for France; in a moment Brissot is a *traitor*, a conspirator, his head is cut off and Robespierre is the Patriot. If another day Tallien can make the populace believe that Robespierre has too much power or is aiming to obtain it, in a moment the popular cry is changed from *Vive Robespierre*, to an aristocrat, a tyrant, a villain; and *his* head is off. Yet these men have never been proved *traitors*. The truth is, there is no standard of patriotism in France but the whim of the populace. The people wish for liberty, but know not what form of government will secure them that liberty.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

August 14.

The minister from the United States to the French republic communicates to the Convention the wish of his fellow citizens for the prosperity of the nation and asks to whom he is to present his credentials.

Referred to the Committee of Public safety.

Eschasseriaux reported on the letter of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, referred in the beginning of the sitting of the Committee of public safety:

"We have found, said he, no other mode of announcing his diplomatic character to the Republic, than by means of the friendship and fraternity which characterizes a free nation. The fall of the tyrant's throne has carried with it the remains of ancient diplomatic forms and the memory of the pompous and ridiculous ceremonies which the pride of courtiers had invented.

"Let the minister of the United States come in the midst of the representatives of the French Nation and swear the confirmation of that fraternal alliance which is to make liberty triumph; let him be admitted among you as a friend; let all idle parade disappear at a moment when the spirit of the two republican nations is about to unite; let friendship be the only master of ceremonies; let him receive in the bosom of the National Convention, when he has declared the object of his mission, from the President the expression of the fraternal affection of the French nation, and of their desire to cement an alliance which lays the basis of the freedom of mankind."

Upon the report of the committee of public safety the convention decrees, that the minister plenipotentiary from the United States shall be introduced into the bosom of the convention.—He will communicate the object of his mission; the President will give him the fraternal kiss, symbol of the friendship which unites the American and French people.

The president of the convention shall write to the president of the American congress, and transmit the minute of the sitting.

August 15.

Citizens, Representatives of the French People.

My admittance into this Assembly, in the presence of the representatives of the French nation, and my being acknowledged as American minister, affected my sensibility to a degree which I cannot express. I regard this as a new proof of the friendship and esteem which the French nation has always expressed to their allies, the United States of America.

Republics ought to be still more intimately connected than they are, for they have, on a multitude of accounts, the same interest. This maxim is particularly true with the American and French Republics. Their governments have a great resemblance. They both are founded on the same principles, and the same basis, the equal and unalienable rights of man. The memory of their past misfortunes will augment their future happiness, and strengthen their union. America had her day of oppression, of danger and of bloodshed; but her sons were virtuous and brave. The storm, which had so long darkened her political horizon, is dispelled, and has given her the full enjoyment of peace, of liberty and of happiness.

France the friend and ally of America, assisted her in the conflict, and is now entered upon the same honourable career. I rejoice to say, that while the valour, magnanimity and heroism of her troops attract the wonder and applause of the astonished world, the wisdom and firmness of her councils, give the fairest prospect of a successful termination to her efforts. America is not an uninterested spectatrix of the great crisis. As a certain proof of the zeal of my countrymen for the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the French Republic, I assure you that the continental Congress have requested the President to make known to you this sentiment, & while acting agreeable to the desire of the two houses, the President has enjoined me to declare the congeniality of his sentiment with theirs.

As the powers entrusted to me are now acknowledged by you, I promise to myself the highest satisfaction in the performance of my duty. I am perfectly convinced that while I follow the dictates of my own heart, and offer up my earnest wishes for the liberty and happiness of the French nation, I do express the sentiments of my countrymen: and I shall do every thing which is in my power to preserve and perpetuate the friendship which subsists between the two republics. If I have the happiness to act in such a manner as acquires their esteem, I shall consider such an event as the most fortunate of my life, and feel that internal satisfaction which is due to an honest friend of the cause of liberty.

This speech was, during its delivery, repeatedly interrupted by the applauses of the convention.

The same secretary then read the letter of credentials. The president of the convention replied to this effect:

The French people have never forgotten that they owe to the Americans the imitation of liberty. They admired the sublime insurrection of the American people against Albion, of old so proud and now so disgraced. They sent their armies to assist the Americans, and in strengthening the independence of that country, the French, at the same time learned to broke the sceptre of their own tyranny, and to erect the statue of liberty on the ruins of a throne founded upon the corruption & the crimes of fourteen centuries.

The President proceeded to remark that the alliance between the two Republics was not merely a diplomatic transaction, but an alliance of cordial friendship. He hoped that this alliance would be indissoluble, and prove the scourge of tyrants, and the protection of the rights of man. He observed how differently an American ambassador would have been received in France six years ago, by the usurper of the liberty of the people; and how much merit he would have claimed for having graciously condescended to take the United States under his protection. At this day, it is the sovereign people itself, represented by its faithful deputies, that receives the ambassador with real attachment, while affected formality is at an end. He longed to crown it with the fraternal embrace. "I am charged" said he "to give it in the name of the French nation.—Come and receive it in the name of the American nation, and let this scene destroy the last hope of the impious coalition of tyrants."

GENEVA, August 9.

General Dumourier, who hitherto has lived upon the estates of the Syndic Cayla, removed a few days past, and is now at Basel.

BERNE, August 11.

The cruel scenes attending the revolution of Geneva are not confined to the first days of it. Again, the 4th of this month, the Revolution Tribunal condemned fifty four persons of different ages and ranks, four of whom have been shot, one of them hanged, and thirty one condemned to banishment, and all their property confiscated. These circumstances have induced the council of Berne to publish the following

PROCLAMATION.

"We the Avoyer, the Little and Great Council of the City and Republic of Berne, &c. make known by these presents—

"Public fame has sufficiently informed us of the deplorable scenes which have overwhelmed the city of Geneva. That Republic, in whose prosperity we have constantly taken an interest, resulting from long and intimate relations as allies, and the habitual connections of neighbourhood, is delivered up to unheard of calamities, of which it is not possible to foresee the extent, the duration, or the consequences. At the moment that we had reason to hope for the return of peace and tranquility, by the establishment of the new order of things, which the Government had solemnly announced to us, the fame as had the Canton of Zurich, a band of tumultuous men attacked and overthrew by main force, public liberty and personal safety; they violated private houses, arrested individuals, and dragged them to prison.

"These violences were committed even against the Ministers of religion, in a manner such as seemed to announce the intended proscription of religion, in a city hitherto remarked as its great supporter. Citizens were sacrificed even against the will of the majority of voters. New victims were pointed out; new attempts were made against persons and property, even in despite of oaths or forms established, and the laws of the State; and Geneva waits in consternation the fate which the sanguinary men who have usurped the right of disposing of the lives and fortunes of all the citizens are preparing for her.

"We see with extreme grief the sad destiny of a city whose happiness has been at all times the object of our cares, and which, by its proximity, so nearly interests our own and that of Switzerland. But the knowledge we have gained of the criminal participation of many individuals of our own country aggravates still more our grief and indignation. Our parental solicitude for the safety and honor of our country not permitting us to tolerate on our territory these men fulfilled with crimes, we by the present publication interdict their entance into our territories; and will, that all those of our subjects, who shall be known to have any part in these atrocious scenes, be instantly denounced and seized, reserving to ourselves to pronounce the chastisement which their culpable conduct, in a city so long our ally, merits. We doubt not, dear and faithful citizens, that participating in the same sentiments that animate us, you will redouble your activity and zeal in the execution of this present ordinance."

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

The conduct of the Empress of Russia in respect to Great-Britain is somewhat extraordinary. For near eighteen months she has amused her and the allies with magnificent promises of assistance, attended by no performance whatever, and now she sends six fail of the line and four frigates to Leith Roads, (whether to act with Britain or not, unknown) whilst at the same time she publishes a proclamation, prohibiting the importation of all English steel and hard ware, and allows only to the first of next April for that already imported to be sold.

The prohibition of our manufactures of steel and hardware is apparently a hostile measure. If, indeed, those manufactures were in any state of perfection in Russia, we might look upon it as a patriotic protection of their own artizans; but it is well known that though that country, and its neighbour Sweden, produce excellent iron and copper, yet the natives have made very slow advantages to perfection in the manufacture of them. They are absolutely unable to effect the neatness, strength and beauty, in any one species of hardware the British and Irish workmen are capable of giving it. Since, therefore, this prohibition is not for the purpose of protecting of their own wares, it must be meant for the end of injuring the nation, of which Russia insidiously calls herself an ally; or to give a preference to German artists, as a compliment to the emperor, her complice in the robbery of Poland, to induce him to be an hearty associate in the tripartite plunder of that unhappy country.

The French, without yet having penetrated into Holland, have produced an immense degree of mischief. The loss which must ensue in consequence of the general inundation, is calculated at many millions; a loss which that country will not be able to recover for a considerable number of years.

Pontarabia, lately taken by the French, is a place of considerable importance. It is situated on a peninsula, on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, has a good tide harbour, and was formerly considered as the key to Spain in that quarter. Barrere already talks of it as a conquest that will seperate Spain from the coalition, and indeed, according to all appearances, Spain must either seperate from the coalition, or like some of the other allies, demand a subsidy to enable the Catholic King to defend his own territories.

The language of the French, is very much improved since the fall of Robespierre. In the Convention, a member has been reprimanded for asking how another member voted on the death of the late king, a question which for more than twelve months has been held a sufficient answer to the arguments of any man, who voted for Sparing the life of the unfortunate monarch. Even in the Jacobin Club, nothing is listened to with approbation, but sentiments of moderation and humanity. It remains to be seen whether or not, the improvement of their conduct will keep peace with the improvement of their speeches.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

The proceedings of the National convention of France are one continued comment on the truth of Mr. Adam's doctrine of checks and ballances in government or a division of the legislature into distinct branches, independent of each other for their existence, and each with a negative upon the other. The French abolished monarchy, before they had any form of government prepared as a substitute; and so jealous are they of an Executive in a single person, that they organize committees after committee and try to get along with this hydra of many heads. Every few weeks they find treason, and cut off the heads of their Executive committee. But instead of doing good, the evil is worse; for half a dozen committees spring up in the room of one. Since Robespierre's death, they are about organizing 16 committees in the executive department. And do they run the machine of government well? Not with all these clashing wheels?

This bungling work of the Convention puts one in mind of the artist who made a very expensive showy clock that would not go. The owner complained to the maker he had not made him a good clock! Look, see the machinery; what nice workmanship! yes, says the owner, but it does not go. What! how! not go! But examine it—look at the wheels, the pendulum! Was ever such elegant work! Yes, yes, says the owner, I see all that; but it for all it does not go.

So the Convention make elegant harangues on their Republic; but the machine does not go—it does not produce the intended effects—peace, order, law, security of person and property, patriotism and virtue. On the other hand the Convention are quarreling and threatning each members blood, and perpetually trying new expedients—after all the clock does not go. We have abolished tyranny; say the French—true they have abolished the old tyranny—but they have twenty new tyrants springing up.—We cut off the heads of these tyrants as fast as they arise, say the patriots. True, but of what avail little, unless you can prevent the renewal of the evil by crushing all at once. We have a Republic, one and indivisible; say the French. True, it does not go?

Well, what is the matter? Why, the clock will never go, till all interference of wheels is done away. One old Statesman, who knows mankind, is worth a thousand Robespierre's, Barrier's and Danton's.—The clock does not go; it cannot go, till the Convention learn wisdom from experience.

These remarks are not made to cast a reproach on the Revolution, which the writer glories in, as much as any man; but to censure the men who manage that revolution.

It is reported by the way of Antigua that 70 transports had arrived at Spithead from Holland. Whether these transports conveyed the British troops generally or only the horse, which are of little use in Holland, we pretend not to conjecture. Indeed the circuitous channel by which this report has been conveyed, leaves the truth of it uncertain.

Accounts from Paris state that a system of moderation prevails in the Convention. Numbers of prisoners have been released—measures seem to be taken to secure a free press—the salaries of the clergy, which had been suspended are to be paid—in fine a system directly contrary to Robespierre's, has been adopted. Such of Robespierre's model, what Danton and Hebert had done—and the Convention now seem disposed to do every thing as they ought, except the great one thing needful; which is to annihilate all their committees and vest the executive in a single hand, and make that executive independent of the Legislature, as we have done in America. Until this is done, all that the Convention can do will have no durable effect, but will want doing over again.

The re-election of Mr. Smith of S. Carolina to Congress is a proof that his electors, if ever they lost their senses, have again recovered them.

A correspondent in Vermont congratulates us on the election of Mr. Fair a Senator, in lieu of Mr. Bradley.

It is suggested, even by Philadelphia jesuits, that Mr. Fitzsimons will be re-elected. The cause of a good government, like that of truth, is great and will finally prevail.

IMPORTANT.

Dunkirk, the 23d Prairial, the 2d Year of the French Republic, and 11th of June, 1794. [O S]

Francis Coffyn, Agent for the United States of America at Dunkirk, to the Commanders, Officers and Seamen of American ships.

Therewith transmit you sundry dispatches communicated to me by Citizen Dumont, Commander of the Naval Force at this port, containing the information that the PLAGUE had broken out in Algiers, and other parts on the coast of Barbary, and that another disorder which much resembles the former, makes great ravages in Spain; in consequence, you are invited to avoid in the course of your navigation, all communication with vessels coming from the Mediterranean, and from the ports of Spain, and with the Dutch ships of war.—These informations are too interesting to the human specie, not to merit your friendly attention to what is here recommended to you.

(Signed) FRANCIS COFFYN

Taken up by the subscriber, on Saturday, last, a bay horse, three years old past, shod all round,—The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

ELISHA LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I HAVE been informed, that at the last Session of the General Court, a committee was raised, to take into consideration the State of the Judicial Department, in this Commonwealth, and to report to the house thereon; that that committee at first reported, that it might do well to provide, that two more Judges should be added to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and that any three of them should make a quorum; so that they might be on two Circuits at the same time;—that this report was not accepted, that it was recommitted, and that the committee afterwards reported a plan to abolish the present system of the Courts of Common Pleas, and establish a circuit court of Common Pleas, in each district, dividing the State into four—and making the counties of Hampshire, Worcester and Berkshire one district—that three Judges, who should be men of law talents, should constitute this court, one of them only from a county—& that they should set at Worcester, Northampton & Lenox, for the purpose of transacting the business of each county in the western district, as the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court do in their circuit—This report, I am told, made a favourable impression on the House, who referred it to the next winter Session, at which time I am told, that the advocates of that system intend to exert their influence to carry it into effect. I have therefore to request, that you would publish the foregoing statement in your paper, in order that such gentlemen as have leisure, and an inclination to canvass the merits of the plan, for and against it, may come forward, on the subject, as they may thereby afford light to the gentlemen of the General Court and enable them to adopt as right it as they may judge it will tend to promote the public good. Should the other Printers in the Commonwealth print the foregoing in their useful Gazettes, Centinels, Chronicles, Spies, &c. they may render a service to the community. In order that the boundary of each district may be known, I would add, that the old colony makes one district—that Maine makes the eastern, and Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Middlesex, constitute the Middle district.

I am your
obedient servant.

A. B.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

Extract of a letter from Citizen JOEL BARLOW, at Hamburgh, to his friend in this city, dated August 24.

"I have just received a letter from my friend in Amsterdam, who informs that the Revolutionary Army of France is momentarily expected in that City, and that two thirds of the inhabitants thereof would be very glad to see them.

"The affairs of France, since the fall of Robespierre, wear the most pleasing and agreeable appearance, and the Patriotic Soldiers are themselves astonished at their own successes in every quarter.

WINCHESTER, October 27.

A gentleman immediately from Kentucky, informs, that General Wayne had erected a Fort a few paces from that occupied by the British at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.

Further particulars of the burning of Nickajack and Running Water, Indian towns.

On the 9th of September a party of militia, consisting of five hundred and fifty men, commanded by Major Ore, marched from Nashville, by order of General Robertson, and on the 13th destroyed Nickajack and Running Water, two of the most belligerent of the Lower Cherokee towns, situated on the South branch of the Tenessee; killed forty-five warriors, and took nine prisoners, squaws and children. In the towns were found two French scalps, taken at Cumberland, and several that were dry hung up as trophies of war. Many articles of property, which were known by some one or other of the militia to have been taken when the proprietors were killed by Indians, in the course of the last twelve months, amongst which were a number of letters taken when the Kentucky mail was robbed and the rider killed. These two towns were principal crossing places for the Creeks over the Tenessee for war against Cumberland and Kentucky, & which they, with the warriors of Lookout Mountain and Will's town, have usually co-operated for years past, boasting of their perfect security, from their situation, surrounded with mountains on three sides, the Tenessee on the north, and their number of warriors.

The prisoners taken gave information, that there were forty warriors, Creeks and Cherokees, then out for war against the United States, who passed thro' Nickajack the days ago—that two nights before the destruction of the Running-Water, a scalp dance was held in it.

At which were present the Bloody Fellow, John Watts, and the other Chiefs of the Lower Towns; at which they had determined to continue on the war in conjunction with the Creeks with more activity than heretofore against the frontiers. In Nickajack was found a quantity of powder and lead, just received from the Spanish government, and a commission to Brant, the chief of that town, who was killed.—The militia had three men wounded.

Major Ore appears to have conducted this enterprise with great address, bravery and humanity.

The Hanging Maw, upon hearing the above account, at Tellico Block house, observed, "He hoped the Lower Towns would now open their ears and listen to the Peace Talks of the United States."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

The PARIS papers state, that the late liberal release of prisoners has created new uneasinesses and suspicions; that a powder mill had been blown up in Paris; that on the 2nd Sept. Billaud, Varrennes, Collet, D'Herbois, and Tallien, refigured their seats in the committee of public safety; Barrere was displaced, instead of which the Convention have appointed Delmon, Merlin de Douay, Cochon and Fourcroy; that not only Landrecies and Quesnoy, but Valenciennes and Conde had surrendered prisoners of war;—that Valenciennes cost only eight men and not one cannon ball—At Valenciennes were taken 227 pieces of cannon, 800,000lb. powder, immense stores, papers, memoirs, plans, money, &c. 1,000 emigrants, besides the garrison, (not numbered) and the place in a good state of defence. At Conde were taken 160 pieces of cannon, 6000 fusils, besides those of the garrison; 30,000lb. powder, 100,000 balls, bombs and howitzers, 1,500,000 cartridges, 600,000lb. lead, ammunition for six months, and 1600 men prisoners of war. That the name of Conde is changed to North-Free. That on the 5th September, 20,000,000 livres, in assignats, were burnt.

BOSTON, November 8.

This morning arrived here the ship *Nancy*, Capt. FOLLETT, from Liverpool. The French have captured Sluys and Breda, and were besieging Bergen-op-Zoom—which latter place is in the United Netherlands. Lord Howe's squadron was at sea, and consisted of 31 ships of the line. The passengers say, generally, that the combined Armies were still retreating before the French, who were in great force.

Also arrived barque Harriet and Eliza, from Halifax. Papers by her to Oct. 30, mention the arrival of the September Packet, from Falmouth.—The London account, are to Sep. 23—they confirm the accounts of the re-capture of Conde, Quesnoy Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda, and Sluys by the French. No prospect of peace; on the contrary the most active preparations are making for carrying on the war.—In Piedmont, it is said, the French have met with a check, as also in Spain.

MR. JAY's MISSION.

The last official dispatches from Mr. JAY, dated August 20, the public are in possession of—There were others, dated about the 15th Aug. on board the Antelope British packet, lately captured by the French; but they were thrown overboard and sunk: The public expectation must therefore remain suspended a few days longer when probably duplicates will be received by other vessels expected. With the dispatches already published, the orders of the British government to the Governor General of Canada, were sent to Mr. HAMMOND; unsealed, that they might be inspected by the proper officers of the United States, previous to their being sent on. The British minister has since sealed them and sent them on by express.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 19.

Augusta, (Georgia) Oct. 4.

We are authorised to inform the public, that Gen. Irwine has succeeded in his expedition against the settlements lately erected by Gen. Clarke on the south side of the Oconee, and that they are completely destroyed.

Mr. ELLIOT, of the House of Elliot and Williams, late Contractor for the Army, was killed by the Indians the beginning of Oct. between Fort Washington and Fort St. Clair.

William Smith, Esq. is re-elected a representative in Congress, from S. Carolina. He had a plurality of votes in the city of Charleston, where but a few months since he was shamefully burnt in effigy, for his political sentiments. So poor a criterion of public opinion is popular tumult.

Forty five of the homeward bound English West India fleet, are stated, with much probability, to be taken by the French. An accurate list of the towns taken from the Emperor of Germany, &c. by the French in the course of 8 weeks, in the year 1794.

Ypres, Newport, Ostend, Courtray, Tourney, Dixmude, Oudenarde, Bruges, Ghent, Bruxelles, Louvain, Malines, Dendermonde, Mons, Charleroy, * Tirlemont, Namur, Arlon, Spire, and other places in the Palatine. The Republican armies, at the width of nearly 60 leagues, have advanced 20 leagues into Germany. The return of the killed, wounded and prisoners in the same space of time, amount to 60,000. One of the French armies has entered Spain and is about ten leagues on the side of Bayonne and Perpignan. The French have retaken all the towns the Spaniards had taken from them last year, and in Catalonia, in Spain they have also taken several towns. Valenciennes, taken, Quesnoy and Conde are blockaded, and have been summoned to surrender at discretion.

* Near this place was fought a famous battle in which the republican army were the victors. The allies left on the field 15,000 men, and a great part of the baggage.

MARRIED]—at Sonderland, on the 2d inst. Mr. LUKE BULCOM to the Amiable Miss BETSY DOTY—and Mr. SIMEON BALLARD to the Amiable Miss ELECTA LEONARD.

ERRATUM, 4th Page, 4th Column, 7th Line from bottom, for Rose read brown.

☞ Produce Sell High.

ALL PERSONS indebted to ROBERT BRECK, and SON, whose notes and accounts are one year old and upwards, are hereby notified, that unless they are settled by the first of January 1795, they will be immediately put in suit without further notice *without distinction*.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, and Butter will be received in payment.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of land lying in Ashfield, that their LANDS are taxed, in State, Town, County and Ministers taxes, committed to me to collect, for the year 1793.

State-Tax.

1st Division, Lot. No.	f.	d.	5th.div 52	0	9
43	1	0	22	0	9
2d.div. 61	1	6	46	0	9
3d.div. 49	1	6	42	0	9
16	0	9	57	0	9
36	1	3	50	0	9
60	1	3	37	0	9
25	1	3	47	0	6
44	1	0	49	0	9
4th.div 41	0	9	17	0	9
26	0	9	29	0	9
27	0	9	61	0	9

Town-Tax.

1st. div.	f.	d.	q.		f.	d.	q.
43	1	11	0		27	1	3
2d.div. 61	2	10	2	5th.div	52	1	3
3d.div. 49	2	10	2		22	1	3
16	1	5	1		41	1	3
36	2	4	3		46	1	3
25	2	4	3		42	0	11
60	2	4	3		57	1	3
37	1	11	0		37	1	3
44	1	11	0		47	0	11
4th.div 19	1	3	1		49	0	3
41	1	3	1		17	1	3
37	1	3	1		29	1	3
26	1	3	1		61	1	3

Minister-Tax.

1st. div.	f.	d.	q.		f.	d.	q.
43	1	0	0	5th.div	52	0	9
2d.div. 61	1	6	0		22	0	9
3d.div. 49	1	6	0		41	0	9
16	0	9	0		46	0	9
36	1	3	0		42	0	9
60	1	3	0		57	0	9
25	1	3	0		50	0	9
37	1	0	0		47	0	6
44	1	0	0		49	0	3
4th.div 21	0	9	0		17	0	9
27	0	9	0		29	0	9
37	0	9	0		61	0	9
26	0	9	0				

UNLESS said taxes are payed on or before the last Thursday of January next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Zacheriah Field, innholder, in said Ashfield, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes with intervening charges.

NATHAN BACHELOR, Col.

Ashfield, Nov. 12, 1794.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received, a large and very general supply of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer on their usual low terms—They have likewise in addition, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Tea, Shott, 4d. and 20d. Nails, Brads of all sizes, Frying-Pans, Warming do. Brass Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Pistols, Russian Sables for Muffs, Salmon, Linseed Oil, a quantity of best old table Russia Iron, a general assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, Iron Hollow do. for which most articles of produce taken in payment. Northampton, Nov. 1794.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

Have just received a new supply of GOODS suitable to the present season.

They have a generally supply of GROCERIES, likewise, Hollow Ware, Bar Iron and Steel, 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glass, 20d. 10d. 8d. and 4d. Nails, Brads of all sizes,—Also, an assortment of Wines. All which will be sold on reasonable terms. They want to purchase PORK and BEEF.

☞ ALL Persons who are indebted to them whose notes and accounts have been due more than a year—and all others whose debts are due by agreement, that are not paid by the 15th day of December next, will be put in suit without distinction.

Hadley, Nov. 18, 1794.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

Has just received a fresh supply of English, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, suitable for all seasons, among which are Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins, &c. Also, Russia Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware, Crockery and Earthen do. Also, a few articles in the Medical Line, as usual—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms for cash, he also receives in payment, Pork, Beef, Lard, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Flax-Seed, all kinds of Grain, Flax, and most kinds of country produce. He also wants to purchase a quantity of white Oak Barrel Staves and Heading, for which good pay, and a generous price will be given.

He calls on all those indebted to him by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the numerous demands that lie against him.

He with regret, informs such as neglect thiscall, that one more expensive and alarming awaits them, which he thinks it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foresee, will issue in unfeigned repentance.

Southampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

Wanted, immediately, a

quantity of WHITE BEANS, for which, the highest price will be given in Salt, or any kind of GOODS, by

SIMEON GOODMAN.

Charlemont, 12th, Nov. 1794.

ALL Persons who wish

to employ HENRY WILKS, of Hatfield, to malt their Barley, are desired to bring or send it, before the cold weather comes on.

Hatfield, Nov. 12, 1794.

TAKEN up, about six

weeks since, a yearling STEER, marked with a swallow tail, in the near ear, and a slit the under side the off ear—The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHRISTIAN KANIEPP.

Northampton, Nov. 18 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the 26th of October last, a red lin'd HEIFER, two years old last Spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJ. KELLOGG.

Hadley, Nov. 18, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, in October last, a light red STEER, 1 years old past, no artificial mark. White upon the belly, and on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber on the 17th October last, a dark brown yearling STEER, with several artificial marks—Also, a dark brown yearling HEIFER, with artificial marks. The owner, or owners, are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS MEEKINS.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber, an indented boy, named THOMAS NUTTING, about 17 years of age, dark complexion, straight brown hair, had on and took with him, one light brown broadcloth coat, pattern vest, one pair of buffian overalls, one pair of brown plain cloth do. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive, two pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

FREDERICK LOOMER.

Hawley, Nov. 11, 1794.

Whereas LOIS, my

wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

THOMAS THAYER.

Shutesbury, Nov. 15, 1794.