congress, (as I think I do, for I carefully read all their doings)—I acknowledge I have been greatly disappointed and deceived; the measures he promoted, appear to me calculated to involve us in a war—I therefore cannot in conscience vote for him again, and esteem it a duty I owe my fellow citizens, to caution and warn them left they commit the same blunder I have done, and repent when it is too late. I am persuaded every member of Congress belonging to the eastern States, who promoted Madison's indulous propositions will be dropped the present election.—Two members of Vermont are already left out, and a third it is confidently said will be, on this very account. I have been cafting about, and I hope with due circumspection, who to vote for, and cannot think of any person in this district, that I prefer to WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq. and am pleased to hear he is generally talked of—He has grown gray in the public service; we have had long experience of his honesty and faithfulness; I have known him 40 years, in most of which time, he has been in public service, and continues to this day a poor man; he served thro' the hottest of the last war, but has never had any half pay or other compensation therefor—And I know of no person among us who has merited more and got so little; I am, therefore, fully determined to give my vote for him as our representative to Congress.

SIMON.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the ELECTORS of this DISTRICT.

MY FRIENDS,

I PROPOSE to you to choose WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq. for your federal representative—he is a man of sound understanding, and of strict integrity in public and private life—he has never betrayed any trust that was reposed in him—he has never sacrificed the interest of his constituents to serve any private purpose—he has never changed his public conduct to answer his own ocasions—he served in our army from the beginning of the late war until Great Britain, purposed to acknowledge our independence, and never received any half pay or commutation. It is a common saying among his brother officers that no man who has merited so much from the public, has received so little as General Shephard—If there is any profit in going to Congress, he needs and deserves it—but whatever his circumstances are, he has never shown a desire to plunge this country into war, for the sake of getting a profitable employment to himself.—If we compare General Shephard's character and conduct, with that of any other candidate, I think we shall be in no doubt that he deserves the preference, and may most safely be trusted.

A HUSBANDMAN.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

IT is well known that our Representative was the only member from this State, who adhered to the southern interest in their politicks at the last session. There is no doubt that the Great factious principal promoters of the disturbances in the western parts of Pennsylvania; not being able as yet to involve us in a war with Britain, they are determined to destroy our domestic peace—let us enquire what has been the character & conduct of our representative ever since he first came on the Stage—was he in the course of their war a friend or an enemy to the Americans? I know was his conduct in the General Court, the time when our lands in the Genesee were sold for less than one fourth of their value? does he respect in exile of Wars obtain some lucrative office to himself and let the event be what it may, as he respects the great body of the people? does he not flatter himself, that he shall be able to acquire a fortune? I leave the candid public to answer these questions. The character of a self seeker in a public station ought to be despised by every honest citizen. I don't wish to far any hard as to look out. Is there not a Patriot will whom we should be willing to risk our only a small pittance of our private property, but our most important interests? Where is that grey headed veteran SHEPHARD who has served his country as a soldier in actual service for more than five years? Has he not since the close of the last war served us as a faithful Counsellor & General, to the great detriment of his private affairs? Is he not a man of strict integrity, wisdom and prudence? Let us, therefore, my fellow citizens, from a grateful remembrance of the services of this venerable patriot, choose out from among us a Representative the Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq. in whom we can all place the fullest confidence.

A Friend to honest Men.

FROM THE SPY.

MR. PRINTER,

YOU are requested to publish, that the FREEMEN in the upper towns belonging to the second Western District, in order to give a more general satisfaction to the community at large, by their representation this time in the National Legislature, will give their suffrages in Northampton, for the Hon.

WILLIAM SHEPARD, Esq. of *Westfield*. His abilities as a Statesman, and his integrity as a Citizen, are well known to be competent to the duties of the office:—And his long meritorious services in the cause of LIBERTY and his COUNTRY, in our late struggle with a Tyrant King, is the only reason we at this time shall offer, why he is deserving the suffrages of the Freemen of this District, in a National Legislator. He is no Aristocrat—He never will sell his country for coin. Should the Freemen in the lower part of the District, unite with us, (as we presume they will) a choice will be effected, and to the honor and utility of the District, without a second assembling of

THE PEOPLE.

Upper Part of the 2d Western District.

FROM THE SPY.

MR. HUTCHINS,

YOUR last paper informed the Freemen of the second Western District, that "in order to give a more general satisfaction to the community at large, the People in the upper Towns in said District, *this time*, were determined to give their suffrages for the Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq. for their Representative in the National Legislature. Since the writer has introduced the *abilities* of the gentleman, *as a statesman*, his *integrity as a citizen*, and his *services as a soldier*, as recommendations to him, for this exalted station, any one has a right to make such modest remarks on it as he shall think proper; but, as comparisons are odious, and all men are liable to *feelings*, both *mental* and *corporeal*, we will for the present pass over the two first mentioned traits in his character. As to the latter, it is submitted to the electors of this district, whether, if this gentleman has served his country without a compensation, the government ought not to make him a pecuniary satisfaction? But for Heaven's sake, do not let us *jeopardize* our country for the service of *one* man, when there are thousands of our citizens equally *meritorious* in the same way.

Besides, is it not a critical time with your liberties, and future happiness, when many of our national legislators are fond of, and favour the perpetuating an enormous and unexhaustible public debt, the interest of which will be an eternal and heavy burden, if the same policy is pursued that hitherto has been? These men appear as willing to suffer every indignity to the government, and to sacrifice every happy and promising circumstance your independence flattered you with, rather than to suffer their darling object of becoming *Monied Lords*, (at the poor soldiers and labouring Farmers expence) to be endangered.

The *interest* arising from the funded debt, appears to have had great weight in governing the decisions of most of the northern members, in the last session of Congress. Perhaps some may doubt in what way the interest arising from the funds can have any operation in the decisions of stockholders and Bankers, but if they examine, I believe they will find, that almost every instance that is favorable to the rescinding, or an attempt to rescind the resolution, will sink the Funders, by sinking their interest, keeping them out of their interest; and, on the other hand, that almost every measure that favours their interest, is to press the more a burden and deprelling to the liberties and happiness of the people.

Admit this to be the case, which it seems (interested) cannot be disapproved, what force of men ought we to elect to our rulers and assemblymen? You will no doubt readily say, that the class above described are not fit men. Are such as will easily yield their opinions (if they have any) to what their interest, and ends favor them to act diametrically opposite to the interest, wants and wishes of their constituents, the men? I am satisfied you will say, neither are such the men—But I am confident you will say, when you have well considered the matter, that the men we want to represent in the grand councils of the nation, are those, whose feelings, views and wants, are like ours—who have natural and acquired abilities equal to the task; that are fitted to forming and defending an opinion of their own.

If men of this last description are the men you think most likely to serve your interest, and to represent your wants and wishes, the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, your present Representative is the MAN. He certainly merits your suffrages for a member of the next Congress. He has never turned his coat, nor deserted the interest of his constituents, while employed as a member of the General Court of this Commonwealth; nor while representing you in the Congress of the United States. He has never been led, nor induced, from the path of his duty, and the interest of his country, neither by the favors or flattery of men, whose interest leads them to approve and adopt measures, that are to the last degree, dishonourable to our nation, and which if positively pursued, may annihilate our liberties, and ruin the people.

Dear brethren in the northern part of the District view the candidates in their true light, we presume they will not hesitate a moment for which of them to give their suffrages on the first Monday of November next, but will unite with us, in the choice of Mr. Lyman, and depend on it, it is the voice of The PEOPLE,

In the lower towns of the District.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

AS many misrepresentations have been made to well disposed Persons in this District, respecting their present Representative, to impute him in a future election, it is necessary to suggest from what they originated. It is hard to conceive what means and exertions are used, to raise a prejudice in an *open-minded*, by a class of people in this district, to injure the reputation of the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, and thereby hinder his election on the first Monday of Nov. next, every artifice made use of, every trifling circumstance brought into view; and things asserted to be facts which never existed: these things daily appear & are proved to the satisfaction of many individuals to have originated from those, from whom the people at large have little to expect. *Resist ye Republicans* and assert you rights—tear not the tongue of slander, nor be changed by the malice of a few, whose opinions are founded on prejudice. It is hoped that proper enquiries will be made respecting Mr. Lyman's conduct, at the last Session of Congress, and by suitable investigation, will find it agreeable to his constituents in general, and what was expected by those who chose him.—Some have alleged he was for WAR, but nothing of the kind can ever appear in his speeches; for on the contrary, he hath done every thing in his power to prevent it, it is true, he was opposed to the funding system, because he thought it would be injurious to the great body of the people—and I believe upon strict investigation that still contrary will be satisfied he acted upon the well motives, for their well being, and as a friend to this country. As nothing has appeared but that Mr. Lyman has acted agreeable to his own sentiments and his constituents in general, and as a friend to his country; it is to be hoped the district will unite and re elect him who will do every thing in his power to render his constituents and his country happy.

AN ELECTOR.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Please to insert the following, and oblige a subscriber.

To the ELECTORS of the second Western District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

NEXT Monday will present you with an opportunity of exercising the invaluable privilege to choose a Representative for this District; and requires serious attention. I shall not presume to dictate, but if you carefully examine the conduct of the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN Esq. (your present Representative) in the last Session of Congress, and judge thereof as I do, you will give your votes for him.

Although some individuals exclaim against the MAN of the People; if you but notice their characters; their separate interests from the greatest part of the community, however zealous their pretences for the public welfare, you will easily perceive a Snake in the grass! to which if you cautiously attend, you may prevent the poisonous bite.

A Friend to the People.

CARLISLE, OCT. 8.

On Wednesday last the Governor of this state, escorted by the Lancaster troop of horse commanded by Gen. Hand, and accompanied by his aids de camp, Generals Reis and Morris, arrived in this borough. He was met about a mile from this place by Governor Howell, at the head of the Jersey cavalry, by the Philadelphia cavalry, and the cavalry and the light infantry company, and by a number of the inhabitants of this borough. At four o'clock in the evening he delivered an animated address in the Presbyterian meeting house to an immense audience who filled that spacious building and surrounded its doors.

This was the tenth county which in a short space of time the Governor had visited, and in each of which he had addressed the militia to rouse as the voice of their country and defend its rights. We are happy to announce that this zeal in the general cause has been greatly successful.

On Saturday the President of the United States arrived here. Every exertion was made by the respectable army now encamped, and by the inhabitants of this place, to receive him with that respect correspondent to those sentiments of attachment and veneration with which every good man and patriotic citizen had been long impressed. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Jersey, at the head of their respective squadrons of horse, and the friends of government inhabitants of this town, met him at some distance from this borough. The President was escorted by a detachment of Philadelphia horse, who left the camp at three o'clock in the morning of that day, and who arrived at the river as he had just passed it. He was accompanied by Secretary Hamilton, and his private secretary Mr. Dandridge. This grand procession passed through this borough to the camp. Here the horse formed on the right and left wings of the army, drawn up in martial order, and forming a line the most respectable ever perhaps before displayed. Besides the great mass of respectable yeomanry, there might be seen as private troopers some of the principal officers of the state government, members of the senate, and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, officers who had commanded regiments in the continental service, merchants of the most respectable characters and fortunes, lawyers of eminent talents and property. Amongst the infantry as volunteer soldiers, there are young gentlemen of the first families in the respective states, some of them men of great opulence, and a number of them of consequence in the commercial world.

The line was composed of the cavalry before mentioned, a regiment of artillery with 16 pieces, with the infantry from various parts of Pennsylvania, amounting in the whole to near three thousand men, beautifully equipped, and all in handsome uniforms. The army was reviewed by the President, who appeared to enjoy the utmost satisfaction at this illustrious display of patriotic exertion; he remarked, as we are informed that he had never beheld a more respectable body of troops, and some gentlemen who had been American officers in the late war with Great-Britain, admitted that they had never seen at any period of the war so strong and fine a body of cavalry. In the evening the court house in this borough was illuminated by the federal citizens, and a transparency exhibited with the following inscriptions in large illuminated characters—in the front of transparence. "WASHINGTON IS EVER TRIUMPHANT." On one side "The Reign of the Laws;" on the other side, "Woe to Anarchists."

On Monday morning a number of the principal inhabitants presented the following address:

SIR,

We the subscribers, inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow citizens, friends to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time to express our sincere admiration of those virtues which have been uniformly exerted with so much success, for the happiness of America; and which, at this critical period of impending foreign and domestic troubles, have been manifested with distinguished lustre.

You are deplore the cause which has collected in this borough all classes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the most heartfelt satisfaction to meet the father of our country, and brethren in arms, distinguished for their patriotism, their love of order, and attachment to the constitution and laws; and while on the one hand we regret the occasion which has brought from their homes men of all stations who have made sacrifices unequalled in any other country, of their private interests to the public good; yet we are consoled by the consideration, that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad, and the foes of our happy constitution at home, that they not only have the will, but possess the power to repel all foreign invaders, and to crush all domestic traitors.

The history of the world affords us too many instances of the destruction of free governments by factious and unprincipled men. Yet the present insurrection and opposition to government is exceeded by none, either for its causeless origin, or for the extreme malignity and wickedness with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils in their endeavors to bring to a sense of duty the western insurgents, and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort, to restore order and obedience to the laws, and to punish those who have neglected to avail themselves of, and spurned at the most tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great industry, art and misrepresentations which have been practised, to delude our fellow citizens. We trust that the effort of the general government, the combination of the good and virtuous against the vicious and factious, will cover with confusion the malevolent disturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well disposed the certainty of protection to their persons and property.

The sword of justice, in the hands of our beloved President, can only be considered as an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their safeguard and protection.

We bless that Providence which has preferred a life so valuable thro' so many important scenes—and we pray that he will continue to direct and prosper the measures adopted by you, for the security of our internal peace and stability of our government; and that after a life of continued usefulness and glory, you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

To which he was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought, what is personal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution and the laws.

When we look round and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting, were necessary to persuade us, that any portion of our fellow citizens could be deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavors to preserve and prolong so favored a lot.

Let us hope that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority, where they have left it. Let the wise and the virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis, on which the security of our internal peace and the stability of our government may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart against the vicious and disorderly.

In any case in which it may be indispensable to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders. I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favorite aim to establish the authority of the laws in the affection of all, rather than in the fears of any.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

After the review of the army by the President, 500 infantry, part of the Jersey quota, arrived in the evening of that day. The exertions of Governor Howel and Gen. White in the state of Jersey, merits the highest approbation.

Bodies of troops from various parts are hourly arriving here.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 17.

While Capt. Josiah's ship lay at London, four of his men were pressed from him, two of whom were returned, the other two were kept, they were all Americans. On application of Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Grenville upon the subject, no satisfaction was obtained. No doubt he thought it beneath the dignity of so great a man, to trouble himself about two sailors, while his attention was so much engaged in the bright project of conquering France. Besides, they were only Americans.

Yesterday was committed to the goal of this city a certain John Crafwell, from Cumberland. He is one of the lovers of anarchy and confusion, and was conducted from camp to this place by Lieutenant Renshaw and six Dragoons of Colonel Forrit's Troop.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

It is reported the French have taken the Severn, a ship belonging to this city, and sent into France.

If the French Captains of frigates adopt the Resolution of the Captains of the Agricole, to seize all American vessels bound to British ports our trade will be harassed on both sides, and some vigorous measures will be necessary to protect us from our allies, as well as from our old enemies.

NEW-LONDON, October 23.

Capt. Clough arrived at New-York on Sunday, in a short passage from St. Eustatia, brings the latest intelligence from Guadaloupe; he informs that the French and English have lately had several severe engagements, in which the French were victorious.

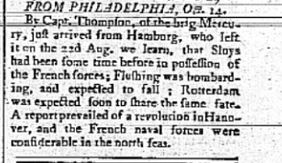
The *Yellow Fever* has so far subsided in New-Haven, that many families which had moved out of the city on account of it, have returned, the current week, to their former habitations.

Accounts from Baltimore state, that the malignant fever has abated, and that the place enjoys the state of health usual at this season.

NORTHAMPTON October 29

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

By Capt. Thompson, of the brig Mercury, just arrived from Hamburg, who left it on the 22d Aug. we learn, that Sloys had been some time before in possession of the French forces; Flushing was bombarding, and expected to fall; Rotterdam was expected soon to share the same fate. A report prevailed of a revolution in Hanover, and the French naval forces were considerable in the north seas.



Northampton and *Albany*

Stage.

THE Proprietors of this line inform the public, that the Stage starts from Northampton and Albany on Mondays, arrives at Pittsfield the same evening—returns to Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays—leave Albany and Northampton on Thursdays and return on Fridays—from which places the passengers will be transported to Boston and Whitestown without any delay, until the 15th of April next—when they will run three times a week, leave Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—seats can be taken at Mac Gourk's Albany—and Mr. Ashel Pomeroy's, Northampton—the fare 3d. per mile—14lb. baggage gratis, all over at the rate of 15lb. as a passenger. The Proprietors will not be accountable for the safety of any baggage, unless receipted for.

POMEROY, HUNT & Co.

WANTED, three or four Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, to whom generous wages will be given. Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Apply to

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, October 27, 1794.

DANIEL BUTLER,

REQUESTS those who have engaged him WOOLEN SHIRTING, to bring it in by the 10 or 15th of November at arthest.

Northampton, OB. 28, 1794.

FOR sale, a quantity of best made Windsor CHAIRS,—Enquire of

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