4. *Resolved*, That the surplus of revenue, which may hereafter exist, of satisfying all legal appropriations, ought to be annually appropriated to the purchase of the public debt.

The prospect of an approaching peace with the Indian tribes, having suggested to the committee the propriety of resorting to the western lands, as an auxiliary resource for the discharge of the public debt, they further recommend the following resolution:

5. *Resolved*, That provision be made for the sale of the public lands in the western territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.

The Ottoman Porte continues to take foreign officers in his service, who are to exercise the troops and seamen, to direct the construction of ships and to superintend the fortifications; a ship of the line, of 80 guns, built by a French officer arrived lately in this port; three other of the same force are expected from the Black Sea.

The late conduct of the English in attacking the French frigates, has induced the Port to give orders that Turkish squadrons should be stationed at Smirna and the other ports; if any of the allied powers should venture to violate the neutrality of the Seas under their jurisdiction, the commanders have orders to make remonstrances to the contravening party, and to separate those, who should persist in violating the law of nations.

It is confirmed that the annual revenues of the Ottoman Porte are now augmented by 35 millions of Piasters; great changes are expected to take place in the ministry. The grand Visir is also to quit his post according to report, on account of his great age.

FRANCE.

COMMUNE AFRANCHIE,
(Ci-devant Lyons.)

The Representatives of the people now in this city, have denounced, in a proclamation, the following maxims, which were lately declared to be incontestible principles by the popular society of this place.

"The sovereignty resides immediately in the popular Societies. The public opinion is drawn from the will of each popular Society."

We did not expect their pretentions would go quite so high as this. Do these things proceed from the whim, and folly of the societies? It is better to think so, than to imagine that they aim at a dominion, a hundred times more abominable and absurd, than was ever meditated by the ambitious disciples of Loyola, (the Jesuits.)

Notwithstanding the representation of every rational being in the society, the printing and posting up the shocking dogma, was ordered and executed.—But the Representatives Chartier, and Pocholle, have entirely tranquilized our minds. They have in their excellent proclamation declared the principles of the popular Societies to be destructive of all social order, and have uncovered the snare, laid by anarchy and villainy.

They have also adjourned the sittings of the society, for the present, and sent the orator, who first broached the horrid doctrine in question under good and sure guard, to the Committee of General Welfare.

BRITISH HEAD QUARTERS.
NIMEGUEN, Oct. 12.

"The position of our army remains nearly the same as when I last wrote you; the principal body of our troops are encamped within a distance of a mile and a half from hence; and at present there is no immediate prospect of the change of our position, as the Duke of York is fortifying this city in the strongest manner that the time will admit of; the Hanovarians and Hessians are employed night and day in throwing up new batteries, and constructing chevaux de frise. The fortifications were originally good, but having been neglected many years, are much out of repair; there are some very fine brass cannon on the inner ramparts, but the outer works are not so well provided.

"We are not more surprised than chagrined to learn this morning the surrender of Bois-le-Duc, which renders our situation here more critical; and, should the French find means, to get further into the country, either by the cowardice or treason of the Dutch Jacobins, who, I am sorry to say are very thickly scattered in almost every town and village, we might run some risk of being cut off in our retreat into the province of Utrecht; whither I suppose our march will be directed, in case we should find it necessary to move.

"As a proof of the evil disposition of the Dutch peasants in many places, a few days since a serjeant of the——Regiment and a Private, being thirsty, on their march towards Tiel, knocked at the door of one of their houses, and asked for a little beer.—The farmer looked out of the window, and without hesitation shot the serjeant dead on the spot. His house was immediately entered by some of our troops hard by, and searched; and as the man could not be found, his house was set fire to. The farmer, however, soon came forth, begging for mercy; but he was instantly hanged, as an example to such ingrateful wretches.

"A very fine bridge of boats has been constructed across the Waal near here, for the passage of our army, in case of a sudden retreat. It is now quite finished; and a very large body of troop might cross it in a very short space of time.

"This morning the Duke of York attended divine service, which was performed by his Royal Highness's Chaplain. After church he rode round a distance of 8 miles to reconnoitre; but no French were to be seen. The Duke lives here in the house lately belonging to the Count de Byland; which is very pleasantly situated."

BOSTON, December 31.
AMSTERDAM,
Was not in the hands of the French the first of *November*.

DEPREDATIONS on our *COMMERCE*,

Are again the subject of public animadversion. Within these two months past, several American vessels have been carried into *Bermudas*, and condemned; in consequence of the British Order of *June* 1793. Among them is the schooner *Betty*, Taylor, and *Industry*, Grozier, of this port. Intelligence of this has been brought by the Schooner *Little John*, Capt. HOMER, from thence, who was carried in there, detained five days, and dismissed without being libelled.

We wish the above were all the embarrassments our commerce suffers: we have seen letters from Paris, of recent dates, which inform, that our Minister has made complaints to the Convention of the spoliations which our commerce suffers from the French cruisers, who capture almost every American they meet, take out all the crew, except the Captain and mates, send them into France, where many have been detained from 6 to 18 months, and some have been condemned:—And all against the express article of the treaty of alliance and commerce. The above information is from gentleman of the strictest veracity and warmest friends to the French: Besides this BACHE's last paper informs, that Capt. Bussington, from Salem, bound to bourdeaux, was taken off the banks of Newfoundland, sent to l'Orient, where she had remained 38 day, when the last accounts left there with her hatches sealed up.

The letter said to be from a lady at L'Orient, dated Oct. 5, and which contains an account of the capture of 80 sail of the Windward Island British fleet is a *forgery*. We have received letters, papers, and returns of prizes carried into the ports of France, published by order of the Convention, which enables us to make the assertion. The number of prizes, including American vessels, carried into France, average about five or six a day.

MAPLE SUGAR.

A gentleman, who had visited Asia, suggests to his fellow-citizens, who are extracting sugar from the maple trees, that it may be more advantageous to make the incision higher than they do at present, for the Asiatics always cut the parenira tree just below the first branches, and of the liquor they make both sugar and an intoxicating drink. If the saccharine juice is formed by the combination of the particular property of the maple tree, with water, which rises from the earth, it is natural to suppose that the present method of collecting the sap just above ground before it has undergone much commixture will be attended with its present result, viz. a great quantity of water and very little syrup.

If upon experiment it shall be found that more sugar is made from a less quantity of sap when the incision is made higher up, one great advantage will be that less labor will be required to collect the sap and to evaporate the water.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27.

Nothing marks the spirit of the Legislature of Virginia, more strikingly, than their rejection of a bill for making lands liable for debt. What shall be said of a body of powerful landholders, who have little personal property, and place their lands out of the reach of their creditors? These are the Democrats of our country who preach *liberty and equality*, and burlesque, by their conduct, every principle of justice. In truth, they are *independent nobles*, a *powerful aristocracy*, who drive their wretched slaves about their plantations, riot on the fruits of their labor, and deliberately legislate their property away from their honest creditors.

By the Mary, from Bourdeaux, we have official accounts of the surrender of Bois le Duc, the key to Amsterdam. This event was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, excited, it is said, by French agents.

The beautiful city of Dusseldorf, has been almost consumed by fire.

Cologne and Bonn, are in possession of the French.

The Electorates of Juliers and Cologne, suffer the French vast heaps of plunder. The churches and convents in these two countries are many of them immensely rich.

"A proclamation has been issued by the Stadtholder, that whoever is in the service of the government, and shall quit his post shall forfeit it, and his goods be confiscated.—Many persons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburgh; and many more are packing up their goods to set off.

An account of Gen. Wayne's action with the Indians, is published in London, from a letter from Canada, in which it is said the Canada Militia were with the Indians. What will British Agents think now?

Since the downfall of Jacobin influence in France, a pacific system prevails; the Convention have resumed their dignity & independence, and have checked the violence of popular vengeance. A peace is therefore, within the verge of probability. The French Republic must, and will sooner or later be acknowledged; and the combined powers will end, where they ought to have begun and remained, *in letting France alone.*

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 30.

MESSRS. HOOKER AND STEBBINS,

IT may be agreeable to many, and probably will be to all, who are pleased with new and useful improvements, to be informed, that the LOCKS, CANALS, and other works at the Falls on Connecticut River, at South Hadley, are now completated in every part, except the labour of a day or two at the upper end of the lower Canal.

These works comprise a canal about two miles and an half in length, and about 70 feet wide, cut through various soils and of different depths, one fourth of which distance the Canal is through solid rock, and the average depth of 27 chains or 108 rods thereof, in the rock, is 15 feet.

At the head a very strong dam is erected transversely up the river about 130 rods, and terminates at the head of the upper rapids; over against the head of which dam, another direct dam is built on the main channel from one rock to another 15 rods in length—these dams, with a guard lock, are erected to overcome the rapids above, and throw a sufficient quantity of water into the Canal. At the lower end of the upper Canal is an Inclined Plane, which, with the Hydraulic machine annexed, (much improved beyond the European plan) is designed to effect and facilitate the passage of Boats, from the Lower to the upper Canal over a descent of 53 feet, without the ordinary use of Locks—this new invention, however it may effect the proprietors in point of expence, will certainly much oblige the passenger in regard to dispatch, as a passage in this way, will be effected in less than one fourth part of the time it would take to pass the necessary number of Locks.

These works were begun early in the summer of 1793, about 250 workmen were employed through the whole of that season, and about 150 more through the last; and although they were at first considered as new, dangerous and expensive, were undertaken and executed under the superintendance of Mr. *Benjamin Prescott* of Northampton (and with much honour to his genius) without the aid or direction of any foreign or experienced Engineer.

This Canal is the first ever begun in New-England, and the first of any consideration finished in the United States, and the inclined Plane, with the machine annexed, is the first of the kind in America. The works being thus completed, the President, directors, and other proprietors, met there yesterday; where also a large number of other gentlemen were collected to view the same—when the superintendant, to gratify the curiosity of the company, and to satisfy the proprietors and others, of the practical sufficiency of this singular machine, by exhibiting a specimen of its operation, received from the Canal above, on to the grand carriage, a boat loaded, not with ordinary merchandize, but with a number of the gentleman present; then let the same down to the edge of the water in the canal below, and returned the same with 60 or 70 persons, Gentlemen and Ladies aboard, to the place where they set out; when the proprietors gave it the name of the *Hampshire Machine*, and the company then gave three decent and joyous cheers, on beholding so pleasing, ingenious, and useful a novelty in the country.

The motion of the carriage seemed perfectly under the command of the director, to accelerate or retard it; and was to every regular, and uniform, that the passengers would discover it by observation, rather than his feelings.

The company were highly pleased with this new exhibition, and the proprietors, on seeing the works thus completed and in such operation, were fully confirmed in their apprehension, that they would be of great and extensive benefit to the public, and indulged some additional hopes, that some small compensation for their great risque and expence; and that having so boldly led the way in an attempt of this sort, and cast their bread upon the waters, they should receive it again, though it might not be till after many days.

From the rapid settlement and population in the northen parts of this country, the present annual transportation of produce up and down Connecticut river is truly surprising, and yearly increasing beyond what, without calculation, any one would probably conceive: the interest of the public, therefore, must be effectually promoted by every improvement like this at the falls of South-Hadley. The canals which are contemplated and even begun at Miller's, at Bellows's, and White river falls, when they shall be completed, will be of mutual advantage to each other, and the great and increasing benefit accruing therefrom to the public, will be diffused into all parts of the, country; and affect, more or less, the interest of every description of persons, especially in the neighborhood of Connecticut river.

December 26.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods south of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 15 or 15 years of age, as an appentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

For SALE,

A FARM, in the north westerly part of Goshen, on the County road, leading from said Goshen to Plainfield, containing about 42 acres, with a good GRIST MILL, entirely new, which runs exceeding well, and plenty of custom! Also one half of a SAW MILL, adjoining said Grist Mill. Also 42 acres of excellent good LAND, within about half a mile of said Mills, on said County road. Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may enquire of

JOHN and SILAS PATRICK,
Living on the Premises.

Goshen, Jan. 1, 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him, to call and close the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expect to receive another so favorable hereafter—those whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on one year credit if desired.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1795.

Take Notice,

TAKEN by execution, and on Wednesday the 14th January inst. at 12 o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of Landlord ASAHEL PORTROY in Northampton, will be sold at public vendue, a valuable assortment of English and India GOODS; consisting of Broad Cloths, Coatings and Trimmings, Calicoes, Chintzes and other Piece Goods, Linens, Checks, Muslins, Silks, Gauze, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a number of Hats and some Sole Leather, with a variety of articles not particularly enumerated—by

SAMUEL PORTER, Dep't. Sh.

January 3, 1795.

THE Hon. Judge of

Probate, for the County of Hampshire, having reappointed the Subscribers as Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ZIMRI DINSMORE, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent; (two months from the 24th of December inst. being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims,) do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling-house of Mr. PETER CLARK in Conway, on the last Monday of January and the third Monday of February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER POOT,
DAVID CHILDS
Conway, Dec. 27, 1794.

LONDON, October 14.

The late forgery upon the bank of England, Notes of 10l. and 20l. is executed with a degree of exactness that deceives the best judges. The only remarkable difference is in the letter I in the words "I promise, &c." In the forgery the torn at the top of I is made open, while in the genuine strokes at the top are united in one.

The last letters from Amsterdam state, that the heavy rains which have lately fallen, swell the rivers very much, and that in case of necessity, they can overflow the surrounding country so as to prevent the French from a nearer approach.

We are happy to learn that such measures are pursuing in Holland to secure the Dutch navy and Bores, as to leave no cause of apprehension that either would fall into the hands of the enemy under any circumstances of invasion.

The Corunna mail is said to have brought intelligence, that the important fortress of Bellegarde surrendered by capitulation to the French arms on the 25th ult. The garrison consisted of 6000 men. This conquest opens a passage for the enemy into Catalonia, one of the most considerable Provinces of Spain, the capital of which is Barcelona. Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, and Tolosa, remained quietly in their possession when the advices came away.

Yesterday at noon a Council was held at the Secretary of State's office, when Mr. Davidson, a Printer, who had been taken into custody a few days ago, was examined on a charge of high treason.

Higgins, Lemaitre, and Smith, three of the person apprehended on the information of a conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty, are we understand, committed on a charge of treason, as members of the London Corresponding Society. Upton, the informer, having prevaricated in his evidence, and been contradicted in material parts of it, is committed for having done so.

The list of the Jury delivered to the persons now confined in the Tower, consists of two hundred and twenty-eight. Eleven of these are inhabitants of Ealing, twelve of Limehouse, and twenty of Kensington. The same list has been delivered to every prisoner.

The Grand Seignior has lately published a proclamation, by which he invites artizans, of every nation to come and settle with his dominions with certain privileges.

By letters from Warsaw of the 16th ult. we gain intelligence of an engagement on the 13th of the same month, between the Polish troops under Gen. Dombrowski, and the Prussian corps posted at Kamiona, to guard a considerable magazine of flour, oats, hay and provisions of all kinds. General Dombowski having divided his troops into three columns, attacked the Prussians with much skill and bravery. The first column forced the enemy, and got possession of Kamiona; the second carried a battery; and the third was equally successful in the object of his attack.

The Prussians in this action had 106 men killed, and 75 taken prisoners, among the latter of whom were two officers. The whole of the magazines fell into the hands of the Poles.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

About 8 o'clock, last evening the German Lutheran Church (corner of fourth-Race and Cherry-alley) was discovered to be on fire, after burning near 4 hours this lamentable and elegant building was entirely consumed. No houses being immediately contiguous to it, the citizens, by the great exertions of industry and activity were enabled to stop the further ravages of the destructive element. This church was one of the most splendid in the Union, and was supposed to be worth 150,000l.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Hamburgh, to his friend in this town.

"In the course of thirty-six hours, about 150 sail of vessels, loaded chiefly with West-India produce, have arrived at this place from Amsterdam, which has given us reason to expect, that a few days will put the French in possession of that city.

"Captain Tennant, of the schooner Shepherdess, arrived yesterday, in 17 days from Port-Cuire, where he left the schooner Thomas, Capt. Duncan, and the schooner Ardent, Capt. Hines, of this port, nearly ready to sail. The schooner Polly, Capt. Joel, had sailed about 14 days before him. Flour was there selling at 7 and 8 dollars; and the great number of arrivals at that place had reduced the prices of all kinds of produce and dry goods very considerably. The crews of several vessels had suffered by sickness and death.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

It must give pleasure to every humane heart to learn that a part of the brave crew of the French ship *Vengeur*, said to have been all lost, are still surviving. The Captain of that ship, says the Gazette Francaise, of this morning, is at Brest where he is to take command of the ship Jemappe.

DIFFUSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The speech of Mr. BALDWIN, Dec. 1, on the subject of diffusing a more accurate information among the people, is well worthy of consideration. Could the people of this country know the whole truth, we should have no insurrections, no secret clubs. The people are never wrong by design; but often wrong through the artifices of those who find it their interest to deceive them.

The following remarks of Mr. BALDWIN deserve to be repeated and repeated again. Speaking of the opposers of government, he says, "They are always grumbling and finding fault with public men and measures. Like others they are commonly actuated by ambition, and frequently of the most dangerous and blackest kind. No measures are so good, no one so honest as to escape their attack, yet they never apply any remedy. Follow them through their whole lives, and you find few instances of any good they have done. Confession of their inferiority of character, they do not seek openly places of the first confidence, till they have, by their poison in the dark, destroyed those whom their fellow-citizens have confidered as their superiors in wisdom and honesty. They do not hesitate to destroy the peace of society and the happiness of a community, to get into office and indulge their ambition. People would not insurrection things, if they were not deceived in the dark. *For what treason then, there are always most at work, and do most mischief in the darkest corners.*"

These just and striking observations must have arisen from the personal knowledge of Mr. BALDWIN, who has visited the back settlements in some, perhaps most parts of the country. The remarks are peculiarly applicable to the opposers of government also in our large towns. An ambitious man wants to be noticed—he has not the talents or integrity to acquire the esteem of the old, the wise and respectable—he therefore betakes himself to the most ignorant and credulous—he boasts of his patriotism—he spreads suspicion about men in office—calls them aristocrats or some hard name that they do not understand, makes the people believe he is their peculiar friend when in fact he only wants to mount himself on their shoulders—at elections he says he is *the poor man's friend*—he visits the docks to collect every thing that walks on two legs, and hauls them up to the poll—yet at home this same man is a nabob—his board is covered with plate—he is surrounded with servants, and would sooner cut off his right arm than take a poor ragged man into his house.

Such men make dupes of great numbers—they get into office and leave their poor electors in the lurch—they kick over the stool on which they have climbed to their station.

DEC. 31.

This night fatal to *Sal*, terminates his annual career—a resolution which usher ed forth events Dreadful to Tyrants, and which, under the smiles of auspicious heaven, will issue in the gentle and universal reign of peace and love.

The weather has been so remarkably mild, that navigation has yet met with no interruption—and Wood, in our market, has fallen 25 per cent. since last week.

There appears yet no confirmation of the taking of Amsterdam—the various reports in circulation are conflicting only as prophetic of the great event. Short arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies, would, no doubt afford momentous accounts.

A letter received by a gentlemen in this city from his friend in Norfolk, states, That a vessel had arrived from Havre, which left that port the 9th November, the Capt. of which mentions, that a squadron of French ships had fallen in with an English convoy of 56 sail of victuallers, escorted by 2 ships of the line and 4 frigates; that they had taken the men of war, and carried them into Havre, and that the prizes were estimated at 60,000,000 livres.

From PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.

Yesterday arrived from the westward, and were lodged in the gaol of this city, 20 of the insurgents. They are each of the prisoners confined in the garrison at Pittsburgh, as were refused bail; the residue (about 190) are admitted to bail.—They are escorted hither by a troop of Jersey horse under the command of Major Basbam.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 3.

Capt. Derry arrived at New York, from L'Orient, has brought intelligence from France to the 26th Oct.—he informs of 30 sail of American vessels now lying at L'Orient, waiting indemnification money, &c. He gives a pleasing account of the pains that have been taken to do justice to American sufferers, to pay them off, and see them well supplied with provisions. He says provisions are cheap and plenty, and for little trifles; that prizes arrive almost daily. He informs, that 80 sail of the British homeward bound West-India fleet had been carried into different Ports all but 15, which were sunk; that 15 of the British outward bound West-India fleet had also been taken off Cape Clear; that a prize from the coast of Africa had been sent in, which was very richly laden besides two boxes of coined marks (or cobs) of gold. One further piece of *news of the day* at L'Orient was, that the French were driving full speed into Holland, and that they had taken the strong fortress (name unknown) in which the CASH from Amsterdam had been deposited, to to 25 waggon-loads of which had arrived at Paris!

STOCKBRIDGE, Dec. 30.

We hear from Williamstown, that the following melancholy event occured there on Thursday last. A young man, by the name of Daniel Pastes, aged 18 years, stood by a fire side with a loaded gun, incautiously resting his chin upon the muzzle of it: a lad, who was near, took hold of the trigger, the gun was not cocked, but instantly discharged its contents into the head of Mr. Phelps, immediate death was the consequence.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.

Judge TUCKER, *of Williamsburgh, Virginia, has constructed a* TELEGRAPH, *similar to those by which intelligence is conveyed so rapidly in France. A successful experiment has been made, at one mile distance, in which three sentences, were taken in a few minutes; and the writer of the account observes, that "they might, by an apparatus sufficiently large, have been conveyed to Philadelphia or Boston in a few hours.*

The following are said to be the principal articles of the late TREATY with the SIX NATIONS of Indians, mentioned in a late paper—viz. United States relinquished all claim to the lands known by the Oneida, Onondago and Cayuga reservations, and a tract of country bounded as follows—beginning at the North West corner of a tract of land sold by the Six Nations to Phelps and Gorham; thence Westwardly along the South shore of lake Ontario, to Johnson's landing place; thence Southwardly up a creek which empties into the Bud lake at that place, to the main fork; thence a straight line to the main fork of Stedman's creek, which empties into Niagara river, above fort Slusher; thence down said creek to said river; thence along said river and the South shore of lake Erie; to the North East corner of a tract of land sold by the United States to the State of Pennsylvania; thence along the Eastern boundary of said tract, South to the North line of Pennsylvania; thence East in the South-West corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract to the place of beginning.

"The United States agree to pay the Six Nations an annuity forever of 4,500 dollars, and to deliver to them at this treaty 10,000 dollars worth of goods.

"In consideration of which, the Six Nations relinquish their claims to all other lands (within the United States) to the United States, and also grant the privilege of 2 waggon road from fort Stefner to lake Erie, and the privilege of landing boats or vessels in any of the creeks or harbours within their country."

CAT *out of the* BAG.

The following is an extract of a letter from Canada, inferred in a London minifestial paper:

"Quebec, Sept. 13.

"An express from Governor Simcoe arrived this morning at five o'clock to Lord Dorchester, giving an account of an action which has lately taken place in Upper Canada, between the militia and Indians from Detroit, and General Wayne—The General had advanced with his army, consisting of 3000 men, to a place not many days march from Detroit, where he threw up a breast work, behind which he entrenched his troops. *The militia of Detroit*, attended by a body of Indians, moved forward to oppose his progress, and resolutely attacked his entrenchment, from which they were twice repulsed; but upon a third attempt they were successful, and the American General, who appears to have made but a feeble resistance proportioned to the strength of his army, immediately retreated, in consequence, it is supposed, of his instructions to conduct himself with moderation. *Seventeen of the militia of Detroit*, and fifty or sixty Indians, are said to have been killed upon the spot.

"It is reported, that there was some correspondence between the officer who commands the detachment of troops sent by Colonel Simcoe to the Miami and General Wayne, the substance of which is not yet known, but this was previous to the action." An English gentleman, of the name of Smith, is said to be amongst the number of the slain in this rencontre.

AGE OF INVENTION.

Sept. 27, SCHMIDT, offered to the Convention, for a hydraulic machine by which it is possible to descend in the water to any depth, work half a day without inconvenience and converse with those above water—and a Plough which requires but half the power, of those now in use—and a ladder, so constructed as to be of capital use in fires. A discovery for making spot-ash, of the fruit of the Horse Chesnut tree, was also communicated. Referred to Com. Agriculture.

A letter of the 6th Nov. from the Havanna, mentions the appearance of two CONSPIRACIES on the Spanish Maine, at Sant a Fee and Mexico: That the archbishop, priests, and French surgeons, were at the head of it: That their intentions were, to murder the Europeans, and to form their constitution on the French model: That the chiefs, however, had been arrested, and must have experienced by that time their punishment.

*** There were lately killed in this town, three HOGS of the small breed, that weighed upwards of 49 score; fatted by one who is not a Farmer. He wishes to replace them by three likely SHOATS—Enquire of the PRINTER.

For SALE,

BY EDMUND FRARY, a supply of good STONE LIME, for the season, at his KILN in Pittsfield—at 15 shillings per hogshead, for cash.

January 1, 1795

JOSEPH CLAP, Jun.

HAS just received a variety of European and India

GOODS,

Among which are, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable India and European Lutestrings and Chintzes.

ALSO, Swedes Iron, Steel, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Powder, Shott, Hollow-Ware, Crosscut Saws, Carpenters, Joiners, Sadlers and Shoemakers tools and Utensils—Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Indigo,

JUST COME TO HAND,

Choice Cognac Brandy, W. I. Rum, St. Croix Segars, by the bbl. or less—Loaf Sugar, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, &c. &c.

The above goods, will be sold at a very low rate, for cash in hand, or short credit.

Those, whose notes and accounts are now become due, will be sued in February next, without distinction, unless presented by payment.

N B. Pork, Hogs-Lard, Tallow, Butter, Bees wax, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment.

Easthampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

WANTED, as an apprentice

to the BOOK-BINDING business, a smart active BOY, 13 or 14 years of age—Enquire of

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 5, 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book or Note, are hereby notified, that unless they settle the same by the first of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.

LUKE GATES.

Chesterfield, Jan 1st. 1795

TAKEN by mistake,

sometime since, between Middletown and Hadley, a CRATE of CROCKERY WARE,—the owner may have it by applying to SAMUEL COOK, & Co.

Hadley, Jan. 6. 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 28th ult. a light formed MARE, and sucking Colt, three years old last spring, shod before and behind. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOEL RUST.

Westhampton, Dec. 2, 1794.

Broke into the inclo-

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

SOLOMON PARSONS.

Goshen, Dec. 11, 1794.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS——

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.