have not as yet, however, received the returns.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

FREDERICK.

The mail is not arrived, but we have received from Amsterdam an important letter which contains some particulars, relative to the attack made upon the Duke of York on the 15th inst. which are not mentioned in the Extraordinary Gazette.

The attack began on the 15th in the evening and was renewed the next morning. The Hanoverians and one British regiment suffered severely, and the whole body of the army was forced to cross the Meuse with the loss of about 500 men. One hundred and fifty of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt lost 120 killed.

The commander in chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees to the committee of Public Safety.

Head-quarters at Boulon, Aug. 15

"Citizen Representatives,

"The army of the Eastern Pyrenees has proved, that if the French are terrible in attack, they are no less formidable in defence. For near three months the perfidious La Union was collecting all his forces to compel us to raise the blockade of Bellegarde and resiftual the place. The repeated signal of distress hastened the execution of his plan. On the 13th August, at 1 o'clock in the morning, the Spanish army, augmented by the garrisons of the interior and a crowd of peasants and foreigners, forming a total of 50,000 men, appeared before the principal posts of our army. At the same instant our right and left were attacked as well as the coast part of the neck of Banyuls. But it was at St. Laurent de la Monga, the possession of which would have facilitated their approach; it was on our right that they attempted in the greatest number to break through our line and cut off our communications. Twenty thousand men, under cover of the night, fell upon the camp of Terrade, occupied by the brigade of Lemoine, and upon two battalions of Chasseurs that defended the rights of St. Laurent. The surprise and confusion inseparable from darkness, at first made some of our posts yield to superiority of numbers. The enemy even made themselves masters of some of our advanced batteries. The approach of day changed the face of battle, one of the longest and most terrible that has been fought since the commencement of the war of liberty against tyranny. The Spaniards, elated with some advantage, saw wrested from their hands victory, always faithful to our brothers in arms.—The enemy however maintained their ground till noon, which was consecrated one to man. The bayonet, the sabre, fragments of rocks, thrown from the tops of the mountains, did justice on the violators of the capitulation of Collioure, and expiated in their blood the insults offered to the Republic. General Augereau ordered a decisive movement. Mirabel's brigade was directed to force with the bayonet the Spanish line on the heights of la Fonderie. This brigade joined three of General Lemoine's battalions in the defile which separates the Monga from the village of Terrade; marched towards the village to cut off the enemy; the rest of the division moved forward; the cry of war to death resounded thro' all the ranks; the Spaniards fled; they were stopped in their retreat by the troops of the brave Mirabel, who enraged at the loss of their leader, gave no quarter; they were taken in flank by the Chasseurs, and in front by the reserve of la Monga, they were beaten and pursued in every point. Soldiers clothed in red, are English in the eyes of the Republicans, and were cut to pieces. Weariness and want of day light, put an end to the success of our arms. The Spaniards once more reaped nothing from their efforts, but shame, terror and defeat.

"According to General Augereau's report, the enemy left 2,500 men, among whom are a Quarter Master General, and several officers of rank, on the field of battle, 100 men only, the greater part foreigners, obtained their lives of some of our musqueteers, whose pity they moved. On our side we had about 600 men wounded, and we lost 187 of our brothers in arms, among whom we have all to regret General Mirabel killed at the head of his brigade, which he has always conducted to victory. Such are the glorious events, which signalized the right of the army. The left followed their example; repulsed the enemy; forced them to retreat in disorder, and took one piece of cannon. We are not less fortunate at the Neck des Freres, before Banyuls. The first battalion of Taro, and the grenadiers of the mouths of the Rhone, altho pressed by superior forces, repulsed with the bayonet a debarkation supported by gun-boats, and also put to flight a column of the enemy that attacked by the heights. I shall not at present mention to you the number of our killed and wounded on this memorable day. I am collecting them, and shall without delay present to the Convention the names of the warriors who have acquired the greatest right to the national gratitude. In the mean time I can with truth assure you, that the republican officers and soldiers vied with each other in courage and exertion and that they have all deserved well of their country. Sauret and Augereau, generals of divisions are wounded, but not dangerously.

Health and Fraternity!

DUGOMIER."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

MR. A. B. in your paper of the last week, informed the public, "That a committee of the house of representatives in the last session of the General Court, reported a plan for abolishing the County courts of common Pleas, as now established by law; and for introducing District Courts, on a larger scale and different principles."

I rejoice that this object has occupied once more, the attention of our political Fathers—A subject of more importance to the community cannot come before them—And tho' a confiderable proportion of the legislature consists of common pleas, and other justices; yet we have a right to expect that they will, on the present occasion, come forth like patriots, and relieve their constituents from the burden of a court of common pleas, under which they now are, and long have been, grievously suffering.

I have nothing to do with law courts—yet my curiosity has often led me to be a humble Spectator at the sittings of these awful tribunals, in several counties. And I can truly say, that two or three judges only excepted, I never could discover the least legal knowledge in these courts; unless *the little* they have learned from the observations of the Bar, may be called legal knowledge.

Whenever a nice and important law question is argued before this court, and the attorneys are introducing their authorities and critically applying them to the case in hive, you may behold these profound judges in the most perfect amazement—Not one of them dare open his mouth—or if he does, it is only to render his ignorance the more palpable—Well, but their opinion must be had—How do you give it? Why they put their noddles together a minute, and then, his Great Honor, pregnant with authorities, delivers, not in technical language to be sure, the opinion of the Court.

Being convinced that these courts, in general, have no acquaintance with law books, and, therefore, incapable of forming any real legal opinion, I have taken much pains to discover what could induce them to give judgment in favour of one side of the question rather than the other—And I have been repeatedly satisfied, that their general rule is to pronounce in favour of that lawyer whose reputation for legal knowledge is, in their opinion, the best established. This, probably, is the best general rule they could adopt—but it is disgraceful for them to be under the necessity of adopting it—And the young attorneys of course, when opposed by their elder brethren, must stand a miserable chance tho' all the law libraries in the universe were on their side.

If other persons have made similar observations and conclusions, they must, with me, be astonished, that the present judicial system, as it respects the common pleas, has continued to this day—The expence of time and money, compared with the benefits received, at these courts, is truly enormous! These observations are not the effect of spleen, or dislike to the gentlemen who compose these courts—As men, they have my most cordial friendship and esteem—but as expounders of the law, they are not entitled to my confidence.

At present I like the idea of dividing the commonwealth into four districts—to have three judges really learned in the law to each district—and to have one or two special judges to supply any vacancy occasioned by sickness—by being party to a suit, or otherwise. And I would have this court try all criminal causes now cognizable by the court of Sessions: and to have the sessions fix half yearly in their respective counties to transact such local business as relates to roads, licences and county taxes; they may, possibly, be competent to such business—but these justices, when in Sessions, are not fit to try criminals—How painful is it—to see a poor culprit at their bar; and, while on trial, the Justices perpetually going in and out—So that when the President calls on them to state the case to the Jury; or, to say whether the Prisoner shall be whipped, or fined—or how punished—one says, I was not *in* when the trial began, and choose to be excused—another, I went *out*, and did not hear all give an opinion—and so it goes on thro' this mighty Phalanx of Justices—Now I ask—Is this a court?—is here a trial?—or can there be a judgment, in any proper sense whatever?—But I suppress my ire!*.

Mr. A. B. tells us, that "Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire are to constitute the western district." Should the Governor and council appoint such men as would do honor to any law court whatever, and such are to be found in the district, there would not then be one appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court where there are five or six now. For the People would have as much confidence in the integrity and abilities of these as they now have in the Supreme Judges—and the Gentlemen of the bar would equally venerate their opinions, and would do business before them with much decency and dispatch as they now do at the Supreme Court—Then, and not till then, the people would "obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it—completely, and without any denial—promptly, and without delay," agreeably to our declaration of rights.

Should it be asked—How shall the Judges be paid? I answer for myself—that I am willing the General Court should fix their salaries; and order the three counties to pay them in proportion as they stand on the valuation—and the same rule that will answer for this will answer for the other districts—Let all court fees (and I wish they were higher!) be paid into the county Treasurer.

For the present—Adieu.

A FARMER.

* Justices of the Peace are so multiplied that a common fized court house will not hold them: and the Sessions, in several counties, resemble a mob rather than the sacred asylum of justice. Dr. Douglass in his history of Massachusetts has the following note. "It has hitherto been too much a practice to multiply the number of justices of the peace (this among other inconveniences, as an old country Justice well observed) depreciates the former credit of a Justice, as the multiplying of our public bills of credit, depreciates our currency—May not acts of assembly be made from time to time to *limit* the number of justices in each county—and their *qualifications* to be under *some regulations?* It is devoutly to be hoped, that the power of the Governor and Council to create Justices out of nothing will be *limited*, whenever our constitution shall be revised.

† The smallness of Court Fees, multiply law suits, and is a snare for poor people to become litigious. Dr. Douglass.

From the (Phila.) General Advertiser.

The following information and remarks will not be found unseasonable at a time when our allies the French are pushing their conquests in the quarter it describes.

Treves, the capital of an electorate of that name, is situated on the left bank of the Moselle, in a narrow vale formed by a chain of hills and steep mountains which run almost uninterrupted on both sides of the Moselle, from the frontiers of France to near Coblentz.

It lies thirty miles east of Luxembourg, and about 62 South West of Coblentz and contains scarcely 20,000 inhabitants, a number which falls far short of being proportioned to the extensive space it covers.

The following latin verse is wrote on the State House of this city.

Aute Romam Treviris stetit annis millesexcentis.

"Treves existed 1300 years before Rome."

However extravagant this inscription may be, it is already proved beyond all doubt, that Treves was a considerable place in Cæsar's time, an opulent city during the reign of the Roman Emperors, and is now decreasing but looked upon as the oldest city in Germany.

Though Treves is only defended by a single wall and ditch, the bad roads in this part of Germany and the strong entrenchments raised on the neighbouring mountains, especially on the river Sarre, render the access to it extremely difficult, and if some unforseen circumstances do not oblige the Carmagnols to abandon that very important post, it will prove a valuable acquisition to the Republic.

Luxembourg, which is thought to be one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, is the only place that can check, in some manner, the victorious arms of the Republicans, in this quarter; and as long as the Austrians are able to keep up a communication with this formidable bulwark of the German Empire, the countries on the west side of the Rhine may be deemed invaded, but not conquered.

The taking of Treves by the French does not only expose the ecclesiastical electorates and part of Westphalia, but a stone bridge built here over Moselle opens a passage to the best cantons of that rocky and Luxembourg, and this is the only practicable road that leads from this place Germany to the fortresses of Luxembourg, and from thence to Namur and Liege.

It is consequently now in the power of the French to cut off the numerous garrison of Luxembourg and perhaps not impossible to take that famous place by finesse; the regular siege would require a numerous army, and such an immense quantity of military stores as can't be procured within a short space of time; to storm this place would be extremely dangerous, and it cost thousands of the bravest republicans, it being inaccessible on three sides and ordered almost impregnable on the fourth where Marechal Crequi opened the trench es when he besieged, and took this place.

It is probable, that the Carmagnols will drive the enemy on all sides over the Rhine.

Mayence can only be well defended by a French garrison, its fortifications are too extensive, and rather calculated for an army.

Coblentz can only hold out a few days; its citadel Ehrenbreitstein on the other side of the Rhine, is stronger, but only sufficient enough for a small garrison.

The fortifications of Bonne around Cologne, a large imperial city, is filled with Convents and garrisoned by Monks.

Sulliers, a small fortress 14 miles west of Cologne, is only calculated for a small garrison.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

By an order dated August 28, the Emperor has formally dissolved the government of the Austrian Netherlands.

The King of Prussia is said to have made a peremptory demand upon the German Empire, of payment of the expences incurred by the recaptures of Mentz, which is estimates at nearly three millions of Thalers.

Sept. 22.

In consequence of the insurrection in South Prussia, which has become extremely formidable, the King of Prussia has raised the siege of Warsaw.

On the 12th a brisk attack was made on Sprang, whence the Dutch were obliged to fall back to Walwyk, whither the enemy followed, and forced them to seek cover under the battery of Capelle. The French having plundered those villages, left them at night, and resumed their former position.

Letters from Vienna of the 6th inst. state for a certainty, that the British Plenipotentiaries have been perfectly successful in their mission; Austria is to prosecute the war with all possible vigour, and the princes of the Empire are to second the Emperor by all the means in their power, and by ordering all their subjects, able to bear arms, to rise in a mass. Austria will have an indemnification secured to herself. Meanwhile a levy of 80,000 men has been ordered. Two British commissioners are to reside at Vienna, during the war, and two others will remain with the imperial army, to see that the stipulations of the treaty be strictly fulfilled.

The intelligence of the raising the siege of Warsaw is fully confirmed, and the King of Prussia marched from before that city on the 6th inst. to Rasevim, where his army is to take an advantageous position, with a view of quelling the insurrection in South Prussia, and to save Silesia from its influence. The Insurgents render themselves formidable in the extreme, and the moment they are beat in one place by the Prussian troops, and the latter turn their backs, they rise again and commit fresh and more horrible excesses.

BALTIMORE November 9

ON Thursday evening came to anchor off the fort, the French sloop of war, L'Espartiate, in 38 days from Rochfort, with dispatches for the French minister.

As this vessel left France the last of September, or first of October, papers brought by her, must contain very late and important intelligence. We are sorry, that such secrecy, as to particulars, should be observed; and that no other information could be obtained, than what has already been anticipated by all; that is, that victory is still the order of the day; that the triumphant sans culottes are extending their conquests into the very heart of Spain and Holland; and that the tyranny of Madrid, and aristocracy of Amsterdam, must quickly pay their last act of homage to the victorious standard of Gallic liberty.

We are informed, that the above vessel brings news of an army of 100,000 French having entered Spain. It is likewise said, that a French squadron, of nine frigates, has, for some time past, been cruising among the Orkneys, and captured and destroyed 70 sail of vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

The Senate did not make a quorum yesterday. The house took up in consideration the whole the report of rules for their internal regulation.

BOSTON Nov. 20.

Pacific Policy triumphant!

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this town.

"Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

"I have now the pleasure to congratulate you, upon the glorious news, brought by young Martin, just arrived here, who left London, 27th Sept. viz. that the *British ministry are determined to give up the Western posts immediately; and will be made for peace; and full indemnity is to be made for the captures in the West Indies.* Mr. M. has brought dispatches for government, to this purport."

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.

ST. SEBASTIANS AND TOLOZA, two fine cities in the province of Biscay, were captured by the republican army, without firing a shot. From the latter, the people went out in crowds to meet their deliverers; and, the very same day, the whole of the inhabitants solemnly accepted the French Constitution, and swore to maintain it. The merchants, ecclesiastics, fled; but all their property and effects were put into a state of requisition.

England, the strength and sinews of the confederacy against France, makes a most obstinate resistance. She is counting the continuance of the war at her own expence: but it is obvious that the efforts of Europe are becoming so desperate that no great combination can be formed against any power, which can be durable. They must soon crumble to pieces. Emperors and Kings grow jealous of their forfeits; and the necessity of quelling domestic troubles will discourage all powerful operations abroad—Even Great-Britain is in a critical and dubious insular situation, and the combination of her powerful landed and mercantile interests may sustain the tottering fabric of her government, longer than most other Continental neighbours.

NEWS FROM THE WESTWARD.

A letter from General Wayne's Army here, that in five days from leaving Fort Defiance he had reached the Miami Towns—that Campbell had evacuated the Fort at the Rapids—that a council of Indians had been held after their defeat on the 20th August, in which British Agents had endeavoured to persuade them to risque another action—but that the Indians refused, and had dispersed to their homes determined to bury the Hatchet—that 200 Indians fell in the late action—that their whole force on that occasion was 1500 Indians and 80 Canadians.

The Collector of Niagara was among the slain, his body being afterwards found—The provisions of the Indians were fall[illegible] and received from the British Stores.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, by which the House was informed, that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and had appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Langdon, to join a committee of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him, that a quorum of both houses were assembled and ready to receive such communications as he may have to lay before them.

The House took the message into consideration, concurred with the Senate, and appointed a Committee on their part consisting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Dearborn.

The Report of the committee of the whole on the case of James White was taken up by the House—some further debate ensued—the report of the committee of the whole was at length agreed to—in consequence of which Mr. White takes his seat as a Representative in Congress from the Territory of the United States south and east of the River Ohio.

The Committee who had waited on the President reported that they had executed the business assigned them—and informed the House that the President had appointed this morning at 12 o'clock, to meet both branches of the Legislature, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber in June last, a light red STEER, one year old past, with several artificial marks, forehead and belly, and white on tail-a-butt. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JONATHAN CURTIS.

Northampton, Nov. 24 1794.

PAINE's Age of Reason, On Examination—For sale, by

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has lately received a supply of

B O O K S,

Which with those he had on hand, make the following collection,

—viz—

DIVINITY.

AFFLICTED Man's Companion.
American Preacher,
Abernethy's Discourses,
Bunyan's Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners.
——— Pilgrims Progress,
——— Law and Grace,
Bibles of various sizes and editions.
Burton's Fourfold State,
——— on the Covenants,
——— Crook in the Lot,
Baxter's call to the unconverted.
Butler's Analogy,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
——— Lectures, 2 vol.
——— Rhetoric,
Burnet's Life of God, in the Soul of man.
Barclay's confession of Faith,
Brown's Remarks,
Chauncey on Salvation,
——— on benevolence of the deity.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Christian world unmasked,
Clark on the Promises,
Come welcome to Christ,
Christian Economy,
Confession of Faith,
Doddridge's Expositor, 6 vol.
——— Sermons on the evidence of the rise and progress of Religion.
——— Sermons on the care of the Soul,
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Death of Abel and Cain,
——— Cain
Dickinson's Letters,
Dignity of the human Mind,
Edwards's History of Redemption.
——— Freedom of the Will,
——— on the affections,
——— against Chauncey,
Flavel's token for Mourners,
Fordyce's address to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
French Convert,
Gibbon's Contemplation,
Gospel Sonnets,
Hopkins's System of Divinity, 2 vol.
——— Prophecies of the Millenium State.
Hervey's Works, 6 vol.
——— Dialogues, 2 vol.
——— Meditations.
Hemmenway's Sermons to children.
History of the Bible,
Henry on Prayer,
Harris's natural History of the Bible.
Jenys's Lectures,
——— View of the Christian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Lingdon on the Revelation,
Lathrop's Sermons,
——— Christian Baptism,
Lives ——— experience of the Preachers.
Lives of Watts and Doddridge.
Mall's History of the Martyrs.
Melmoth's Sublime and beautiful of Scripture.
Manual of Devotion.
Mason's Self-knowledge,
——— Student and Pastor,
M'Ewen on the Tipes,
Milton's Paridise Lost,
——— Regained,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Nature and design of christianity.
Nesbit's Ecclesiastical History,
Owen on the Prevalence of sin,
Price's Sermons,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Poor man's Catechism,
Priestley's Appeal,
Rowe's Letters,
——— Devout exercises of the heart.
Religion of the fashionable world.
Reign of Grace,
Reasonable Communicant,
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vol.
——— Body of divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History,
Seraphical young Shepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sherlock on Death,
Self Employment,
Sacred Dramas,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualized,
Toke's Pantheon,
Treatise on justification,
View of Religion, by Hannah Adams,
Watt's Sermon's,
——— on the mind,
——— Catechism,
——— Lyric Poems,
Willis on the Sacrament,
White's Sermons,
Weff on the Resurrection,
Williams on Christian Baptism,
Young's Night Thoughts,

LAW & PHYSIC.

Bell's Surgery, 4 vol.
——— on Ulcers,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooks's Practice of Physick, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Burne's Justice,
Burlamaqui on Law,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Constitution of the U. States,
——— of Massachusetts,
Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 vol.
——— Practice of Physic with his life, 2 vol.
Douglas on the Muscles,
Delome on the Constitution of England.
Edinburgh New Dispensatory,
Essay on Consumption,
Hamilton's works,
——— on Female Complaints.
Heiller on Anatomy,
Jackson on Fevers,
London Practice of Physic,
Motherby's Medical Dictionary,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rush on Spirituous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables,
White on Female Complaints.

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

Anson's Voyage,
Boyle's do.
Brydone's Travels thro' Sicily and Malta, 2 vol.
Bruce's Travels,
Burgh's do.
Carver's do.
Cooke's voyage, 4 vol.
——— abridged,
Life of Baron Trenck,
——— of General Potman,
——— of Col. Gardiner,
——— of Edward Montague,
Letters from France,
Modern History of Ireland,
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
——— abridged,
——— Rome,
Gustavus Vasa,
History of Connecticut,
——— of the 12 Cæsars,
——— of Queen Elizabeth,
History of Josephus, 6 vol.
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
——— Journals thro' France, 2 vol.
——— Thro' France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vol.
——— Zeluco,
Paine's Works,
Revolution of America, by Abbe Raynal.
Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vol.
Raynal's History of the East and West, Indies, 6 vol.
Robertson's History of Charles V. 4 vol.
——— of America, 3 vol.
——— of Scotland, 2 vol.
——— of Ancient Greece,

MISCELLANIES.

Addison's Works, 3 vol.
Andrew's Remarks on the French and English Ladies.
Art of money catching.
Æsops Fables,
Bennet's Letters,
British Album,
Boye's Pantheon,
Briggs' New art of Cookery,
Book of knowledge,
Baron Stuben's Exercise,
Cooke's Letter Writer,
Cowper's Task,
Croxall's Fables,
Citizen of the world, 2 vol.
Complete Letter Writer,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Dana's Selected Lessons,
Freemasonry Constitution,
Female Favourite,
Farmer's Friend,
Fisher's Instructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Father's Legacy to his Daughter.
Goldsmith's Essays and Poems,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Monitor.
Guthrie's Geography,
Holden's Collection of Musick, 2 vol.
——— One,
——— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Han-Gam's Thanksgiving anthem.
Hutchinson's Philosophy,
Kimball's Collection of Music,
Kratz Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Preceptor,
——— Monitor,
——— Library,
——— Advice to her children.
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Memoirs of Gen. Lee.
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.
Marmontel's Tales, 2 vol.
Misses Magazine, 4 vol.
Mirror, 2 vol.
Odiome on Fame,
Geonemy of human Life,
——— of Love,
Preceptor, 2 vol.
Plato's Works, 2 vol.
Peter Pindar's Works, 2 vol.
——— in one,
Pocket Farrier,
Paine's Practical builder, in full,
Principles of Politeness,
Path to Riches,
Prompter,
Pomfret's Poems,
Rights of Woman,
Rambler, 4 vol.
Rudiments of taste,
Rogers' Oration,
Rogerson's Anthem on the death of Gov. Hancock.
Reid on the intellectual powers of Man, 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Smellie's Philosophy,
Shakespeare's works, 8 vol,
——— Character,
Scott's Lessons,
Seneca's Morals,
Strictures on Female Education,
Search after happiness,
Thompson's Seasons,
Townsend on Pot and Pearl Ashes.
Traveller's Instructor,
Trial of Thomas Paine,
Triumphs of Superstition,
Universal Letter Writer,
Waller's Works,
Wood's Metre,
Yorrick's Journey,

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c,

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
——— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives, 3 vol.
American Jest Book,
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
American Sonneteer,
Beauty and the Monster,
Blind Child,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Cato's Tragedy,
Columbia's Glory, a poem,
Cozen's Fables,
Catechism of Nature,
Dinarbas,
Devil on two Sticks,
Discourse and intention of Cojumbus in discovery of America,
Dangerous Vice,
Don Quixote, 4 vol.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Eulogium on Dr. Franklin, by William Smith.
Funny Jester,
Girl of Spirits,
Gill Blas, 4 vol.
Gay's Fables,
Helpless Orphan, 2 vol.
Julia de Roubine in a series of Letters.
Jockey Club,
Love à la mode,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Mermaid,
Panela, 4 vol.
Philip Quarl,
Peg Top,
Religious Courtship,
Roderick Random,
Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia,
Robinson Crusoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy.
School of Wisdom,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a tragedy,

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Alexander's Grammar,
——— Grammatical Elements,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clarke's Introduction,
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Davidson's Virgil,
Dialogues, Latin and English,
Entick's Dictionary,
Entropii,
Æsop's Fables,
Fisher's Youngman's Companion.
Greek testament,
Johnson's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Love's Art of Surveying,
Pike's Arithmatick,
——— abridged,
Reading made easy,
School Dialogues,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Worcester collection of Music,
Perry's Dictionaries, and Spelling Books, by the dozen or single, as low as they can be had in Boston, or Worcester.
Also, Webster's Institute, 1, 2, and 3d part, by the doz. or single, at the same price they can be obtained for in Hartford.
Like wise, a great variety of childrens' books,
Pocket do.
Account Books of various sizes,
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Libraries may be supplied on as reasonable terms as they can be obtained in Boston or New-York.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active LAD, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of

ENOS POMEROY.

Buckland, Nov. 18, 1794.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a further time of one year from this date, is given by the Hon. Judge Dorr, to settle the estate of John Harwood, Esq. late of Uxbridge, deceased.

HULDAH HARWOOD, Administratrix.

Windsor, Nov. 11, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a dark red, white faced BULL, supposed to be about 1 year and 8 or 9 months old, without any artificial mark—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. IRA NORTHAWAY FAIRFIELD.

William-Town, November 22 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership of Mandeville and Nash, was mutually dissolved, the 3rd day of March last. MANDEVILLE and NASH.

Granby, Nov. 15, 1794.