not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, "they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds.' There is a rank,' he adds, 'due to the United States, among nations, which will be with-held, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war.'

After these observations, dictated by political prudence, he proves, that the measures now recommended cannot experience the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government, as their defence will not be committed to a native standing army, or foreign mercenaries' but to a militia who ought to possess a pride in being the depositary of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military purpose of the United States.'

Recurring to the petty disputes on the frontiers, he affirms that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the differences with the Indians north of the *Ohio*, and that the "executive" has also demonstrated great anxiety for peace with the Creeks and Cherokees; "the former having been relieved with corn and with clothing, and offensive measures against them prohibited during the recess of Congress" while "to satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions had been instituted for the violences committed upon them."

After Congress shall have provided for the present emergency, the President thinks it will merit their most serious attention, to render tranquility with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest.

"Next to a vigorous execution of justice on the violators of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies, with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a stated price for what they give in payment and receive in exchange. Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hopes of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only."

It is not a little remarkable, that while the ministers of this country seem desirous to clog the press from year to year, with new impost and restraints, the President of this federal republic "recommends a repeal of the tax on the transportation of the public prints," as "there is no reliance for firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy, and to this primary good nothing can conduce more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, dissuded without restraint, throughout the United States."

The speech of the King of *Great Britain* breathes war and taxes, while that of the President of the *United States* displays the energy of an able, and the benevolence of a good citizen, eager to cultivate the arts of peace, and yet not unprepared for a state of warfare, which he and every honest man, must deprecate and deplore.

The foregoing extract, with other things, will shew that the liberty of the press is not yet abolished in *England*.

THE INVASION OF SPAIN.

[From a London paper.]

While the attention of England is altogether taken up with the affairs of Flanders and the Dutch, the minister seems to be inattentive to the North-West part of Spain, the full possession of which will put it in the power of France to injure the trade of England infinitely more than the possession of Ostend and Nieuport, and even Flushing; because, in this part of the Channel, their privateers and light ships of war can be easily watched by our cruizers; whereas if the French obtain a firm footing in the province of Biscay and the principality of Austria, the whole of the navigation from Cape Ortegal, in lat. 43. 48m. to Ushant, in lat. 48. 50 both in the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, will be in such a perilous situation, that the whole navy of England, with all its activity, cannot possibly protect it. When any of their cruizers have captured a vessel, *every* point of wind, but two, will carry them into port.

In order to place this assertion in a proper view, we shall describe the situation of the territories which are already in the hands of the French, and those which must inevitably fall.

To begin with Fontarabia, emphatically called by the Spaniards the key of the North, situated at the head of the Pyrenees, and supposed to be impregnable. This is a small sea port upon a peninsula, but so well fortified and commanding such a narrow pass, that it must be reduced before an army can penetrate through the country of Guipuscoa, into the province of Biscay. 'This port is day at low water, and the trading sloops, &c. lye in a bed of soft sand, brought constantly down from the Pyrenees by the small but rapid river Bidassoa. This river is never dry: in the winter from rain, and in the summer from melted snow. A back water would clear the loose sand in a week; and at a very trifling expence render it a very safe harbour for ships of five hundred tons burthen.—But, perhaps Bayonne, which is only twenty two miles distant, might be hurt from its trade, and therefore Fontarabia will most likely be held as an impregnable pass to guard France. An opening into the province of Biscay is thus secured, which abounds with every necessity of life, and it will take a force double the number of the French to drive them out, or prevent them from possessing the whole of that coast, with Tolosa, the capital of Guipuscoa, and Bilboa, the capital of Biscay. The latter city is of infinite importance to the trade of England, London in particular, which the Spanish merchants, and English manufacturers well know, and will very severely feel.

The reason that it will take such a force to expel them from this important province is because there is a chain of mountains, many of them inaccessible, which run in a zigzag direction from Fontarabia to St. Andero, the passes of which can be defended with a very few men against a host. This chain of hills is in fact continuation of the pyrenees, which by some vast convulsion of nature, or probably an immense chain of volcanoes were thrown into their present tremendous form. The strata are the same, and the vegetation, the wild thyme, &c. the same from the Bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, to almost Cape Ortegal, which is the extreme Northern point of Spain, that embraces the Atlantic.

England had nothing to fear from the Spaniards on this coast, because of their natural and hereditary indolence; but from the activity of France, and the vast spirit of enterprize, which they continue to display, England has every thing to dread for the safety of all the shipping which are wafted to the Eastern shore, by every Western and Southern gale of wind. The inhabitants of this coast are not in the least allied by the ties of consanguinity to the Spanish people. They consist of the remains of the Jews and Moors, the great body of whom were expelled from Spain, by the tyrants Philip IIId. in the year 1610. To these are added the descendants of traders, who have settled there, and numbers of French renegadoes. Their provincial tongue is not understood by the Spaniards, or indeed any other people, except the French, who dwell in the territories bordering upon Basque Roads.

Their ships visit every part of the world except the East-Indies and the South Seas, which exclusively belong to the crown of Spain. If the French acquire a solid possession, they could in a few months fit out a hundred privateers, to annoy the whole of the navigation of England and Ireland, except the North Seas.

The commodities which they export to England, are Spanish wool, excellent steel, sword blades, hides, goat skins, honey, fome wine, fruit, and other native productions. The imports are mostly from England, and consist of almost every species of manufactory, either of luxury or convenience. Hence the great importance of preventing this coast and its numerous sea ports from falling into the hands of the French.

From GREENLEAF'S *PATRIOTIC REGISTER.*

QUESTIONS TO AN OLD SOLDIER, AND HIS ANSWERS THERETO.

Q. WHAT is meant by "self created societies?"

A. Any body of men who rise up in opposition to the "equal rights" and constitution of the people, and to their acting by the authority of the Constitution.

Q. What then do you call the "Cincinnati?"

A. I call them a body of men "self-created" order of nobility, whose existence is repugnant to the principles of all the constitutions of the United States, and a violation of equal rights.

Q. And who is at the head of this "self-created" order?

A. GEO. W——

☞ "*Parce deas tela.*"

Speak out, citizen. None of your dark hints, your mutilated names, your half-way efforts to assassinate the reputation of a firm upright patriot. Say in so many words, that GEORGE WASHINGTON is at the head of an order of nobility in *America*. This would have one circumstance to recommend it—the slander would at least be manly.

I agree with you, that the order of the Cincinnati is a "self-created society," like the democratic societies. I agree that, if that society meddle the least with politics, and as a society, influence elections it is unconstitutional—that society will then, like the democratic societies, infringe the "equal rights" of their fellow citizens, and become a nuisance. The reason why, we real republicans do not clamor any longer against the Cincinnati, is, that it does not appear that the order meddle at all with politics and elections. For the same reasons, the Masons pass without censure, and many other societies. Besides the Cincinnati have some funds, which at present furnish food and cloathing for the widows and orphans of the deceased officers. No good man would with this pittance to be taken from the unfortunate.

One word more, citizen; President WASHINGTON is indeed the mere nominal head of that order. But as the first general meeting in *Philadelphia*, he paralized the society, by urging and proposing alteration in their constitution, which struck a death blow to the institution—He recommended to abolish the hereditary quality of the society; and this, though never adopted, has rendered the institution unpopular—its members have become indifferent about it—and the institution will die with the present generation. Besides, President WASHINGTON in 1787, resigned his Presidency of that society, and wished to have been excused from holding that place any longer. He has however been elected against his wishes, and continues to be the nominal head of the society, merely that he may not disoblige his brethren in arms, the officers of the late meritorious army, whom he esteems and respects.

One fact, citizen, you should not have omitted. Your darling, Governor CLINTON, is at the head of the Cincinnati in this State. He was elected too, by the exertions of his good patriotic friends, the old whigs, many of whom, I understand, belong to the other order of nobility in this country, *the self constituted Democratic Society.*

To keep you near the truth, citizen, it is of special use to you and the public, that you have a gentle hint sometimes from a

TRUE REPUBLICAN.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which assist so many other Nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption; the great degree of internal tranquility by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it; the happy course of our public affairs in general; the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Benificence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I *George Washington*, President of the United States, do recommend to all Religious Societies and Denominations, and to all Persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the fifteenth day of February next, as a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a Nation; Particularly for the possession of Constitutions of Government which unite, and by their Union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our Peace Foreign and Domestic; for the seasonable controul which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection; and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the Kind Author of these Blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favors, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this Country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other Countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or desire for our country, to the whole Family of Mankind.

In Affirmancy whereof, I have caused the SEAL *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *to be affixed to these presents,* L.S. *and signed the same with my* HAND. *Done at the City of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

FROM FRANCE.

Since our last, Capt. Bradford arrived here from L'Orient, which he left the 10th November. At which time, the success of the French continued, particularly in Spain, where the Spaniards have experienced another defeat, with great loss. The day before Capt. B. sailed, the American Consul, and the Commandant at L'Orient, received advices by express, from Brest, of the arrival there of the British ship of the line, the Alexander, of 74 guns, captured by a squadron of the French fleet; and that the Canada, of 74 guns, escaped during the action.

Capt. B. informs, that the French fleet is divided into squadrons, who cover the seas for the purpose of cutting off the English navigation.

SURRENDER of PAMPELONA.

By Capt. Elkins, in the schooner Hiri, which arrived on Monday, from Cadiz, and who left it on the the 7th November, we are informed it was currently reported, before he sailed, the French, after a siege of considerable length, had compelled the Spaniards to surrender that important place (*Pampelona*) to their arms.

FROM BERMUDA, DEC. 7.

"I have frequently seen in the American papers, the most bitter epithets applied to the inhabitants of these islands, generally; but there are here as good friends to America, as in any part of the world. It is true there are here, as in other places, villians who would plunder father or mother for gain. Messrs. GUTRIDGE, who have so often been the butt of obloquy, have treated me with every mark of respect, and never speak of the U. S. but with affection. They have done privateering. Some American vessels have been continued through passion—The Captains having French National Cockades in their hats, and spoken the most disrespectful of all its authority here.

Capt. JERVIS of Boston, has been brought in here by one of Mr. WOOD's privateers. Finding him to be American, Mr. WOOD would have nothing to do with the vessel, and flung the costs on the Captain for being gone contrary to orders. Capt. JERVIS will recover all his property, to the amount of 800 or 900."

FROM PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 16.

"Congress are progressing. I hardly expect any sharp points this session. The plan for the reduction of the public debts now before the house. I expect a firm determination; to proceed further in that business will meet with opposition from those who have made the greatest clamor on the subject."

One of the greatest balls ever consented to our Jacobin anarchists, is their fancying that GILES is a better Republican than AMES.

The Capital of Holland, the great exchange of the commercial world, involved in the uncertainty of its fate, the apprehensions of many. The last intelligence from that quarter, announced, that a formidable opposition, to the present government, was now organized, and ready to rise, in open rebellion, at the first favorable moment. The seat of this insurrection will not be confined to any individual city; but will extend from Amsterdam, to Leyden, Utrecht, Dort, Haarlem, and all North-Holland.

The National Convention is busily employed in correcting the abuses, and alleviating the oppressions, produced by the ambition, and engendered by the combination, of their decapitated predecessors. Orders have been issued, for the trial of Carrier, by whose arbitrary edicts, foreign innocent citizens were shot, and drowned at Nantz. Lebon, the infamous wretch, whose tyranny and lascivious lust in another place is related in this day's Paper, has also been arrested. In the Paris papers, which detail the proceedings on these trials, evidences are published, which, even in history, excoriate the human heart.

The tempest of mutual jealousy and terror, which desolated France, during the reign of Robespierre, is now succeeded by the calm of internal peace, and the serene shine of brotherly confidence. The distresses, which tended to paralize Lyons, Bordeaux, and other commercial and manufacturing cities, are annulled; and vigorous measures are adopted, to revive, in this now happy region, the useful and elegant arts and sciences.

A National circle fenit has been decreed, in celebration of the success of the arms of liberty, in South-Prussia.

ANECDOTE OF LEBON.

From a Paris paper of the 7th vendemaire.

The commissioner, Lebon, lodged at the hotel of Little St. Paul, at Arras. He had the guillotine placed permanently, on a small square in front of his lodging, altho' there were two other squares, in Arras, very spacious, and much more proper for his purpose; but, by having the machine directly before his windows, he lost nothing of the *spectacle*, with which he often *amused* himself!

A woman of a very interesting figure solicited him, to obtain the liberty of her husband, who was in prison. Lebon named a *certain price*, which she refused to grant; at last, as the life of her husband was in danger, after several days, she submitted. She returned, the next day, to the luxurious *abbe*, for the order, which was to enlarge her spouse; but it was absolutely denied her. Then the miserable woman, who had been unfaithful through virtue, flew at the tyrant, and would have torn out his eyes; he called his myrmidons to his assistance; the woman was arrested, and in the afternoon, she was led to the scaffold with her husband! Lebon was present, enjoying the scene from his balcony, and the *complaisant* executioner, raising the bloodstreaked from the breasts of the unhappy woman, with a marked indecency, profaned them, in this condition, for some time, to the lascivious eye of the infernal Lebon.

ANECDOTE OF VADIER.

African jacobin and member of the committee of general surveillance.

Citizen Cafes, justice of peace at Montaut, had an only daughter, entitled to a pension of *two hundred thousand livres*. The avaricious *Vadier* coveted, for his son, both the girl and the money. Difficulties arose, relative to some clauses in the contract;—the marriage did not take place;—Vadier swore revenge. He accordingly caused Cafes to be arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal, and signified to his friend, Fouquier Tinville, (the late infamous public accuser,) that he was an *aristocrat!* Upon this evidence, he was *guillotined!!!*

UNITED STATES,
November 21st, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

IN the negociation between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, I have received satisfactory proofs of attention and ability, exerted in behalf of the United States to bring it to a happy and speedy issue. But it is probable that my complying with an invitation, made to the Secretary of State, by the Commissioners of his Catholic Majesty, much further delay in concluding it may be prevented. Nevertheless, therefore, I retain full confidence in our Minister Resident at Madrid, who is charged with powers, as Commissioner Plenipotentiary, I nominate, THOMAS PINCKNEY, to be Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to his Catholic Majesty, for the purpose of negociating of and concerning the navigation of the river Mississippi, and such other matters relative to the confines of the territories and the intercourse to be had thereon, as the mutual interests and general harmony of neighboring and friendly nations require, should be precisely adjusted and regulated: and of and concerning the general commerce between the said United States, and the Kingdom and Dominions of his said Catholic Majesty.

It is believed that by his temporary absence from London, in the discharge of these new functions; no injury will arise to the United States.

Extract from the Journals.

Attest,
SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec'ry.

According to late advices received in a private letter from Montreal, a discovery has been recently made, which may prove of the highest importance to the commercial world. Mr. McKenzie, a partner in the house of Forbisher, M'Taylsh and Co. of Montreal, has lately returned to Michilimakinac, after an absence of near three years; during which he has been so fortunate as to penetrate across the continent to the Pacific ocean, and reach a place between King George's Island and the Nootka Sound. This gentleman, whose persevering and enterprising mind well suited him for such an undertaking, in his travels through the north-west country, some time ago, to establish a more extensive intercourse with the Indians, and to traffic, for furs, arrived at the banks of a river, which took a western direction, and which he observed to rise towards the sun rise, by the influence of the tide.

In prosecuting a second expedition from Michilimakinac, after undergoing the severest hardships attendant on such a journey, which was carried on in canoes, along various rivers and lakes, and often through forests, where men were obliged to carry the canoes, he at length attained the utmost bounds of the western continent. This circumstance will, in the course of time, be of the utmost consequence to this country, as a direct communication with China, and may doubtless lead to further discoveries. The distance from Michillimakinac to the western coast, is supposed to be 1500 miles, of which the company had before established but as far as 1400 miles.

CANAL OF LANGUDOC.

The canal of Languedoc, in France, was begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic, and Mediterranean, and finished in 1681. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the lake of Thu, and below Toulouse is conveyed by three sluices into the Garonne. At St. Ferrol near Revel, between two rocky hills in the form of a crescent, is a large reservoir, 7220 feet long, 4600 broad, and 120 deep; the whole surface being 687,438 feet. Into this basin, the river Laudot, which descends from the hills, is received and inclosed by a wall 2400 feet long, 132 high, and 24 thick; having a strong dam, secured by a wall of freestone. Under the dam runs an arched passage, reaching to the main wall, where three large cocks of cast brass are formed, that shut by means of iron bars; and these cocks discharge the water through mouths as large as a man's body, into an arched aqueduct, where it runs through the outer wall, and when got beyond it, goes under the name of the river Laudot, continuing its course to the canal, called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence it is conveyed to another fine reservoir near Narbonne, 1200 feet long, and 900 wide, and 7 deep; and out of this basin it is conveyed, by sluices, both to the Mediterranean, and the ocean, as the canal requires it. Though the cocks remain open for some months successively, yet there is no visible diminution of the water in the great reservoir. Near Beziers and Capestan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut into a very lofty arcade, the greatest part of which is lined with freestone, except towards the end; where it is only hewn threw the rock which is of a soft sulphureous substance. At Agdeis a round sluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting there, and the gates are so ingeniously contrived, that vessels may pass through by opening which sluice the master pleases; an invention that struck the great Vauban himself with admiration. This canal cost some thing more than half a million sterling, part of which money was furnished by the king, [Louis XIV.] and part by the states of Languedoc. The King generously granted to Riquet the inventor and conductor, and his male heirs, all the jurisdiction and revenues belonging to it; so that the crown could not come into possession, till the extinction of that line. The annual income is stated to be 94,500l. sterling, from which, deducting the current expenses and repairs, the annual net profits are upwards of 24,000l. sterling. The length of this canal from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the river Orb, is 157 miles.—"The system of inland navigation" says Mr. Swinburne, "has been so much improved of late years, that I make no doubt but this canal would be shortened many leagues were it to be undertaken afresh. It is full of angles and turns that do not appear necessary; and, on the the contrary, in one or two places, has been driven straight, at an enormous expense, through numberless obstacles, when a short sweep would have conveyed the waters, with greater ease, and less expense, to the place of their destination. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall towards the ocean, and 45 on the side of the Mediterranean. The highest point between the two seas is at Naurogne, which is elevated more than 200 yards above the level of each shore. The canal is carried over 37 aqueducts, and crossed by eight bridges.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. is nominated to succeed GEN. KNOX, as Secretary at War.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 2.

Last evening as a man was passing thro' South-Hampton, he was flopped by two fellows who robbed him of 800 dollars. He made some resistance, and brought blood from one of the fellows, by a blow he gave him with his whip, which we hope will lead to a discovery.

On the 26th ult. General Henry Knox resigned the Office of Secretary of the United States for the Department of War, after having filled that station under the old Congress and the present Government for a period of nearly ten years.

NORTHAMPTOM, Jan. 14.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Sometime since, Mr. Thomas Mighells, of Conway, and Mr. Cyrus Everett, formerly of Foxborough in this state, were unfortunately killed by the fall of a tree, in passing Canandaque, on their return from the Genesee Country.

Particulars of this unfortunate circumstance, in our next.

THE LATE SUBSCRIPTION,

for the unfortunate sufferers by the fire at Ratcliff, London, discovered traits of universal charity which did honor to the national character of Englishmen; but the following, though of the humbler kind, deserves more particularly to be recorded.—On one Sunday's collection of the vitiuans, who thronged to see this *entertainment of the wretched*, 800l. was received; 426l. odd of this sum was collected in copper, and 38l. 14s. of it bestowed in farthings, the poor man's mite of charity, flowing from the purest source of human benevolence.

EMIGRATION from Wales to America.

Three large lots of 120,000 acres each, have been purchased in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, with a view of granting the same out in small lots of from 200 to 500 acres, in perpetuity, rendering a small rent per acre, with a liberty of purchasing the fee simple by the tenant; and leases to this effect, having been granted to a great number of farmers and others in north Wales, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokeshire, two ships laden with emigrants have lately sailed, and a very considerable number will sail next spring. The principal settlement is to the south of the Ohio, five miles from Salt river, in Nelson County, Kentucky.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

ADVICE to a PARTY.

CARRY sober and found principles to such extravagance, as to disgrace your opponents who choose to keep within bounds.

Call the rights of property, aristocracy against the rights of man. To pay the publick creditors their due is corruption, instrumentality, mystery.

Call your selves republicans, because you abhor monarchy, aristocracy, and our own republick. You abhor all government, as it is a restraint upon the rights of man. It is not hard to shew how it tires, terrifies, whips and starves a certain order of true sons of liberty. Shew that the party who are in favour of laws and order are aristocrats, knights of the funding system, monarchy men. Your stories will as left be received if you can hold it out for some time to stand to them. Those who abhor government will do their best to believe them, and at any rate will swear to them, and spread them.

Make an outcry about the publick debt, and shew that those who would pay it off, hold it to be a publick blessing; that they will not sink the debt, for that would be losing a grand support of corruption and aristocracy. Yet always oppose every plan to sink the debt—for that would sink your party. You live upon the clamour against that debt, and a serious prosecution of the redemption of it would take away from faction its daily bread—the vitial air of your elections.

When a thing is popular and yet fatal to the party, as that last mentioned, affect zeal for the measure, and under the cover of that zeal push it to an impracticable extreme. Pay off the debt—yes! pay it by a land tax; pay it all at once. The consequence will be, you pay nothing, and keep the debt for every party purpose, for irritation, for alarm, and for elections, in its full power and virtue. The influence of the debt is less in favour of government and its departments than the influence of the clamour against it is favourable to party.

Two things will inevitably gain you popularity: Unalterable and fierce opposition to troops and taxes. Using the purse and the sword is unpopular. Throw that on your opponents.——Thinking men may say you oppose blindly, when our safety and true economy require you should vote for the troops and for taxes. No matter—you will brag of your case for the people. You act against the Minister and his party.

More instruction will be given after you have digested this. ANARCH.

WANTED, as apprentices, to the JOINERS business, two BOYS, one about 16, the other 14 years old—Enquire of the PRINTER.

Jan. 13, 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or less—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14. 1795.

THE Subscriber, has constantly for sale, at his Store, in Hadley, a good supply of Well-India

Goods & Groceries,

by large or small quantities—a small but neat assortment of English GOODS, all which he will sell on terms as satisfactory to the judicious purchaser, as any of those who appear anxious to attract the attention of the public by the cry of good goods, cheap Goods, good bargains, &c.

He notifies all those indebted to him, that all accounts or notes taken for accounts of more than a years standing, will be sued, unless prevented by immediate settlement.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 12. 1795.

Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly understands the business, and can recommend himself by his industry and finish'd Work, to whom good Wages will be given—Likewise an ingenious BOY, about 14 years of age is wanted as an apprentice to the above business—Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton—Cash and the highest price given for old Silver Brass and Copper.

Jan. 14. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, first July last, a brindle STEER, lined back, star in the forehead, one year old—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN O. FRENCH.

Williamsburgh Jan. 13. 1795.

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. Lirsey, 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, Partridgefield—Joseph Blanchard, Amherst—Capt. Thomas Week, Goshen—Jason Walker, Belchertown—Dr. Peter Bryant, Cummington Samuel Bort, Southampton—William Colson, Northampton—Benjamin Clark, do. Solomon Stoddard, Jun. do—Daniel Danielson, Brimfield—Abner Fogg, Northampton—Thomas Gale, 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, fail colt, has a white rose, 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.