

SIMEON BUTLER, This Bookstore & Bindery, has this day received from New-York, a small assortment of BOOKS, Among which are the following,

- Large and small Bibles. Rowan's do. Margaret's do. Paine's age of Reason. Paradise Lost. Examination, do. Rowland's Letters and Poems. Domestic Medicine. Chefelden's Anatomy. Colleen's Practice, 2 vol. Brown's Elements, Medical Pocket Book. Hamilton's Midwifery, by Robert Pierce. Comick Songs, Chap Books, Children's Books, per hundred. Spelling Books, Webster's and Perry's whole sale and retail. Ladies and Gentlemen's Monitor. Evidias, 2 vol. Religious Courtship. Roderick Random, 2 vol. Rowe's Letters, 2 vol. Fool of Quality, 5 vol. Citizen of the World, 2 vol. Spectator, 8 vol. Beauties of Sterne, 2 vol. Life of Dr. Franklin. Rochefcault's Mixims. Robinson Crusoe, Baron Trenck, Young's Night Thoughts, Friend of Youth, 2 vol. Principles of Politicks. Robert Boyle. History of the French Revolution, 2 vol. Rof Latin Grammar Rules, do. do. Young's D. Dionisy Latin Accidence. Gerkz Grammar. Pike's Arithmatick, do. Abvildred. Young Man's best Companion. School Master's Assistant. Ready Reckoner. American Clerk's Magazine. Economy of human life. Watts' Lyric Poems; Telford's, per doz. or single. Perry's D. Dictionary, Fables, Fables and Fables, Little Reader's Assistant. Prompter, per doz. Moti's Trial, Gerald's do.

AS A 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 very complete, which will be sold very low for Cash, or on his usual credit. Also, W. L. R. French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Ginger, Chocolate, Rhea Tea, Codfish, which will be sold low for cash. Williamburgh, Dec. 3, 1794.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE HOME LOT, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories, a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The premises is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH LYMAN. Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 132.

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 for the low price formerly paid. Such as Broadcloths, Linens and Gentlemen's Truffles, Castings, Baizes and Flannels of good quality, mixed Kefferymere and Kerseymere wett, Patterns, Wildborets, Moreens, Darants, Veleets and Thickets, Red, Green, and White Hair Pluffs, Cravats and Neckties, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandanas and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lappets, a large assortment of China Caps and Saccers, Rappee Stuffs, per doz. or single, and almost every other article imported from Europe. Constant attendance, and every favor 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, Flour, Butter, 10, or 12, likely hoxes, 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. Hatfield, 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—this however, who prefer their Malt dried with wood, that 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. Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

Beers Almanac for 1795. Merchants in the adjacent towns who wish to purchase any of the above articles, are most desirably invited to call on said Butler, where they will be supplied on moderate terms. Constant attendance given, and the healthiest favor attended with gratitude. Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

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.

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 Blankets and Chintzes, Shawls of all sizes, Bandanas, 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 Paper, Brass Knives of all sizes, and a large assortment of Hard Ware, W. L. 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.

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Cheap Winter Goods, AT THE VARIETY STORE IN CHESTERFIELD, Joseph S. Bailey, & Co. INFORM their Customers and the public that they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. L. GOODS, Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms. Poty, Butter, Cheese, Wax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused. Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

Tappan and Fowle, HAVE lately received a fresh assortment of English and India GOODS, Which they will dispose of to the satisfaction of their Customers for ready pay. Northampton, Dec. 1794.

Justus Clark, HAS just received an assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest market price, for Cash, most kinds of grain, or short credit. Here he has all those indebted to him who have had a reasonable credit, to make payment immediately—those who neglect a compliance, will be called upon in a disagreeable way without further notice. Whately, December 5, 1794.

Jonathan Judd, Jun. HAS just received a very general assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, of the kinds most commonly required for in a country Store—Likewise, West-India Goods and Groceries, of various kinds, Brandy, Wine, Calico, Rice, Iron Hollow Ware, Stone and Crockery Ware, Nails, Brads, German Steel, a few Brass Kettles, Spanish Brown and White Linseed Oil, Looking Glasses of various Sizes, Whetstones, Drying Woods, Allam, Coppers, Brimstone, Ropes, Cottons, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement—For which he receives all kinds of Grain, Beef, Pork, Tallow, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Bessew, Flax-Seed, Lard, and most other kinds of Produce—CASH, or sells on credit. Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, wanted. Southampton, Dec. 8, 1794.

The Subscriber, feels himself obligated to the public, but especially his customers, for their favors the year past—but wishes to have his book account settled with his present Clerk—those persons who have accounts that have become payable, must express severity of mind, unless settled without loss of time. He has and means to have GOODS as usual, if desired. The public's humble servant, ABNER WILLIAMS. Williamburgh, Dec. 2, 1794.

All Persons indebted to WILLIAM EDWARDS, either by Bank or Note, whose debts are now due, are requested to pay the same immediately, or their accounts will be referred to the hands of a collector, without further notice. Northampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, a dark red HEIFER, one year old past, artfully marked. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. SOLOMON FERREY. Hatfield, Dec. 9, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th ult. 3 SHEEP, two of them white and the other black, painted on the back. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN HOWARD. Northampton, Dec. 9, 1794.

Taken up in November last, a large red COW, about 7 or 8 years old, some white in her face, and some artificial marks—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ELIJAH ALLEN. Northampton, Dec. 6, 1794.

Taken up by the Subscriber, a last Spring heifer CALF, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. ALF, Strayed from the Subscriber, a heifer CALF, of the same age, without any artificial mark. ENOCH CLARK. Northampton, Dec. 9, 1794.

Williams and James, BEG leave to inform all the owners of hand, that unless they come and take on or before the 20th of December next, they will be called upon in a more disagreeable manner, without any further notice. N. B. They call on all those who have any demands on them to come and receive their pay—they will take no kind of produce in payment. Goshen, November 25, 1794.

NOTICES hereby given to the tenants of the late Proprietors of land, lying in Hawley, (formerly called No. 1) that the lands are taxed in State, Highways, Town, County, Minister, and School Taxes, computed to the Subscriber to collect, for the year 1793, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, No. Lot, and other details. Includes entries for S. Leonard, D. Harris, L. Worthington, D. Harris, H. L. Cooley, S. H. Hancock, S. Hancock, D. Harris, T. Chapin, S. Leonard, and others.

DAVID PARKER, Collector. To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, the petition of DAVID PARKER of Springfield, in the County of Hampshire.

TERBY shows, that a Bridge over W. H. H. River, near the house of the occupier, by Stephen Noble, would be of essential service to the public; especially to those who travel up and down Connecticut River; as it would not only shorten the travel from Northampton to Southfield four miles, but the road would also be vastly better than any 40 or 50 horse roads. That the building of a bridge of this kind, has been contemplated for many years, but the expense and risk of erecting one there, has prevented the company from doing so; and has hindered many private adventurers from engaging in so necessary a work—That your petitioner, being willing to take the burden and risk upon himself, humbly prays Hon. Court to give him leave to build a Bridge there, and to indemnify him by granting to him, his heirs and assigns, the toll as your honors shall think reasonable, and he has in this behalf petitioned and he is in this behalf petitioned.

DAVID MOREY. West Springfield, May 1794.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives, Jan. 1794.

On the petition of DAVID MOREY, praying for leave to build a toll Bridge over W. H. H. River in the County of Hampshire.

ORDERED, That the said petition notify all persons concerned, to appear on the second Wednesday of the next sitting of the General Court, (by publishing in the public papers, and by posting in the County of Hampshire, and in the County of Springfield and Northampton), and those causes, if any they have any prayer of said petition should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence. EDWARD M. ROBBINS, Speaker. In SENATE, Jan. 11, 1794. Read and concurred. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President. True copy—Attest. SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk, Senate.

Chambers's Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1794. [NUMB. 434.]

AUTHENTIC. (Copy No. 6) The THREE first numbers are the only ones of the propriety of the printing of the correspondence. Numbers 4 and 5 have been published heretofore. Upper Canada. New York, Dec. 20th 1794.

I WAS last night, honored with your Excellency's dispatch, enclosing the copy of a letter to you from Mr. Ran- dolph of State, dated on the first of September, and your answer, which last- ing the intention of transmitting it to me by the first opportunity.

It appears upon the perusal of Mr. Randolph's letter, that I am called upon by the respect due to his official situation, to state the misrepresentations of the gentleman; and on this consideration, to pass them over to that silence, which would otherwise become the language and usage which the Secretary of State permits himself to make use of, in his answer to my conduct.

Mr. Ran- dolph's letter, which he has since re- ceived from the Secretary of State per- mits him to make use of, in his answer to my conduct.

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The general language and conduct of Mr. William, particularly in the pro- posals of his speculation on the Subject, have, of late, manifested a disposition to be incompatible with those views of concilia- tion, which are the true interests of Great Britain and the United States, that it be- came proper to refer this person as Mr. Sheafe's for this duty; being a gentleman of great diffidence, incapable of any intem- perate or unbecoming conduct and certainly not disgraced by being a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service.

Such, Sir, are the circumstances of this transaction which Mr. Randolph is pleased to term my "hostile views."

The following paragraphs do not seem to require illustration. It can escape no- tion, that what in the beginning of Mr. Randolph's letter to you he has stated as respectable "opinions" transmitted to the executive government, is no longer confined to "opinions" but the Secretary of State asserts as matter of fact, that the Govern- ment of Upper Canada asserted British with Indian force to assist our Fort.

It is proper to Mr. Randolph's assertion and his appeal to you, Sir, that "the In- dian" grown into a maxim that the limits of the "Indians" within the boundaries of any "nation" exclusively belong to that na- tion. I cannot admit in general and fo- nored a principle, as applicable either to the territory or boundary under consider- ation—I do not recognize its birth, nor any state of its existence. It will be diffi- cult for the Secretary of State to prove, that it has governed the conduct of the United States; it is not to be found in the correspondence of the British nation, it was never assumed by the British nation prior to that compact; it is incompatible with the natural rights, and injurious to the acknowledged independence of the Indian Americans.

The British government has not invol- ed itself in disputes with the Indians by acting in so vague & indeterminate a manner. It has ever done justice to their nat- ural rights; nor has it violated the stip- ulations purposely made for their support and definition; in consequence of an im- proper conduct, Sir, the Indians are con- stantly solicited for the presence of some of their officers, or private persons at their public meetings and I have the most full persuasion, that had the United States con- curred with the confederacy in their re- quest, that the King would extend his good offices to the mediating between them in the present war, and that in consequence his Majesty had graciously permitted me, as requested, or with more obvious propri- ety yourself, to have been present at the late treaty, in such a case, I am confident that peace would have been established on this continent, to the satisfaction of the United States; and the comfort of the In- dian nations; and scarcely in a letter de- voted to the benefit of his Majesty's subjects in this province, who are materially inter- ested, that their neighbors should on all sides flourish in wealth peace and prosper- ity.

As the close of the secretary of State's letter seems intended through you, Sir, to appear one of the consequences of my said letter, should I not be authorized by your Excellency, to state that it was not intended to be a protest delivered by Lord Sheafe to Mr. William, but a note of hostility, but a spirit of concilia- tion, explanatory of the just principle, on which the settlement in question is termed as unjust; and the execution of the Treaty on the part of the United States.

It is not possible to conceive that less consistent language could be made use of, in the formalities requiring the signa- ture of a protest of a contented citizen.

Had Mr. Secretary Randolph made due enquiry, he would have found that the military escort consisted of an officer, ex- cepted to accompany Lieutenant Cam- bell, and seven persons to row the boat, besides most certainly, but unarm'd, with- out military habiliments, and in the dress they wear for the purposes of fatigue. It is not possible to be presumed from Lieutenant Campbell's letter, that he was perigliously ac- companyed with Captain Williamson, and in such this circumstance was of some weight in the appointment.

The difference, good conduct and mag- nanimity of Major Campbell, the command- ment of that garrison, prevented the com- mencement of war and all its dreadful consequences. I should not be known whether Governor Simcoe derives from his instructions; or any other warrant of his Britannic Majesty, an authority to de- termine that it is inadmissible for one nation to

publication, and manner of it, I cannot but conjecture that it was written not to reprobate against "my excesses" but to prepare the minds of men for whatever con- sequences might ensue from the present movement of General Wayne's army, and not the temperate forbearance of Major Campbell and the event of the enterprise have been foreseen (if I may be permitted to revert to the object of this letter), I cannot believe that I should have been spared the necessity of taking notice of Mr. Sec- retary Randolph's publication, or of con- veying the assumptions of a gentleman for whom I have always entertained the most profound respect.

Such, Sir, are the circumstances of this transaction which Mr. Randolph is pleased to term my "hostile views."

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The difference, good conduct and mag- nanimity of Major Campbell, the command- ment of that garrison, prevented the com- mencement of war and all its dreadful consequences. I should not be known whether Governor Simcoe derives from his instructions; or any other warrant of his Britannic Majesty, an authority to de- termine that it is inadmissible for one nation to

intermeddle with the Indians in the terri- tories of another. I should oppose the conclusion, that what may not be found in the treaty of Utrecht does not exist, un- der the sanction of the law of nations, and especially in regard to the states of Amer- ica. But for reasons, which may be easily conceived, I would not, without the most clear necessity, recur to the circum- stances, which prevented a treaty with the southern tribes of Indians, in the last year. Nor would I wait a moment in relating the suspicion, that a letter of the first of September, was "written to prepare the minds of men for whatever consequences might arise from the movement of Gen. Wayne's army; because on the 20th May I completed the execution of the Fort and you were then informed, that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, would not be able to distinguish between them and any other people associated in the war."

These, however, and many other striking features in the letter and conduct of Governor Simcoe will, I hope, at no distant day be confessed to oblation by the repre- sentation of our injuries, and the restoration of our rights. I shall therefore, I shall be disappointed in this hope, I shall not willingly open a new source of altercation. I have the honor, Sir, to be With great respect, Your most obedient servant, EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, Sir, The letter containing the complaint was addressed to Mr. Hammond, who on the 22d of May 1793 is highly, that he should im- mediately transmit a copy of that letter to the Governor of Upper Canada; and there can be no doubt of his having done so.

With great respect, Your most obedient servant, EDM. RANDOLPH.

His Excellency I. G. SIMCOE, Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. (—No. 7—) Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1794.

SIR, Under any aspect of the affairs of the United States in relation to Great Britain, I should declare a difficulty with the Licent. Governor of Upper Canada. The minister of his Britannic Majesty is the proper correspondent for the Secretary of State, upon subjects affecting their relations; and his communication will be always re- ceived with the attention due to his rank, and with a temper, flowing from a love of truth and of harmony.

But before I could enter, Sir, even with yourself, into an examination of the letter, which the Lieutenant Governor thought proper to address to you on the 20th ultimo, I should take the liberty of asking, whether it has been transmitted to me as a paper, which I am free to estimate according to its merits, by using a reply, with- out involving myself in a dispute, whether it is addressed, as the case of your government? This preliminary en- quiry would be rendered absolutely neces- sary; since on a former occasion, you dis- avowed a responsibility for the conduct of the British governors in Canada; and in your letter of the 27th ult. enclosing that of the Lieutenant Governor, you leave it too uncertain, how far you approve its doctrines, its assertions, and its statements.

If it is to be understood that to all these your assent is given, and it were expedient now to revive our former controversy, I should request you to define precisely, what is meant by the apology for the Fort at the Rapids of the Miami, as being the "re- cepting of a post upon the Miami River, within the limits of those maintained by the British force, at the peace, in the year 1783;" I should also require an explicit de- claration, whether British officers and British soldiers did or did not take the attack, made by the Indians on Fort Recovery; and should at the same time desire the evi- dence, upon which you have been induced to believe it. I should be glad to be in- formed, how the nature and spirit of the in- stance, borne by two British officers, and seven British soldiers were in fact, or on principle transformed into the gift of peace, by the absence of arms, and "military habiliments;" the desert of fatigue, or the necessity of the present situation. Should you, Sir, be unwilling to do this, I should be glad to know whether Governor Simcoe derives from his instructions; or any other warrant of his Britannic Majesty, an authority to de- termine that it is inadmissible for one nation to

intermeddle with the Indians in the terri- tories of another. I should oppose the conclusion, that what may not be found in the treaty of Utrecht does not exist, un- der the sanction of the law of nations, and especially in regard to the states of Amer- ica. But for reasons, which may be easily conceived, I would not, without the most clear necessity, recur to the circum- stances, which prevented a treaty with the southern tribes of Indians, in the last year. Nor would I wait a moment in relating the suspicion, that a letter of the first of September, was "written to prepare the minds of men for whatever consequences might arise from the movement of Gen. Wayne's army; because on the 20th May I completed the execution of the Fort and you were then informed, that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, would not be able to distinguish between them and any other people associated in the war."