discharge the dart, all constructed in the perfection of fiend-like malice.

We think it our duty to lay every thing upon this subject before the public. The form and operation of the instrument we have already given our readers. Touching the poison, however, which was to circulate, the opinion of the highest medical authority is, that no vegitable fluid, that we know of would effect in any very sensible manner by flowing into a wound.

In case of virus flowing from a mad animal—the irritation of the act of biting is essential to the production of that inflamation, which is the first symptom of its effect.

The dart of itself would certainly have been fatal, if it had followed the aim exactly, but the superadded efficacy of the poison circulating thro' it, appears to our aforementioned instructors merely imaginary. There may be such fluid compositions known in climates of more intense heat, where the habits are naturally so inflamed as to give proportionable effect to any thing productive of inflamation; but here they think the event improbable, at least it is not within their experience.

It is said that the bill about to be presented to the grand Jury, contains charges of high treason against thirteen persons, twelve of whom are—John Horne Tooke, Stewart Kyd, Thomas Hardy, John Thelwall, John Richter, Augustus Boney, Jeremiah Joyce, John Lovat, John Baxter, William Wardel, Richard Hodgson, Matthew Moor.

The last three are not in custody.

Baxter, is in Newgate. The other eight are confined in the Tower, together with Mr. Martin, whose name is not included in the presentment.

D Adams, Secretary to the Constitutional Society, comes forward, we understand, as principal evidence. He was brought to town on Monday laft from Salisbury, by a Treasury Messenger, preparatory to this step.

It was laft night rumoured, that orders had been issued by government, enforcing all vessels from the West Indies to perform quarantine, previously to their entering any of our ports. Apprized of the destruction of the human species which the Yellow Fever has lately made, we highly applaud this precaution.

The firm conduct of the government of Denmark, and Sweden have been attended with all the success they could have wished for. The value of the cargo of the ships which have been brought into British ports, and which our government has declared its willingness to pay, amounts to 557,000l sterling.

Letters received from Spain, by several capital merchant, acknowledge that the affair at Bellegarde, in the south of France, was in the conclusion a complete victory obtained by the French, who it appears unexpectly rallied about four in the afternoon; and in their turn entirely routed & drove back the whole Spanish army. The surrender of Bellegarde was hourly expected when those letters came away.

From the north west coast of Spain nothing material has happened, except the city of St. Sebastian being still in the possession of the French.

The whole of the garrison of Madrid are under orders to march to the Frontiers of Spain.

*GENERAL WARREN's MONUMENT.*

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.

On Tuesday laft was finished and publickly dedicated by the Society of Free Masons in Charlestown, in commemoration of the celebrated events of the 17th of June, 1775, a decent and well finished MONUMENT, which is a Tuscan pillar, 28 feet high, placed upon a platform, two feet from the ground, eight feet square, and fenced round, to protect it from injury. On the top of the pillar, is a gilt Urn, with the letters J. W. aged 35, entwined in Masonic Emblems, and on the south west side of the Pedestal is the following INSCRIPTION in stone.

ERECTED A. D. MDCCXCIV.
BY KING SOLOMON'S LODGE OF
FREE MASONS,
CONSTITUTED AT CHARLESTON,
1783, IN MEMORY OF
MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WARREN,
AND HIS ASSOCIATES,
WHO WERE SLAIN ON THIS MEMORABLE SPOT, JUNE 17, 1775.

"None but they who set a just value on the blessings of LIBERTY, are worthy to enjoy HER. In vain we toil'd, in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you, our OFFSPRING, want valour to repel the assaults of HER invaders!"

CHARLESTOWN, settled 1628.
Burnt 1775—Rebuilt 1776.
The enclosed Land given by Hon. JAMES RUSSELL.

At two o'clock, p. m. a Procession, conducted by Major CALDER, was formed at Warren-Hall, consisting of the Members of the Lodge, and other Brethren in town, the Magistrates, Selectmen, Minister and Deacons, Town Treasurer and Clerk, the Parish Officers, Officers of the Artillery Company, Militia Officers, and Citizens who have borne Military Commission, with the Trustees and Scholars of the public Schools, and preceded by a band of musick, walked in solemn silence to the Hill, where a circle was formed round the Pillar and the following ADDRESS was delivered by Mr. JOHN SOLEY, jun. *Master of the Lodge.*

*Fellow Citizens and Brethren,*

WE have now assembled, around the graves of our departed countrymen, to pay that tribute which is due to the brave defenders of our Liberties.

Nations in all ages, have endeavored to perpetuate the brilliant actions of their Heroes; thereby to inspire the living, with a spirit of emulation, and to discharge the obligations they owe to those deeds of valour, by which their rights are secured.

And we citizens of *Columbia*, not content with having raised a monument of gratitude in our hearts, would present one to the eye of future generations. Directed by these laudable motives *King Solomon's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons*, have erected the *Pillar* you behold—and in their behalf, I now solemnly dedicate it to the memory of our late beloved and most worthiful Brother, the Honourable JOSEPH WARREN, and his Associates, who nobly fell on this memorable spot, in the cause of their Country.

And when, from this celebrated eminence, you behold the *Solemn Temple*—the *Abodes of Domestic Happiness*—the *Ancient Seat of Literature*—the *Trophies of opposition to Tyranny*—the *Fruitful Fields of the Husbandman*—and the *waving Flag of Commerce*—forget not those by whose virtuous exertions, you now enjoy these inestimable blessings.

And while they bloom afresh in your own remembrance, convey the history of this noble Purchase to your listening children—Teach them obedience to the voice of their Country——Inform them, that THEIR BIRTH-RIGHT is FREEDOM—and pointing to this Monument, tell them, the Legacy left them by their countrymen to maintain it, is VALOUR.—Having thus inspired them with their Bravery, to defend their country in the field, may they defend from the tumult of war, to the tranquility of Peace, and learn the noblest conquest of themselves.

And, O, thou ever exalted and omnipresent ARCHITECT, approve this solemn Dedication to the memory of *Columbia's* valiant Sons—Accelerate the extension of their honest fame, and perpetuate its being in the bosom of posterity.—May this public evidence of their Valour, teach others the danger of invading the peaceful abodes of Freemen—and may it have a tendency to stifle that lawless ambition for conquest, which has filled the world with blood.

After this nine Minute-Guns were discharged, by a detachment of Capt. SMITH's Artillery Company, with the flag displayed half staff high. The Procession then returned to the Hall, where after a solemn Dirge, an Eulogy on Gen. WARREN was recited by a Member of the Lodge and the ceremony concluded with the following

TOST.

*May the fragrance of a good Report, like a Sprig of Cassia, bloom over the grave of every departed brother.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

*Last Saturday, at twelve o'clock, the House of Representatives of the United States waited on the President with the following address:*

SIR,

The House of Representatives, calling to mind the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, and especially the happiness of living under constitutions and laws, which rest on their authority alone, could not learn, with other emotions than those you have expressed, that any part of our fellow citizens should have thrown themselves capable of an insurrection; and we learn, with the greatest concern, that any misrepresentations, whatever, of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals, or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to foment the flagrant outrage, which has been committed on the laws.

We feel, with you, the deepest regret, at so painful an occurrence in the annals of our country. As men, regardful of the tender interests of humanity, we look with grief at scenes which might have stained our land with civil blood. As lovers of public order we lament that it has suffered so flagrant a violation: As zealous friends of Republican Government, we deplore on every occasion, which in the hands of its enemies, may be turned into a calumny against it.

This aspect of the crisis, however, is happily not the only one which it presents. There is another which yields all the consolations which you have drawn from it. It has demonstrated to the candid world, as well as to the American people themselves, that the great body of them, every where, are equally attached to the luminous and vital principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail: That they understand the indissoluble union between true liberty and regular government: That they feel their duties no less than they are watchful over their rights: That they will be as ready at all times to withstand licentiousness as they have been to oppose usurpation.—In a word, that they are capable of carrying into execution that noble plan of self government, which they have chosen as the guarantee of their own happiness, and the asylum for that of all from every clime, who may wish to unite their destiny with ours.

These are the just inferences, flowing from the promptitude with which the summons to the standard of the Laws have been obeyed; and from the sentiments which have been witnessed in every description of citizens, in every quarter of the union. The spectacle, therefore, when viewed in its true light, may well be affirmed to display in equal lustre the virtues of the American character, and the value of Republican Government. All must particularly acknowledge and applaud the patriotism of that portion of citizens, who have freely sacrificed every thing, less dear that the love of their country, to the meritorious task of defending its happiness.

In the part which you yourself have borne through this delicate and distressing period, we trace the additional proofs it has afforded of your solicitude for the public good. Your laudable and successful endeavours to tender lenity in executing the laws conducive to their real energy, and to convert tumult into order, without the effusion of blood, form a particular title to the confidence and praise of your constituents. In all that may be found necessary, on our part, to complete this benevolent purpose, and to secure the ministers and friends of the laws against the remains of danger, our due co-operation will be afforded.

The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of General Wayne;—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy presage to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candor, equity and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greatest pleasure, as it encreases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this, as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

In nothing can we more cordially unite with you than imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations to multiply his blessings on these United States—to guard our free and happy constitution against every machination and danger—and to make it the best source of public happiness, by verifying its character of being the best safeguard of human rights.

*To which the PRESIDENT answered.*

GENTLEMEN,

Participated with confidence, the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding the consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the artful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow-citizens, than that the evil should encrease until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receives the approbation of your House. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a sufficient reward to me to be assured that you will unite in consummating what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; that you will dwell upon them with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia; and that the advance and success of the army under the command of Gen. Wayne, is regarded by you, no less than by myself, as a proof of the perseverance, prowess, and superiority of our troops.

GO. WASHINGTON.

The Gentlemen composing the First Cavalry Troop of Horse, desirous of expressing sincere regret for the loss of their much lamented friend and Companion, Mr. MORDECAI CLYMER, who unfortunately died on the late expedition, have agreed to wear a crape for thirty days, in consideration of his services, and of the patriotic principles which distinguished his character.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

The Genefee Treaty, we are informed, has terminated much to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the United States, and of the Six Nations of Indians, who have relinquished all right and title to the Preique Isle Territory, and a tract of land, four miles wide, from Johnston's landing to Fort Slausser, including the Fort of Niagara, and also granted to the United States the right of passing and repassing through their country.

One of the greatest evils resulting from a difference of political opinions is the ill will and difficial passions which they create in the intercourse of private life.—When parties have taken sides, they are apt to become clanish—men of the same opinions naturally draw together; their interests and attachments are more closely connected; while they are naturally shun those of a different party. Indifference is the first step towards a separation, coldness succeeds—and ill will, fear, hatred, and jealousy or absolute hatred follow, to the annoyance of social happiness.

Slander is another consequence of party spirit. If a man is held up as a candidate for office, the men who oppose him are desirous to depreciate his worth, by publishing his private faults and even his weaknesses. This is wrong——Every thing should be kept out of sight which does not affect his *public* character.

If a man wants probity, if he is a timserver, a versatile character, one who is in opinion with every man he meets, or who is on one side of a question to day and on another to-morrow; and especially if he has a great hankering after office, and keeps his manners out to shake hands for him; such a man will not have the confidence of discerning men. He will only keep few weak people dangling about him.

A man too who pays great court to the *least informed* part of the people, is always to be suspected; for it is always to be supposed such a man reforts to the ignorant for support, solely because he cannot obtain the support of the discerning, who know him best.

It is perhaps a good rule never to support a man who two readily offers his service to the public. The modest man is the most to be relied on—merit lies concealed, and rather yields with reluctance to the demands of the public.

It is remarkable that the events of almost every day are encouragements of the wisdom, prudence and temperate policy of the Executive and his federal supporters. The President resisted the efforts of those who plunge us into war—his policy is crowned with success.

*Perhaps it was known that the President, by his advice, put a stop to the projected settlement at Presque-Isle, the assistance of whom denounced him for his interference—Democratical rose acres, who knew nothing of his motives, railed at the man and his measures. Now it appears that the production of that business would certainly have involved us in a war with the Six Nations. The President knew this—he had the best means of knowledge—he delayed—he treated—and the issue was a settled peace with the Indians, and an acquirement of a full right and title to the territory in dispute, with the free privilege of passing thro' their country.*

*In this case as in the plan of negotiation with the English Court, the policy of the government has proved sound and just—and every event has served to confound the rash, wise, the passions and the ignorance of our fellow citizens, that the evil should encrease until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.*

*Perhaps the real patriots, who have preferred and secured peace to these wily anti-federal men, in spite of their teeth.*

ELIPHAZ MOODY,
PROPOSES to carry on the MALTING business in South Hadley, the ensuing Winter, at the Malt-House formerly occupied by Mr. JOSIAH MOODY.
December 15, 1794.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

By a gentleman just arrived from Jacmel, we are informed, that previous to his leaving the harbour, he discovered nine full of American vessels, all running down the island. He was spoken with by the Capt. of one of them, who informed him, that the night preceding, he was boarded and robbed by some Spaniards, who were cruising in a small boat, with two guns—and that all the vessels then in sight experienced the same piratical treatment. The schooner Peggy, Capt. Brien, of Baltimore, was robbed of Four thousand dollars. The same gentleman observes, that American crews with safety, venture on the Southside of Hispaniola, without arms to protect them.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Newbern, (N. C.) to his brother in this town, dated October 18, 1794.

"On Sunday laft, a very alarming fire broke out in the store of Mr. John Harvey, in Craven street, which consumed fourteen houses and a number of dwelling houses the loss is very great. Several merchants are entirely ruin'd; but, happily, we have escaped."

*PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.*

*Barnstable, Nov. 15, 1794.*

*Messrs. Dowlings & Claypoole,*

*The schooner Patty, belonging to Mr Daniel Scott, of Boston, commanded by the subscriber, was captured and brought into this place by the schooner Liberty, Capt. Thomas Brownson, who robbed us of all our money, not leaving a penny. Many other vessels belonging to different parts of America, have been brought in—their masters and crews experiencing the same treatment. One or more American vessels are daily sent in, by the cruisers of this Island, and all condemned.*

*Laft Intelligence from the Seat of War.*

*Capt. Hughes of the Brig Holbrook arrived yesterday afternoon from Bordeaux which place he left on the 17th of October.*

*We have not been able to procure a sight of the printed accounts he brings, but hope to have some papers in time for our next. He says that the French have beaten Gen. Clairfayt again near Juliers, where he laft gave news that the fortresses surrendered in consequence of the defeat, and that the General had retreated as far as Cologne on the Rhine.*

*On the other hand that Rotterdam and Bois-le-Duc are both taken by the French, who in the latter port captured 36 vessels of different sizes.*

*Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated Sept. 16, to a gentleman of this city.*

*"The Prussians have been terribly beat by the French; it is said that the king of Prussia has been obliged to raise the siege of Warsaw; this is absolutely a fact, and may be depended on tho' our German papers give quite another reason for it; it was being alarmed in Hambro to infest any thing in favour of the Poles, and to the disadvantage of Prussia, for accounting when they retreat with victories!!!*

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The national library of France, lately the royal library, has been totally consumed by fire. As this library was one of the best collections of books and manuscripts in Europe, the loss to mankind is irreparable; though Barrere supposed the books might be replaced by the libraries of the Emigrants.

In consequence of this unfortunate accident, the Convention on motion decreed that a collection of all rare books and manuscripts should be made by proper persons, and copies of them multiplied by the press at the expence of the nation, to secure them from similar accidents.

This example is well worthy of imitation in every country. Too little attention is paid to the subject of preserving ancient records, grants and rare books. A manuscript recent often lies in a single copy for a century; and a few minutes fire or other sudden accident may deprive the world of it forever. While copies of books could be multiplied only by the pen mankind had some some apology for losing them; but the art of printing has fictitious apology and rendered nations inexcusable for suffering any valuable writing to be lost.

By the report of Mr. [illegible]COTT, of the Treasury Department, it appears that the estimates of appropriations for the 1795, are as follows:

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Civil List, | 435,249 |
| Light-Houses, &c. | 32,024 |
| War Department, | 1,511,975 |
| Militia for 1794, | 1,122,569 |
| Navy, | 220,754 |
| Pensions, | 85 357 |
| Total, | 3,407 929 |

Particulars hereafter.

Of this sum, it appears the *deficiency* of Pennsylvania has cost us only the sum of *one million, six hundred and twenty two thousand, five hundred and forty-nine dollars.* The President and Mr. Scott, a member of the House, declare the insurrection in part at least to be ascribed to the clubs. What our future appropriations will be for the support of clubs, time must determine.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

*SCIENCES IN FRANCE.*

A new system of weights and measures has been adopted in France, and is to be put into use in the year '95. The immutable basis, so long wished for, has, we understand, been taken from the exact measuration of an arch of the meridian of considerable length. In this new system all divisions are made according to decimal proportions, introduced in all cases of time and space; the ancient division of the circle has been reduced to it. In consequence of this laft alteration, the dial plates of clocks and watches have been divided in ten parts instead of twelve, and the interior machinery is also to conform to that system.

In one of the states, a citizen, who thought himself injured by the denunciation of a certain self-created society, entered the hall, like citizen *Legendre*, with a club in his hand, (instead of a brace of pistols) and put the whole club to flight: *this was club versus club!!*

*THE DUKE OF BEDFORD,*

in the English parliament, has brought forward a motion for peace, in which every honest man in the world will wish his grace success. He is seconded by the duke of Grafton. The question is to be brought forward before the recess or dissolution. His grace will have of course much obloquy to encounter from government contractors, crimps, and sinecure-placemen.

*PEACE WITH THE POLES.*

According to the most recent advices from South-Prussia, the insurrection is still predominant. The insurgents are said to muster all the small detachments of Prussians they fall upon unawares, and to hang the officers. This misfortune lately occurred to a counsellor of war and a young received of the excise. Proposals of peace are generally talked of; and it is added, that an officer of distinction will shortly be sent to Warsaw for the purpose of negotiating.

*IMPORTANT.*

Capt. SWAINE, in the ship *Hope*, arrived at *Biddeford*, monday laft, in 40 days from *London*, brings accounts of the ENTIRE CAPTURE OF HOLLAND by the French. Our informant saw a *London* paper on board, containing the account; but could not obtain the consent of the captain to bring it with him.

*A LETTER FROM AMSTERDAM,*

in the "Conduct of the convention," of Oct. 3d, says that great surprize had been occasioned by the fall of the agio of the banks; an event which has proved very prejudicial. This event is ascribed to the great supply of bank receipts to market. The merchants who are immediately interested in the bank, have neither the courage nor power to obtain a scrutiny into the real situation of the bank, which is now wholly in the direction of the regency or government of that city. They therefore prefer selling their bank paper at a discount, for the purpose of converting it into specie; rather than risk a loss of their whole capitals.

It is a fact, that the regency have drawn upon the bank for the specie necessary to carry on the present war; and thus impaired its credit. The real state of the coffers of that bank is kept a profound secret from all the world, except the immediate directors.

*The RULING PASSION, STRONG in DEATH.*

"Invite none, but republicans, to my funeral—do not let any follow me to the grave, who are enemies to the rights of man," are the words uttered by a genuine New-York republican, in the 80th year of his age, but one hour before he expired.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 3, 1794.*

"I conclude you several newspapers, you will be pleased to find, that the convention of France begin to gather courage enough to speak of the jacobins as they deserve. I am not without a hope, that the empire of these *self-constituted* rulers will soon yield to that which the people constituted."

"But whatever declaration may may feel for the violencies of Paris, I think none can refuse admiration to the courage and constancy of the armies and mass of the nation: not an instance has yet occurred of desertion or revolt in any quarter; but on the contrary, an energy pervades their military system of conduct, of which the world has not before seen an example. From the 15th to the 22d of September has been a scene of continued action on the frontiers of Holland, where the allies have been every where worsted—there appears now no chance of their being able to rally on this side or the Rhine—and Holland is in serious danger.

"Where all this is to end, I know not, but I think there exists on this side the Atlantic a strange delirium, from which some will only be awaked by ruin."

*ALEXANDER HAMILTON, ESQ.*

secretary to the treasury of the United States, has communicated, in a letter to the house of representatives, his intention, to resign his office on the laft day of January next. He gave this early notice, that an opportunity might be afforded, previous to his resignation, to proceed in any further measures, which might be projected, in consequence of the inquiry during the laft session, into the state of his department.

*OMNIA VINCIT AMOR.*

A few miles from Florence, a lady, of singular beauty and exquisite symmetry, was lately found dead beneath a tree; she held fast, in her lifeless hand, the miniature picture of a gentleman, and upon her snow-white breast was pendant a ticket or label, inscribed with the following words: "O, you who have hearts susceptible of sympathy and compassion—if ye find the remains of a woman, who lost her reason for love, do not disdain to fulfil her desire and perform the laft, sad office, by affording her a coffin and a grave! Would you open her bosom, which in all events and vicissitudes of fortune, remained chaste and pure, ye will therein find a heart, the victim of suffering and wo."

*HAVERHILL, Nov. 19.*

*Yesterday that noble and elegant structure, the Bridge over Merrimack River, between Haverhill and Bradford, was opened for passengers. The strength, workmanship and situation of this bridge, is not equalled in America, and perhaps not excelled in the world. It is 863 feet long, with three arches, 182 feet each in length, 34 feet wide supported by stone piers and abutments.*

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 17.

The following note, is taken from a book written by Doctor Linn, entitled "The Signs of the Times."

"Mr. Thomas Paine, in his "Age of Reason," alledges, that the prophecies in the Bible, are "so equivocal, as to fit almost any circumstance that might happen "afterwards." I cannot now follow him on this subject. Whatever may be said of the writings of this Author on politics, he was surely unhappy when he commenced divine. He has discovered, and indeed confessed such ignorance of the sacred Scriptures, as readers him not only unworthy of trust, but subjects him to contempt. There is nothing new in this performance, save the bold and indecent manner. His character gives it a temporary popularity; but it must soon sink into infamy, and carry his own name along with it. It can do no harm except to the young and superficial. In the virtuous mind it will excite sentiments of abhorrence, and the Deist, who has read a little, will blush to see his cause so miserably handled. It has already called forth some animadversions and probably will more. Indeed it is provoking to see the Christian religion, after having withstood the roarings of the lion, insulted by the bravings of the ass.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, some time in June laft, a sorrel Horse COLT one year old laft spring, with a star in his forehead and a small white streak just below the star, one hind foot white, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt and return him to the owner or give information so as he may find him, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid—by
ISAAC HATCH.
Whately, Dec. 5, 1794.

Strayed, a red HEIFER, and STEER, both marked with a tenor, in the near ear—the Heifer two years old, the Steer two coming. Whoever will inform the Subscriber of the said creatures, shall be well rewarded, and will oblige
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
Hadley, Dec. 9. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime laft summer, nine SHEEP, artificially marked—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them.
SOLOMON PARSONS.
Goshen, Dec. 11, 1794.

CASH given FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AND OLD FISHNET.

Erastus Lyman,
HAS for sale, W.I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, Porter, Sherry, Cape Madeira and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Ginger, Indigo, Snuff, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, Codfish, by quintal or lb. Salmon and Mackerell, by the bbl. or lb. Herring, Russia Iron, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Rock and Lisbon, Salt, Lemons, Chalk, &c.
N. B. Most kinds of produce received in payment, also, Cash and a generous price given for PORK, on delivery.
Northampton, Dec. 1794.

To be sold,
A SMALL *FARM*, in Goshen, of excellent Land, well watered with a fine Brook running through it, about 50 acres under improvement, and a very handsome Wood Lot, and a pleasant situation, near the meeting-house—with a very profitable Stock. Enquire of Mr. Timothy Lyman in said Goshen, or of Adam Collson, Northampton, who has for sale, an excellent Chaise Horse, with a new, strong and handsome Chaise, as any in the country——also, a good second hand Coach harness. Likewise, a very handsome assortment of English GOODS, a very large assortment of Womens Leather and Cloth Shoes and Slips of the best kind. Tea, Coffee, and Sugar equal to any—And as he sells for money only, shall put them so cheap, as to make it worth while for those who wish to purchase to call on him.
Northampton, Dec. 15, 1794.

Paul Chapman,
INFORMS the public, that he is now carrying on the SHOE and BOOT-MAKING business, a few rods from the meeting-house, in Southampton—those Persons that want shoes made at his shop may have them on the usual terms. The subscriber wants to collect a small sum of money in a few weeks—those persons who will favour him with their custom, by paying the cash, may have them on terms that will suit themselves.
Said CHAPMAN, will receive, in a few days, a good assortment of Boots and Boot legs, and other Boot-leather—those who want to purchase Boots may have them on as good terms as can be had of any boot maker in the State.
Cash and the highest price given for TANNING HIDES.
Southampton, Dec. 1794.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, (by order of the Court of Commonpleas, holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the second Tuesday of November laft,) at the house of Lt. LAVIN SACKETT, Innholder, in Norwich, in said County of Hampshire, on Thursday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. the real estate of MR. JAMES BOLTON, late of Blanford, Deceased, containing 40 acres of land, lying in Blanford, Norwich and Chester, all in said County of Hampshire, consisting of Orcharding, Plowland and Mowing, with a house and barn on the premises: the terms of sale to be made known at the time of sale.
MARTHA BOLTON, Administrator to said Estate.
Blanford, Dec. 10, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber on Wednesday night last, a BOY, indented to the Taylor's business, named THOMAS CURTIS, 17 years old, 5 feet seven or eight inches high, his complexion, rather resembling the American Native, roguish eyes and dark hair—Whoever will return said run away to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded by the public's humble servant,
HEMAN POMEROY.
All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or trifling said Boy, on the penalty of the law.
Northampton, Dec. 16, 1794.

Strayed from the Subscriber, last Spring, near Williamsburgh, a light red yearling STEER, marked with a half penny cut the upper side of the right ear. Whoever has taken up said creature, and will return him, or give information, so that the owner may have him shall be well rewarded.
LUTHER CLARK.
Northampton, Dec. 1794.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the first of November last, a dark red HEIFER two years old, supposed to be branded on the horn, L COOK. Whoever will return said Heifer to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.
JOSEPH COOK.
Northampton, Dec. 15, 1794.