pardon, too, was rendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania; upon no other condition, than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws.

Although the report of the Commissioners marks their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by shewing that the means of conciliation have been exhausted; all of those who had committed, or abetted the tumults, did not subscribe the mild form, which was proposed as the atonement; and the indications of a peaceable temper were neither sufficiently general, nor conclusive to recommend or warrant a further suspension of the march of the Militia.

Thus, the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the Militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of 25th of September last.

It was a task, too difficult to ascertain with precision, the lowest degree of force competent to the quelling of the insurrection. From a respect, indeed, to the economy and the ease of my fellow citizens, belonging to the militia, it would have gratified me to accomplish such an estimate. My very great reluctance to ascribe too much importance to the opposition, had its extent been accurately seen, would have been a decided indocement to the smallest efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thousand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt, and adequate in every view, and might perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood. Quotas had been assigned to the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; the Governor of Pennsylvania having declared on this occasion an opinion which justified a requisition to the other states.

As Commander in Chief of the Militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, I have visited the places of general rendezvous, to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a persuasion that the laws were secure from obstruction—that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable as have not embraced the proffered terms of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends of peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance which they ought always to receive, and I trust ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent. I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and home. But proceeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done; it being now confessed, by those who were not in, lined to exaggerate the ill-conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law; but that a spirit inimical to all order has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded reason for the continuance of my presence with the army, it would not have been withholden; but every appearance assuring such an issue as will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper to resume my duties at the seat of government, leaving the chief command with the Governor of Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside: the stationing of a small force for a certain period in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, will be indispensable, whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others, who may have exposed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.

Thirty days from the commencement of this session, being the legal limitation of the employment of the militia, Congress cannot be too early occupied with this subject.

Among the discussions, which may arise from this aspect of our affairs, and from the documents which will be submitted to Congress, it will not escape their observation, that not only the Inspector of the Revenue, but other officers of the United States in Pennsylvania, have from their fidelity in the discharge of their functions, sustained material injuries to their property. The obligation and policy of indemnifying them, are strong and obvious. It may also merit attention, whether policy will not enlarge this provision to the retribution of other citizens, who, though not under the ties of office, may have suffered damage by their generous exertions for upholding the constitution and the laws. The amount, even if all the injured were included, would not be great; and on future emergencies, the government would be amply repaid by the influence of an example that he, who incurs a loss in its defence, shall find a recompence in its liberality.

While there is cause to lament that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name, or interrupted the tranquility, of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application, any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations, for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations: by furnishing an additional proof, that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty;—that they feel their inseparable union: that notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights against usurpation. It has been a spectacle displaying to the highest advantages, the value of republican government to behold the most and the least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks as private soldiers; pre-eminently distinguished by being the army of the constitution; undeterred by a march of three hundred miles over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement season, or by any other discomagement. Nor ought I to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and patriotic co-operation, which I have experienced from the chief Magistrates of the States, to which my requisitions have been addressed.

To every description indeed of citizens let praise be given, but let them preserve in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the Constitution of the United States. Let them cherish it too, for the sake of those, who from every clime are daily seeking a dwelling in our land.—And when in the calm moments of reflection, they shall have retraced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them determine, whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men, who careless of consequences and disregarding the unerring truth, that those who rouse, cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies, and accusations of the whole government.

Having thus fulfilled the engagement which I took, when I entered into office, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," on you, gentlemen, and the people by whom you are deputed, I rely for support.

In the arrangement to which the possibility of a further contingency will naturally draw your attention, it ought not to be forgotten, that the militia laws have exhibited such striking defects, as could not have been supplied but by the zeal of our citizens. Besides the extraordinary expence and waste, which are not the fault of the defects; every appeal to those laws is attended with a doubt on its success.

The devising and establishing of a well regulated militia, would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope, that the present sessions will not pass, without carrying to its full energy the power of organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; and thus providing, in the language of the constitution, for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

As auxiliary to the state of our defence to which Congress cannot too frequently recur, they will not omit to enquire whether the fortifications which have been already licensed by law, be commensurate with our exigencies.

The intelligence from the army under the command of General Wayne, is a happy presage to our military operations against the hostile Indians north of the Ohio. From the advices which have been forwarded, the advance he has made, must have damped the ardor of the savages and weakened their obstinacy in waging war against the United States, and yet, even at this late hour, when our power to punish them, cannot be questioned, we shall not be unable to cement a lasting peace upon terms of candour, equity, and good neighbourhood.

Towards none of the Indian tribes have overtures of friendship been spared. The Creeks in particular are covered from encroachment by the interposition of the General Government, and that of Georgia. From a desire also to remove the discontents of the Six Nations, a settlement, mediated at Presq'Isle, on Lake Erie, has been suspended; and an agent is now endeavoring to rectify any misconceptions into which they may have fallen. But I cannot refrain from again pressing upon your deliberations, the plan which I recommended at the last session, for the improvement of harmony with all the Indians within our limits, by the fixing and conducting of trading posts upon the principles then expressed.

Gentlemen of the House of representatives,

The time which has elapsed since the commencement of our fiscal measures, has developed our pecuniary resources, so as to open the way for a definitive plan for the redemption of our public debt. It is believed, that the result is such, as to encourage Congress, to consummate this work without delay. Nothing can more promise the permanent welfare of the nation, and nothing would be more grateful to our constituents: indeed, whatsoever is unfinished of our system of public credit, cannot be benefitted by procrastination, and as far as may be practicable, we ought to place that credit on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt, which must ultimately endanger all governments.

An estimate of the necessary appropriations, including the expenditures into which we have been driven by the insurrection, will be submitted to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The Mint of the United States has entered upon the coinage of the precious metals, and considerable sums of precious coins and bullion have been lodged with the director by individuals. There is a pleasing prospect that the institution will, at no remote day, realize the expectation which was originally formed of its utility.

In subsequent communications, certain circumstances of our intercourse with foreign nations will be transmitted to Congress; however, it may not be unseasonable to announce, that my policy in our foreign transactions, has been, to cultivate peace with all the world—To observe treaties with pure and absolute faith—to check every deviation from the line of impartiality—to explain what may have been misapprehended—and correct what may have been injurious to any nation; and having thus acquired the right, to lose no time in acquiring the ability, to insist upon justice being done to ourselves.

Let us unite therefore in imploring, the Supreme Ruler of nations, to spread his holy protection over these United States—to turn the machinations of the wicked to the confirming of our constitution—to enable us at all times to root out internal sedition, and put invasion to flight—to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which his goodness has already conferred, and to verify the anticipations of the government being a safeguard to human rights.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Nov. 19, 1794.

[From "*The Eastern Star,*" a new paper printed at Hallowell.]

HALLOWELL, Oct. 29.

IN our last we mentioned the murder of the wife of Felton Warren, by Henry M'Caulling. Perhaps it may be well to state some of the circumstances which led to the horrid murder.—It appears that M'Caulling has lately become deluded in matters of religion. For some time past he principally associated himself with a party of baptists, living on a plantation back of Pittston, headed by one Stinson, and two or three others. In one of his paroxisms of religious insanity, he burnt an elegant church in the town of Pittston. He says that Stinson told him that his brother Edward Fortis, who was lately executed for the murder of Pamela Tilton, was certainly gone to heaven, and *the road to heaven was marked with blood.* M'Caulling thought that as Fortis had gone to heaven he should go there too, provided he should use the proper means.—After he had reasoned himself into the propriety of going to heaven *in blood*, who should fall by his hands, was his next object of inquiry. He pitched on Mrs. Warren, went to her house and inquired after her, and finding that the bad gone to visit a sick mother, about ten miles up the stream, he pursued her in a dark night, thro' woods and over rivers which were almost impassable by day. When he arrived at the fatal spot he found her sitting behind, and holding up her sick mother's head. Waiting his opportunity, he flung her back, with his left hand, and with his right drew a knife from his pocket, where he had concealed it, and instantly cut her throat, without her being able to say more than this—"*M'Caulling are you going to murder me?*" He immediately fled, but was soon arrested and committed to goal, where he must remain for the sentence which awaits him:

Fanaticism only led this poor mortal astray. Let those who have been the means, see well to it that they clear themselves of the blood which has been spilt. It seems, by his own confession, that he had not only marked out the Rev. Mr. Warren and others, as objects of destruction, but his own family he intended should fall by his hands.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

Symptoms of insurrection in Madrid.

Capt. Baird of the Brig Sollerian arrived yesterday from Ferrol, after a passage of 49 days informs, that some days before he sailed an account was received from Madrid, that capitol, and as he was on the point of failing an express arrived with information that the King had fled from that city. This last intelligence was not very public but he had it from the American consul.

Captain Baird further informs, that a French frigate, with which he fell in, had captured 16 sail of Jamaica men, 5 of which they sunk and sent the remainder in to port.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Sept. 12, 1794.

"Two unfortunate victims (Watt and Downie) have been by the same court who tried Messrs. Muir, Palmer, &c. just condemned to suffer death, in the new mode; as follows: "To be hanged by their necks but not till they are dead; then to be taken down, and their entrails cut out, their hearts to be burned in their sight, and their bowels to be thrown in their faces; their bodies to be quartered, and to be at the disposal of his Majesty." Does not horror seize your heart? Do not tears dim in your eyes? Does not indignation swell every sense, at reading this worse than British sentence, especially when you are informed that these crime is walking in the same path for reform that Muir and Palmer walked, and perhaps a step farther? Such is the punishment of, or for those, who dare openly to shew their disapprobation of corrupt Statecraft, and diabolical Pitchcraft; you may view yourself happy (among all your inconveniences) that you have escaped from our house of bondage.

"We seem here, in a national view, to be fast hastening on to ruin and destruction, tho' it cannot be known to what extent the industry of the people may furnish "the powers that are," with money to subsidize the German butchers to extirpate the French Republicans, or to dragoon themselves into silent submission; but certain it is, that millions are leaving the land, to fill German Coffers; and the industry of unborn generations is pawned, to pay the interest of money borrowed for that purpose, and to keep things tore as "they are."

Extract of a letter from General Wayne's army, dated

Grand Glaize, Sept. 11.

"Since my last, written from this place, no occurrences worthy of remark, has transpired. We have been delayed thus long for the purpose of putting Fort Defiance in such a state of defence as to repel the efforts of British force, should it happen that a war with Great Britain take place. Our continuance here will be but one day longer, when the army will take up the line of march for the Old Miami Towns, where General Harmar engaged the Savages in October '90. There, it is intended to establish a strong fort, which will be considered as the Grand Depot. This post will be regular and well garrisoned. When a fort erected so close to the villages of the Indians, there is not the smallest doubt but they will flock in to us. Indeed, since the defeat we gave them on the 20th ult. we have neither seen nor heard from them. Their wives and children have been, I suppose, their sad care: To support them they have been obliged to separate and hunt in small parties.

"Forty miles below us, we have destroyed innumerable acres of corn; and gardens finely cultivated have afforded us vegetables in abundance. Upon the fullest calculation we must have destroyed between three and four hundred thousand bushels of grain. It will, therefore, be impossible for the savages to live through the winter, unless their friends, the British, are remarkably kind to them. This kindness will, no doubt, be extended to a few tribes, but I much doubt whether they will be able to furnish the whole.

"We are all strangers to the politics of the Atlantic, but expect our victory will be a subject of great importance among you. Indeed, before the budding of the leaves again, I hope to hail you with the glad tidings of PEACE.

"I have been so long immured in these wilds that my first entrance into a civilized country would, I believe, bring tears of joy upon me."

THE Partnership of BRIDGMAN & RICE, is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved.

All persons having accounts open with them, are desired to call on said Bridgman for settlement.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.
AARON RICE.

Northampton, Nov. 28, 1794.

WARSAW, August 6.

The Russian troops have been beaten at Praga. The Polish General has sequestered all the money belonging to the Duke of Courland. The Polish army, which acts in Prussia, has not been left successful. It has forced *Sterp, Olewitz* and *Pilica*, are in great perplexities. The Prussians have forced the entrenchments of *Pisinicke* by storm. The Prussian rear guard has been cut to pieces by their cavalry, and the Prussian General could rally with difficulty the remainder of his forces to retreat to the frontiers. The Russian Gen. REUP, was killed in the action of *Kalen*. Another division of the Poles, has thrown itself into *Inflerburgh*.

They have out-lawed the traitor WIZNIEWSKI, convicted for having given to *Cracow*, for three thousand ducats.

COPENHAGEN, August 20.

Sweden and *Denmark* have demanded satisfaction of the Cabinet of London. The notorious pirates carrying the Danish flag, and encouraged by that govern-ment, have a long time insulted the neutrality and independence of the North. These ships have failed to join the allied squadron in the sound, which with some difficulty of the line expected, will form the best fleet ever seen in the Baltic.

STOCKHOLM, August 12.

The Russian Ambassador, ROMANZOW, has delivered to the Swedish Minister the declaration of the Cabinet of *Petersburg*, in answer of the demand made of the last to deliver up *Armfield*, provided he should seek an asylum in *Russia*—That the Court of *Russia* would act in this circumstance, as the Court of *Sweden* had done in the beginning of the present century, when it refused to deliver up some Russian Rebels who had put themselves under their protection. The Russian Minister returned to *Petersburg* under pretext of arranging his affairs, but this retreat, so soon after the declaration which we are to make, has excited suspicions of an approaching rupture. The change in the Russian Ministry, by the dismission of *Osterman* and *Bordinski* seems to confirm it. It is remarked, that the Swedish Minister has obtained of the Regent leave of absence for a month.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.

A gentleman of considerable political information, was so kind as to extract for us the following paragraph, from a letter, which he has received from *Bourdeaux*, dated Sept. 19.—"An attempt has been made to assassinate the famous TALLIEN.—He received three wounds—none of which are mortal. He is in a fair way of recovery. BARRERE was also struck by the arm of an assassin. His wound is but slight."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

Three large French ships armed en flute have been spoken with on our coast, which say they sailed from France in Company with a fleet bound to the West-Indies with 20,000 men on board.

Intelligence is received from Canada that the Western Posts are certainly to be abandoned by the British.

We have received information that the treaty with the six nations was concluded about a fortnight past, to the entire satisfaction of our commissioner, who is now on his return.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated October 8, 1794.

"The new minister appointed in the room of Fauchet, whose name I understand is Howard, will go out soon, but I fancy waits till some new commercial regulations are adopted to flatter the Americans with nominal advantages, which they will make great boast of, but which I do not expect will amount to much.

"The 9th inst. Barrere, Collot D'Herbois and Billaud D'Varennes, were denounced in the Convention by Legendre, and understood, the evening of the 9th instant when I left Paris, that they were arrested and about to have their trial.—They are considered as the leading heads of the Jacobins, and are significantly denominated the tail of Robespierre. I suppose they will fall—If, so, the moderates, the reasonable and well meaning of the Convention and Committees, will take the lead, and put an end to that bloody system. Indeed since that of Robespierre, executions have become very rare, and never take place unjustly; and the prisons will soon be empty."

BOSTON, November. 27.

Of French triumphs!

The ketch Eliza, which left Bourdeaux the 18th of October, and arrived at Salem, on sunday, the 23 inst. brings the agreeable intelligence of the further progress of the French arms into Spain and Dutch Brabant.—On the 17th September, General JOURDAN drove 18,000 Austrians from their entrenchments, at Emeux, and Spremont. Seven hundred prisoners, twenty pieces of cannon, three flags, one hundred horses, an two thousand killed and wounded, were the fruits of this victory. On the succeeding day, the republican general forced Reckham and Stockham. Aix la Chapelle surrendered, and Maestricht was vigorously invested.—Immense stores of provisions were reaped from this investment. On the 22d September, were announced, to the convention, the captures of Keiserlautern—which had been retaken from the French by a junction of the enemy's forces—and of Crevecœur, which commands the sluices of Boissedoc on the right of the Meuse. The acquisitions, by this capture, are 5000 men, 29 pieces of cannon, 4000 muskets, and 30,000 pounds of powder. On the same day, were announced, to the convention, the capture of 30 vessels of the enemy and the sinking of 9—

On the 18th of September, the army in Italy drove a junction of troops, who were destined to act against Savoy, from their entrenchment—killed and wounded 1000 men, and captured provisions, sufficient for a month's supply. On the succeeding day, the Spaniards attacked, and were repulsed with great loss, by the French, near Bellegard. On the 24th of September, an army of 6000 Spaniards were defeated by the *Lentideau* bravery of 600 republicans.

On the 26 September, the invincible JOURDEN was pursuing his triumphant march, at the head of his victorious army The panic struck Austrians were precipitately flying before him, and withdrawing their forces from COLOGNE. §

At no period, since the revolution commenced, have the affairs of France worn a brighter aspect—To their victories abroad, they have united moderation at home; and the freedom of discussion, which now reigns in the debates of the convention, has created as many *friends* to the republic, as all its armies have routed *foes*, from the splendid campaigns of Domourier, to the late glorious victory on the Rhine.

* A strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennes, above the delile of Perrois, on the frontiers of Catalonia.

§ A large and handsome town of Germany; seated on the west bank of the Rhine, Seventeen miles east of Juliers; and fortified, in the ancient manner, with strong walls, flanked with eighty three large towers, and surrounded with three ditches.

BLESSINGS OF FEDERALISM.

The public are informed occasionally of the progress of our country in the arts of peace, under the auspices of a government which secures to every man the acquisition of his industry, the possession of life, liberty and property.

We hear from Nantucket, that there are now building on that island ten ships, from two to three hundred tons each—that there were lately in port belonging to the island upwards of thirty sail of the same description of vessels, besides others—that the whale fishery from thence has been very successful the past season—that every citizen has full employ—and that such was the general competence there enjoyed, that not a single person was dependent on public provision for his support.

Extract of a letter from an American in London, dated Sept. 14, received by the Sanson

"The French have discovered an instrument which they call a Telegraphe, by which they convey dispatches 100 miles in three hours. It may appear to you almost impossible, but you may depend upon its being true. The convention has sent dispatches to Lille (about 120 miles) in the morning, and had answers before they sat down to dinner. They can send dispatches from the army in Flanders to the army in Spain in one day.

"The plan of the Telegraphe is by beacons on the heights, at the distance of 12 or 15 miles from each other; in all these glasses are placed. The words to be conveyed are exhibited on the first—read, & exhibited by a short process at the second; and so on through the whole line. What the processes for copying the words so expeditiously, and for throwing such a body of light as to make them appear visible at such a distance, we know not, but it is clear that the experiment has complete success. Conde surrendered at 6 o'clock in the morning; at the meeting of the convention at 9 o'clock the same day it was announced to them.

UNITED STATES COINAGE.

Some of the Dollars now coining at the mint of the United States, have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the Editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a *Head*, with flowing tresses, encircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word "LIBERTY" at the top, and the date 1794 at the bottom. On the reverse is the *Bald Eagle*, enclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words—"*United States of America.*" The exergue is well milled, indented in which are the words "*One Dollar, or unit*:" "*Hundred Cents.*" The *taut ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability, and currency. They will be improved upon.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from New-York, a fresh supply of European and India

GOODS,

Which make him a universal assortment, among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all sizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Stuff Goods of all kinds, also, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewise a large quantity of London, Bristol, and this Country Pewter, Brass Kettles of all sizes, and a large assortment of Hard Ware, W. I. Goods as usual—as he is dealing altogether for ready pay, he flatters himself that the above goods will come so low as to meet the approbation of his customers.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

A SA WHITE,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has lately received a fresh assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Which with his former assortment make it very complete, which will be sold very low for Cash, or on his usual credit.

Also, W. I. Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Ginger, Chocolate, Bohea Tea, Codfish, which will be sold low for cash.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 3, 1794.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flanels of good quality, mixed Kerseymeres and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Moreens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Chiliab & W. Smith,

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, which they determine to sell on very reasonable terms.

Also, Want to purchase Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Flax, Butter, &c. or ice, likely horses, by the 15th of this month.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to them, whose time of credit is expired, are desired to call and settle them by the first of next month—unless they are settled by that time, they may depend on being called on in a more disagreeable way.

Hadley, Dec. 2, 1794.

MALT WORKS.

THE Public are hereby notified that the subscriber's Malt Works are in good repair, furnished with a new Tile Kiln, to dry with charcoal—those however, who prefer their Malt dried with wood shall be gratified—and as early made malt is much the best, those who wish it made at said works, are requested to forward their Barley as soon as possible.

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Those who are indebted to said Prescott, are urged to make payment immediately in Cash, Barley, or any other Grain.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 18th ult. a light forrel MARE, and sucking Colt, three years old last spring, shod before trots all. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOEL RUST.

Westampton, Dec. 2. 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton meadow, a red Heifer Calf, her ears appear to have been frozen off. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

SIMEON BUTLER,

A This *Bookstore & Bindery*, has this day received from New-York, a small assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following, —viz—

Large and small Bibles.
Enfield's Sermons,
Paradise Lost,
Chesterfield's Letters
Newton's Letters,
Domestic Medicine,
Cheselden's Anatomy.
Cullen's Practice, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Medical Pocket Book.
Hamilton's Midwifery.
Hamilton's Treatise,
Wallis on Diseases,
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.
do. Abridged,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Art of Speaking,
Seneca's Morals,
Ladies' and Gentlemens Monitor.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Religious Courtship
Roderick Random, 2 vol.
Rowe's Letters,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Citizen of the World 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Beauties of Sterne,
Life of Dr. Franklin.
Rochefaucult's Maxims.
Robinson Crusoe,
Baron Trenck,
Young's Night Thoughts.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Principles of Politeness.
Robert Boyle,
History of the French Revolution, 2 vol.
Rosi Latin Grammar
Riggs' do. do.
Young's Dictionary
Latin Accidence,
Greek Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic,
do. Abridged,
Young Man's best Companion.
School Master's Assistant.
Ready Reckoner,
American Clerk's Magazine.
Economy of human life.
Watts' Lyric Poems,
Testaments, per doz. or single.
Perry's Dictionary,
Psalms,
Psalms and Hymns,
Little Reader's Assistant.
Prompter,
Moir's Trial,
Gerrald's do.
Rowan's do.
Margrotis' do.
Paine's age of Reason.
Examination, do.
Barlow's Letters and Poems.
do. Advice,
Priestley's Letter,
Prospects of the War
Select Stories,
Death of Abel,
do. Cain,
Boston Magazine,
Political Morality by Robespierre.
Comick Songs,
Chap Books,
Children's Books, per hundred.
Spelling Books,
Webster's and Perry's wholesale and retail.
Blank Books of all sizes.
Merchant's Account Books.
COMEDIES.
Sege of Belgrade,
Mourning Bride,
Battle of Hexham,
Columbus,
Mermaid,
STATIONARY.
English Paper, Writing, Letter, Marble, Embroidered and Wrapping do.
Memorandum Books
Holland Quills, per hundred.
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Court Plaister,
Black Sand,
Sand Boxes,
Ink Cases,
do. Stands,
Black Lead Pencils,
do. do. Sliding,
Office Penknives, and Cases.
Penknives of different qualities.
Red Morocco Pocket Books.
Black Leather do.
Morocco Purses,
Slates and Slate pencils.
Gold Leaf,
Morocco Leather,
Ladies Gilt Lockets and Pins.
Roman Waiters,
Razors and Cases,
Knives and Forks,
Smelling Bottles,
Knee Buckles, and Children's Clasps,
Bread Baskets,
Sleive Buttons,
Snuffer Trays,
Tooth Brushes,
Powder Flasks,
Pins,
Tobacco,
Snuff,
Segars, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A *Collection of the Newest* COTILLIONS *and* COUNTRY DANCES, *to which is added instances of ill Manners to be carefully avoided by Youth of both sexes, by*

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Dancing Master.

Merchants, in the adjacent towns who wish to purchase any of the above articles, are most cordially invited to call on said Butler, where they will be supplied on moderate terms. Constant attendance given, and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude.

ALL Persons indebted, whose time of credit has expired are requested to make payment.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1794.

WHEREAS *SARAH* my wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

JOHN WELCH.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Taken up on the 15th ult. a red lined HEIFER, one year old, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.