combinations opposed to the government. By faithfully adhering to it, he encounters perfecution: He finds neither refuge nor consolation with the public, who become at length so corrupt as to think virtue in a public station incredible, because it would be, in their opinion, folly. The indifcriminate jealousy, which is diffused from the clubs, tends no less to corrupt the suspicious than the suspected. It poisons confidence, which is not less the instrument, than the recompense of public services. It lowers the standard of action.

These observations, which seem to be founded on theory, unfortunately bear the stamp of experience. History abounds with proofs. Never was there a wise and free republic, which was exempt from this inveterate malady. We can find a parallel for the brightest worthies of Greece, as well as for their calumniators. In that country, as well as in this, the assassins of character abounded. While slander is credited only by its inventors, it is easy for a man to maintain the serenity of his contempt for both. But when it is adopted by the public, few are hardy enough to despise the public opinion: he, who pretends to do so, is a hypocrite; and if he really does so, he is a wretch. This precious property is one of the first objects of invasion, and the combinations, alluded to, are well adapted, and actively employed, to destroy it.

It is a plausible opinion, that if the government is not grossly defective in its form, or corrupt in its administration, antimosities against it will not exist. This corresponds neither with found sense nor experience. Equal laws are the very grievances of their petty tyrants, who combine together to engross more than equal power and privileges. When power is conferred exclusively upon the worthy, the profligate and ambitious are driven to despair of success, by any methods that the worthy would adopt. The more pure and free the government, the more certainly will the worst men, it protects and restrains, become its implacable enemies; and such men have ever been the foes of the republic. The outcasts from society, those who singly are shunned, because infamy has smitten them with leprosy; men, who are feared with worse than plague-fores, are the first to combine against it. And such men have the front to preach purity of principles and reformation. Such men will meet in darkness, and perform incantations against liberty—there they will gather to meditate their poisons, to whet their daggers, to utter their blasphemies against liberty, and may proceed again to shout from that gallery, or may collect with cannon at this door, to perpetrate sacrilege here in her very sanctuary.

It will be asked, What remedy for this evil? I answer, No violent one. The genius power of opinion, I flatter myself, will prove sufficient among our citizens, who have sense, morals, and property. The hypocrisy of the clubs will be unmasked, and the public scorn, without touching their persons or property, will frown them into nothing.

(Remainder in our next.)

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL, *&c.*

CITIZEN GREENLEAF,

As our good ALLIES, *are now near, or in the city of* AMSTERDAM, *the following description of that place may be agreeable to some of our customers, who are not in possession of books sufficient to inform them.*

AMSTERDAM is the capital of Holland, and of all the United States; it is situated on the River Amstel, at its confluex with the River Y-er or Wye, which forms a port capable of receiving a thousand large vessels; it is about 2 leagues from the Zuyder Sea; is 33 leagues N. from Antwerp, 56 N. N. W. from Aix la-Chappel, 25 N. from Bergen-op Zoom, 19 N. N. W. from Bois le-Duc, and 112 N. from Paris.—In 1675 it was surrounded by a wall and a large ditch 80 feet wide, full of running water; the walls were fortified with 26 Bastions; there are 8 gates towards the land, and one towards the water; it contains 200 000 INHABITANTS and is without doubt one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the universe. Its situation being in a very marshy country the foundation is intirely laid on piles of timber drove into the earth close to each other and clasped together with iron. The form is SEMICIRCULAR; the streets in general are well paved; there are three prodigious sluices, and a great number of fine BRIDGES over the CANALS which cross the city in many parts, and render the streets clean and pleasant; the canals are deep; their sides are lined with hewn stone, and have generally rows of trees planted on each side. The finest canal is called the Ammarack, which is formed by the waters of the Amstel; this canal has several bridges, the principal is called Pont-Neuf, or New Bridge, 60 feet long and 70 broad, with iron balustrades on each side; it has 36 arches, and from it there is a grand prospect both of the city and port.

The STADTHOUSE, where public business is conducted, is esteemed one of the finest structures in the world; it is a square building of freestone, whose front is 282 feet long, the depth of its sides 255, and 50 feet high in front, and 116 to the top of the cupola; on a marble pediment in front, is carved in relievo, a woman holding the arms of the city, and supported by two lions, with an olive branch in her right hand; on each side are two female nymphs, who present her with a crown of palm and laurel, and two others presenting a variety of fruits. It has no handsome gate, but seven doors to answer the number of provinces: the great hall is particularly magnificent; on the floor are represented a terrestrial and celestial globe, each 22 feet in diameter, made of black and white marble, inlaid with jasper and copper, with many grand pieces of painting. Under the house is an extensive vault, wherein are kept the riches of the Bank of Amsterdam, the doors of which are said to be cannon-proof, and are never opened but in the presence of the burgomasters; at the bottom of the Stadthouse are the prisons, both for criminals and debtors, and a guardroom for the citizens where the keys of the city are deposited every night. The second story is a large magazine of arms, and on the top of the building are six cisterns continually filled with water, that by means of pipes can be conveyed to any room in the house in case of fire, to prevent which the chimnies are lined with copper. This immense fabric, like the rest of the city, stands on piles 14,000 being employed for that purpose only.

The EXCHANGE is another fine building that stands on 2000 piles: its length 200 feet, its breadth 122; the galleries are supported by 26 marble columns, on which are the names of the people that are to meet there; they are all numbered, and there is a place fixed for every merchandize; under one of the numbers on the right side of the gate, is a superb flair-case, which leads to the gallaries, on one side of which are several shops, on the other places to sell ready made cloaths. There are eleven CHURCHES belonging to the established religion, one for the English Presbyterians, and two synagogues. The RASP HOUSE also, so called from the original punishment being that to rasp wood, is a work-house for men; if they will not perform the task allotted them, they are put into a cellar into which water constantly runs, and will most assuredly drown them if they do not pump continually. There is also a SPINNING HOUSE for lewd women, where they are completely paid for their folly.

PISCATAQUA BRIDGE,

LEADING from Newington, over Piscataqua-River, to Durham, is now passable and in a few days will be completely finished. Its distance from Portsmouth, is seven miles—from Dover four. The river which it crosses, is of a great depth—in most places about 32 feet at high water; the whole length of the Bridge, is 2362 feet—width 38.

This piece of Architecture, has been under the management of THOMAS THOMPSON, and JOHN PIERCE, Esquires. A guard is appointed by the directors. It consists of three principal parts—the first is, a Pile Bridge, carried from Newington shore, to Rock-Island; the second is, an Arch, from Rock Island, to Goat Island; the third from Goat-Island, to Durham shore, is similar to the first, supported on piles of great length, from 55 to 63 feet, driven into the bed of the river by large hammers of oak timbers, braced and framed on a new and improved plan. Mr. ZENAS WHITING, of Norwich, in Connecticut, has had the superintendance of the pile work, which is finished in a strong, and workman like manner. He has also constructed a draw, for the passing of shipping, which moves across in a horizontal direction, instead of being raised on hinges—but it is feared this expected improvement will not answer the purpose.

The arch is supported on two abutments—the one on Rock-Island, the other on Goat Island—the chord of this arch, between the two abutments where the water passes is 224 feet six inches in length; it is composed of three tiers or girders of arches—the crown of the lower one next the water, is 16 feet from the chord, and 20 feet from high water. The second tier supports the planking, on which the road passes, which is on a larger circle to facilitate the travelling. The third tier or cap-piece, forms the top railing of the Bridge, which is handsomely ornamented. The length of the arch being much greater than there was any satisfactory account of—appeared at first a very formidable difficulty; but its present great strength and firmness, is equal to the most sanguine expectation, and sufficient to answer every purpose.

Mr. TIMOTHY PALMER, of Newbury-Port, in Massachusets, was the Architect, who contrived and presented the model on a plan entirely new, and under whose sole directions, this accurate and beautiful piece of mechanism was executed.

The model of Merrimac Bridge, was had from the same person, who from his knowledge of the theory and practical part of this sort of mechanism, may justly be considered as one of the most ingenious Architects of the present age.

A convenient Tavern-House, and Stables, are erected at the expence of the Proprietors, on Goat-Island, for the accommodation of travellers. The road is now very difficult, and from the exertions of the town, dangerous to it, is not in good order. This road and Bridge, being on the great post from Portland, through Dover, to Newbury-Port, and Boston, will greatly accommodate all who pass that way.

The work for building this Bridge, was begun in April last, since which, as much as 3000 tons of oak timber—2000 tons of pine timber—80,000 four-inch plank—20 tons iron—8000 tons stone, have been used, and a suitable number of hands employed. Such exertions reflect great honor on the Agents, and others concerned, for completing in so short a time, so great a work.

LONDON, October 9—11.

The Imperial contingent of Salzbourg consisting of 1500 men, were all cut to pieces in the late action near Liege, except 15 men who are now at Juliers.

The Polish Charge d'Affaires at Vienna has not yet been able to obtain any answer to the notes he has lately presented. It is said that Kosciusko offers terms advantageous to the House of Austria. The prisoners taken in the contest in which the Austrians were forced to repass Weipse, being brought before Kosciusko, he treated them kindly, and said, That Poland was disposed to pay every respect to the House of Austria, but would at the same time repel any hostilities committed on its territories.

Higgins, Lemaitre and Smith, three of the persons apprehended on the information of a conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty, are committed, not on any charge respecting the pretended conspiracy, but on a charge of treason as members of the London Corresponding Society. The informer, and, as far as appears, the inventor of the conspiracy, having prevaricated in his evidence, and been contradicted in material parts of it by witnesses of unimpeachable character, is also committed.

General Clairfayt is like a drum; we never hear of him but when he is beaten!

While we tremble for the fate of Holland, over which the sword of the enemy is suspended by a thread, we rejoice at the emancipation of the Poles from a cruel and unprovoked bondage.

The latter have completely expelled the enemy from their territories, and, in the fire zy of their indignation and resentment, menace the invasion of the Prussian dominions.

The States General, in the extremity of danger, propose, as the last fatal remedy, the grand inundation of the whole country; but the majority of the people, inimical to the Stadtholder, refuse their assent, preferring the clemency of the enemy, with the new French doctrines, to what they term the destruction of their territories.

While from this Statement may be seriously weighed transactions of magnitude abroad, we behold a spirit of refolution and virtue at home, seldom surpassed in any age or history. A great and opulent commonwealth announces its determination to support the prosecution of the war; and that its patriotic efforts may be crowned with the desired effect, is our most sincere wish.

As to the Dutch having, by opening the sluices, drowned a great part of the French army, the reverse is the fact; for the French, being in possession of Crevecœur, have set in their power to drain off the water, which had before been let in, a circumstance which they have taken advantage of, as our readers will see by letters from the British army.

Upwards of 100 medals, and orders of merit, have lately been distributed by the King of Prussia among the troops before Warsaw. From the frequency of these distributions of the cheap defence of nations, it is not improbable but that their number will by and by exceed those of the French Assignats.

Money has proverbially been said to constitute the sinews of war. Such indeed is the opinion which Ministers have of its influence, that they conceive it alone adequate to every military purpose—to invigorate imbecility, to counteract disappointment to repair miscarriage, and inspire courage, confidence and success. By the salutary application of money, they trust they shall be able to give efficacy to the feeble efforts of the King of Sardinia, consistency to the wavering counsels and uncertain operations of the Prussian Monarch, and fire energy and valour to the exhausted and dispirited troops of the Emperor.

BOSTON, December 27.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in this town, dated

"London, 11th Oct. 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to American interest, yet we, none of us, could get from him any thing respecting the flage or forwardness of his business, and from the necessity alone of the British Cabinet's granting all, and even more than he at one time would have ventured, we have reason to suppose he will by and by return back, and be heartily welcomed by his fellow-citizens. It is surprised, and not without some truth, that the British Cabinet never had a harder nut to crack than to deal with than they fell in Citizen JAY; this, with the critical situation of Great Britain just now, will leave him success; and it has been mentioned in circles where I have been, who are not in the American interest, that he, Mr. JAY, is embracing the present opportunity, and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West-Indies, so far as that the United States shall have access to all the islands with free liberty to carry and bring any thing to and from them they please: For instance, a vessel not exceeding 120 tons burthen may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing, to the island of Jamaica; there fell, and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston, sell, and then, if you please, refitting it, in any size vessel, and carry it to any European market, except Great Britain and Ireland. This point gained, as the United States can carry in times of peace, far about one half Great-Britain can, the will go on to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business. Although Mr. JAY, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet from this leaking out of the other party, I hardly doubt its truth; and as Great Britain must be at peace with the United States, she will just now grant almost any thing Mr. JAY may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or sparing in his exactions.

* To attempt to give you a particular account of the political world at this time, would be endless and needless, as you will doubtless have things fully detailed in your own papers; and give me leave to observe, generally, that France is every where successful, and such extraordinary genius and energy does the politics, that the executive of that country should decide they would build a bridge from Calais to Dover, I should think it accomplished. Going on for three months more as they have for the three past, they will have all the cannon in Europe, and half the merchant vessels of Great-Britain. Holland must either make a separate peace or be conquered in all the present month; and in either case, France will have the Dutch navy in her scale, and then, by next spring, she will be both disposed and able to break the back of the British navy; if such important case does France conceive this object to be, that she will not make peace till it is accomplished."

We have pleasure in informing the public, that Captain NORTON, of this town, who had been carried into Liverpool, *England*, for adjudication, has received full satisfaction of all he has demanded, in ready cash. He may be heartily respected.

FROM FRANCE.

October 24.

On Sunday arrived schooner *Good-Hope*, Capt. Bacon, in 31 days from *Rochfort*, in *France*. No papers were brought by the vessel, but from the oral information of the Capt. a gentleman of veracity and intelligence, we have collected the following particulars.

That the post, which arrived from *Bordeaux*, the day before he sailed, gave information of the subjugation of Bilboa, by the French. This information, he was told, (being unacquainted with the language) was officially published in the papers at *Rochfort*.

That reports of the capture of *Rotterdam*, was in general circulation, and obtained universal credence, but he knew not how they were founded.

That an English frigate of 36 guns, arrived immediately before he sailed, against a 74 gun ship—That prizes were continually pouring into *Rochfort*, thirteen arrived in one day.

That nine ships of the line were building at *Rochfort*, three of 130 guns, and the others 74's.—

That so great was the spirit of exertion for prosecuting the war, that a 74 gun ship was launched in three months from the time of the laying of the keel, and sailed as a cruiser in 17 days after launching, in company with a frigate which was built and launched in the same space of time.

That the people were in high spirits and determined to prosecute the war to the extinction of all crowned heads.

DECEMBER 24.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

By an arrival yesterday from Amsterdam we have received the latest accounts from that quarter.

At the date, Oct. 17, the French were at *Maestricht*, and appeared to be bending their whole force against the capital of *Holland*—The northern army having afcended the *Maese*, and taken a circuitous rout for *Amsterdam* leaving *Rotterdam* on the left.

The public expectation was, that the French, if not opposed with forces, would be in that city, in the course of a few days—they being only five days march off.

The *Duke of York*, whole army was at Nimeguen (about 12 miles from Amsterdam) had offered to march in for the defence of the city, but had been refused; and the proposition of a general inundation was strongly opposed; which appeared to anger that some propositions of accommodating surrender would be made, on the approach of the French.

A letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 6, has the following paragraph:—"The Carmagnoles are now at about 14 miles distance, which is about 50 English miles—and the country nearly open to them; and though there are some here, who will not believe in their coming to this place this year, I have no doubt in my own mind of their being here in all this month, and perhaps sooner. When that takes place, I think the game will be up, and JOHN BULL may settle and pay the reckoning."

The following are Translations from Dutch papers, brought by Capt. Cooper—which afford, in detail, much authentic information.]

HOLST, (Dutch Flanders) OCT. 6. Last Sunday and Tuesday, all the English, Hanoverian, and Dutch troops, evacuated this place, Sans de Grand, Axel, and Philippine; and all the military stores, magazines, &c. have been transported to Holland.

GRAVE, OCT. 9. Every day the French free themselves before this place; all our pavements have been taken up, and the women sent out of the city. Numbers of reinforcements of English and Dutch troops have arrived to occupy the forts opposite to this place. Fort St. Andries has been demolished by our troops; but all the batteries at Rosium, in the county of Bommel, are strongly fortified. The dyke at Nimeguen (in Guelderland) has been cut, inundate all the country between the Maese and Waal; in the neighbourhood of Nimeguen there are yet a number of thousands of English troops.

Since our last all the differences between the Emperor and the King of Great-Britain, have been entirely settled, by paying the contracted subsidies. Gen. CLAIRFAYT is to advance with a large army towards Wesel, to re-establish the junction with the Duke of York's army, for the defence of the United Provinces.

St. Andries has been taken by our troops, with the assistance of six gun-boats; and preparations are making to drive the French back out of the country, beyond the Maese and Waal.

According to letters of a late date, from the county of Bommel, every thing was in a perfect state, the rivers swelling every day; but we have received, on the contrary, the news of the capitulation of Bois-le-Duc; the garrison leave the place on Sunday morning at eight o'clock, with their standards flying, drums beating, field-pieces, and all their baggage, with liberty to go where they please, under the condition of not serving against the French.

The taking of Bois le Duc is confirmed by the arrival of the French Adjutant General of Gen. BONNEAU, commanding at Rock, and the arrival of Col. VAN RECHTEREN, from that city, escorted by a French Aeditor, a Captain, and three French officers. The garrison to pass through Grave on the 12th inst.

WESEL. The English and Hanoverian armies extended on the 11th inst. from Nimeguen to Emmerick, and their out-posts to Wesel, whilst the Austrian army were on the other side of that city, which evidently shows that the allied armies mean to defend the passage of the Rhine with all their forces.

DUSSELDORF, has been saved by the early retrieve of Gen. KERPEN, after the French had thrown some bombs into the city. On the 6th inst. Cologne was taken by the French without any opposition. On the Maese, and not a Frenchman to be seen between Wesel and Venlo. At Gravelines, (Austrian Territory) a few Patriots had been seen, that kept very strict discipline.

BRUSSELS. A new corps of artillerymen, to the number of 400, has been formed for the common defence of the country.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 14. The Hereditary Prince of Orange, has issued in the Provinces of Gueldrland and Holland, an invitation to all the Inhabitants of these Provinces, to embody themselves for their mutual defence, with liberty, that every company of 50 men shall have the privilege of choosing a Lieutenant, and two under officers; that they shall not serve out of their Province, but with their own consent; that they shall, further, be supplied with experienced officers, arms, ammunition, cannon, &c.

HAGUE, OCT. 11. We have now received authentic information, that the county of Bommel is put in a great state of defence, that 12000 men have been sent on there by the Duke of York, to reinforce the troops already stationed there; and that the report of the French having penetrated to Tiel is false.

FROM LONDON, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning early, Mr. East and Mr. Dundas, King's Messengers, arrived in town with dispatches to Government. The first came from Earl Spencer at Vienna; the latter from the Duke of York, whose head quarters are still at Nimeguen. Mr. Dundas came from thence on Sunday evening last.

CAPTURE OF BOIS DE LUC.*

We are extremely sorry to learn, that Bois le Duc, capitulated to the French on Thursday, the 9th inst. An event greatly unexpected. The people rose, and demanded the surrender, before they would undergo the horrors of a siege. The terms of capitulation are said to be nearly the same as those granted to the garrisons of Goude and Valenciennes. The French have passed the Maese; and, as they seem determined to force their way further into Holland, an engagement with our troops, dispersed in the Bommel country, and in the province of Nimeguen, appears unavoidable.

* Bois le Duc *is a large, strong, and handsome town of the Netherlands, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, 45 miles S. of Amsterdam.*

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 13.

We have this day learnt that the French had passed the Maese; but we know nothing of their further proceedings. The island of Bommel is every where fortified, and a very numerous English garrison has been sent to Tiel, to defend the passage of the Waal near there.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.

Tuesday arrived the privateer sloop Republican, pierced for twelve guns, a prize to his majesty's ship Heffer, Commodore George. She had on board, at the time of her capture, upwards of 23,000 dollars. She is one of the best of privateers, which, to the disgrace of the American government, have been suffered to be fitted out at Charleston, to cruise against powers in whom they profess to observe a neutral conduct. This vessel had on board, when she left Charleston, about 70 hands, and during her cruise, has taken upwards of 20 prizes, most of which were Spanish. Besides this vessel, we are happy to learn, that the Commodore has taken another privateer schooner, pierced for 14 guns, just out of Charleston, before she had time to do any mischief. The manner in which numbers of privateers, with French commissions, are fitted out at Charleston, and rendezvous there with their prizes, would lead any one to suppose, that it was not a port belonging to any of the States of America; but a port belonging to, and in the possession of the inhabitants of the French Republic.——The sloop, which has arrived here, had just before her capture, taken a very valuable Polacre ship—and as the Commodore was left in charge of a vessel which appeared in sight, just as the sloop left him, we hope, he has been able to effect her re-capture. The sloop parted with the Commodore the 14th ult. off Florida.

Clarksonville, Tennessee country.

Nov. 12, 1794.

Dear Brothers,

Yesterday I was a spectator to the most tragical scene that ever I saw in my life. The Indians made an attack on Col. Sevier's station, killed Snyder, his wife, one child, King's wife and child, one of Col. Sevier's children, and another wounded and scalped, which must die. On hearing the guns, four or five of us ran over: we found the poor old Col. supporting his house with his wife. It is impossible to describe the scene to you. Mr. James, who goes, and was an eye witness, can give you the particulars. The crying of women and children in town—the bustle and consternation of the people, being all women and children, but the few who went over to Sevier's, was a scene which cannot be described. This is a stroke we have long expected; and from every intelligence, we hourly expect this place to be assailed by the enemy.—Col Sevier is now moving, and the town will not stay longer than Mr. James's return.

My wife lies now on her bed, so bad that it would be death to move her. Thus we are situated. This place will, without any doubt, be evacuated, in a day or two, unless succour is given by the people from the interior parts.——Pray ask the influence of Major Tatum Douglass, and all our friends, with General Robertson, to guard us, or at least help us safe away.

Adieu.

Anthony Crutcher.

Messrs. Thos. & Wm. Crutcher, Nashville.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

Tuesday last a melancholy event took place in Appletree alley, in this city, the circumstances of which are as follow:—A man who had been for sometime past separated from his wife, being informed that she was at the house of a friend in Appletree alley, went to her and demanded of her if she would return and cohabit with him. Upon her answering in the negative, he declared that she must die, and instantly drew from under his coat a horse pistol, charged with buck shot, with intention to shoot her; but she quickly springing out of the house, he turned round towards her and discharged the pistol, the contents of which were unfortunately lodged in the body of a female child of nine years old: The child lingered for about twenty four hours, and notwithstanding every effort used for her recovery, expired. Upon proper proof being made before Mr. Alderman Baker, a warrant was issued to apprehend the inhuman offender, but he has escaped the strictest search.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

The latest Report of last evening was, that the CONCORD French, and the THETIS, British, frigates, had meet off the Hook, and had a severe brush.

NORTHAMPTON, December 31.

LATEST FROM WEST-INDIES.

A brig arrived at Portland, on Saturday seven night, in 22 days from Barbadoes, the Captain of which informs, that a British Admiral had arrived at that island, about the 17th Nov. with four 74 gun ships, frigates and transports, in 24 days from England; and that two days after the squadron sailed for Martinico or Gaudaloupe. It was reported at Barbadoes, that 10,000 British troops were daily expected in the West-Indies.

It is confidently reported in the European papers, that Mr. Munroe is charged with letters from the President of the United States to the King of Prussia, on the subject of the liberation of M. Gen. Fayette. We hope it is true: It is allself probable, that the above minister is charged with the money granted to the Marquis by Congress at the last session.

PROSPECT OF PEACE!

The province of Friesland, has petitioned the States General, to accept themselves forthwith in treating peace to the country—even if they treat separately.

The King of Prussia is said to be in a negociation with the French for Peace. The condition—the abandoning the attack on Holland. This has been rejected with from enmity of the French to the Dutch, but as breaking therein the right arm of England.

The Legislature of New-Jersey have expressed their highest approbation of the measures pursued by the Federal Executive for suppressing a Jacobin rebellion in the western counties of Pennsylvania, and resolved, that the army employed therein have "deserved well of their country."

Three of the Pittsburgh leaders have made their escape from prison. Gov. LEE has offered a reward of 600 dollars for apprehending them.

A few days since, in a mixed company, the conversation turned upon politics, it was enquired, whether it could be true that the Dutch intended to inundate their country, to prevent the approach of the French. Certainly, said an Irishman, "they must drown themselves to save their own lives."

CASH GIVEN, or Old and New Rum, Brandy, Matheglin, Tea, Salt, Seal Leather, Flute and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Pewter, Brass, Brass, Powder, Shot, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Hard Ware, German and Blistered Steel, Crockery Ware, English and India Goods, and the HIGHEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Beeswax, Pork, all kinds of Grain, Beans, Peas, Old Pewter and Brass, Beeswax, Furs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, December 31, 1794.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just come to hand, and now opening a large supply of

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, on low terms for ready pay or approved credit.

WANTED,

A quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a good price will be given.

***. THOSE persons who have open accounts with him at his late shop at Williamsburgh—are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, Dec. 31, 1794.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

THOMAS SMITH, Chester, 3——Spencer Whiting, Worthington, 3—Benjamin Lathrop, do.—Joseph J. Lining, Northford—Jasper Smith, Hadley—Elijah Lee, do.—James Morse, Chesterfield—Rev. Doct. Peter Thatcher, Northampton—Solomon Stoddard, Esq. do.—Ichabod Bryant, Amherst, 2—Edward Bigelow, Hatfield—Joseph Bacon, Patridgefield—Joseph Blanchard, Amherst—Capt. Thomas Week, Gothen—Jason Walker, Belchertown—Dr. Peter Bryant, Conington—Samuel Burt, Southampton—William Colton, Northampton—Benjamin Clark, do. Solomon Stoddard, Jun. do—Daniel Danielson, Brimfield—Asher Fuggs, Northampton—Thomas Gass, Pelham—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton——John Hopkins Adams.

No Letters made up, without being brot' half an hour before the mail closes.

J. BRECK, P. Master.

Strayed from the subscriber about the first of Nov. last, a large black HORSE-COLT, one year old last spring, said colt, has a white nose, one or both hind feet white, one wall eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Ashfield, December 15, 1794.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Otis and Fobes,

Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 25th Sept. last.

WILLIAM OTIS.
JASON FOBES,

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, in Oct. last, a red STEER, one year old last March, bob tail—Also, a yearling HEIFER, red lined, no artifical mark upon either. Whoever will take up said creatures, and return them shall have a reasonable reward, by

RUFUS GRISWOLD.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1794.

WANTED, immediately, three journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages in Cash, will be given, apply to

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, December 24, 1794.

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last summer, nine SHEEP, artificially marked—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them.

SOLOMON PARSONS.

Goshen, Dec. 11, 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.

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

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.