cellent officer had his left foot carried off by a ball) and the adjutant General Menage. This laft, with lefs than three hundred men, braving the fire of the Fort and the gunboats and fleet at fea, which was then very fevere, climbed up the rocks on the weftern point, and facilitated the attack in front, made by General Valteau.

"Immediately our troops were in poffeft of the enemy, and the appearance of two thousand men in the Peninsula forced the regiment of Hervilly and Hector to lay down their arms. Five regiments of Royal emigrants landed on the 18 Thermidor (thofe of Damas, Beon, Rohan, Salm, and Perigord, forming the diviftion of Count Charles de Sombreuil; and the Chouans attempted to defend themfelves, in retreating to that fide of the port where they might re-embark.

"The heads of the columns were directed againft thefe rebels; and feven hundred grenadiers keeping them in check, they were obliged to follow the example of their comrades, having no other hopes but being forced into the fea, or to pafs through the points of our bayonets.

"Already the fleet had fent fome chiefs on fhore. Showers of Grape fhot from twenty cannons prevented their return; and there upon a rock, in prefence of the Englifh fquadron, which fired upon us and them indifcriminately, were taken Er Major, at the head of which was Sombreuil, the chiefs of the corps, and the officers of artillery, men poffeffing talents.

"Our troops were on foot, during a moft dreadful time. They only halted for a moment at fix o'clock in the morning.

"All the prifoners, put one of them was even infulted, were conducted to the Fort, and from thence to Auray. The female Chouans and their miferable children were fet at liberty.

"I cannot as yet give an account what was found at Quiberon. Report mentions 70,000 muffets, 150,000 pair of fhoes, and immenfe magazines of provifions, ammunition, cloaths and equipments.

"See now, Monfieur Pitt, the refult of your three years preparations! What fentiments do you think to infpire into thofe, whom your numerous armament could not fave from the National vengeance? They held you in abhorrence; you have bafely facrificed them; fend me fome more victims, and thefe fhall learn to judge of your politics when they appear upon our foil.

"That foil, you know Sir, was never invaded with impunity:—but thefe unfortunates were born in France, and are confequently, as well as ourfelves the object of your hatred. Aft Mr. Poissye, who happened to remark at the found of the firft mufket, whether the ruins of the Republicanism as eafy to be effacted on their own foil as in your Cabinet? Mr. Pitt, there is an avenging God and your crimes fhall be punifhed.

"(Signed) LAZARE HOCHE."

Afternoon Sitting.

PEACE with SPAIN.

After four o'clock, all the members of the committee of public fafety entered the Hall, and the Convention were informed that the committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Treilhard, the reporter of the committee, immediately afcended the Tribune. He began by reading a letter from the Reprefentatives of the people with the army of the Weftern Pyrenees, dated from Vitoria 30 Meffidor (July 18) It ftated that the French had taken poffeffion of that place after a forced march, which difcomerted the enemy and forced them to divide their forces. "But" continued Treilhard "I do rong in making ufe of the term enemy—Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not therefore for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace.—The committee of public fafety announces to the Convention of the French Republic that *Peace is concluded with Spain.* We have thus one foe lefs and one friend more. (The applaufe with which this intelligence was received continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.) Lhall now proceed to read to you

THE TREATY.

"The French Republic, and his Catholic Majefty the King of Spain, equally animated with the defire of putting an end to the calamities of war, confidering befides that there exifts between them real intereft, which commands them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their refpective miniifters to eftablifh peace, the citizen Francois Barthelemi, on the part of the French Republic; and, on the part of his Catholic Majefty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, minifter plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland. The faid ambaffadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

1. Article 1. There fhall be Peace, Amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In confequence thereof all hoftilities fhall ceafe betwixt the two Powers, as foon as the prefent treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two Powers fhall furnifh againft the other any contingent in men, arms, horfes, money, or fhips; nor fhall the two powers grant a paffage thro' their territories to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

4. The French Republic reftores to his Catholic majefty all the conquefts fhe has made in his dominions during the prefent war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification or the prefent treaty.

5. The fortreffes and ftrong places taken by the French Republic fhall be reftored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

6. There fhall immediately be appointed commiffioners on each fide to fix in an amicable manner the refpective limits of the two empires; the commiffioners fhall take for the bafis of thefe limits the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the poffeffions yielded by the 4th article, the King of Spain cedes to the French Republic the Spanifh part of St. Domingo, with all the canton and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce fhall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications fhall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations fhall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and cuftoms of the country.

9. All the prifoners on either fide fhall be liberated, without any diftinction of rank or number. The Portuguefe prifoners in the fervice of his Catholic Majefty fhall alfo be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extends to the Republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

11. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Spain in favor of the King of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia and all the Princes of Italy, for the re eftablifhment of peace.

12. The French Republic convinced of the intereft which his Catholic Majefty has in the eftablifhment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of all the other belligerent powers who fhall wifh to treat with her.

Done at Bafle, the 4th Thermidor, July 22.

It was moved that this important treaty fhould be printed and fent to all the departments and the armies.

Tallien fupported the motion, and obferved, that it was fo much the more neceffary, becaufe the difaffected were invariably in the habit of denying or doubting the fucceffes announced in the tribune of the Convention. He faid alfo that the Convention could not adopt too harfh means to repreis the ill intentioned, and to prevent the revival of every fpecies of tyranny and royalifm—The motion was agreed to.

From the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from an American in France, to his friend in Alexandria.

FRANCE exhibits to us Americans here, the moft aftonifhing picture. In a political point of view they will eventually triumph over all their enemies, though their navy is *ruined*—they have lately had a terrible combat off *Belle-Isle* in which four fhips of the line have been taken by the Englifh, one of which was the Alexander of 74 guns, taken laft fall from the Britifh.

"There feems to be a wifh on the fide of *Spain*, and the ftates of *Germany*, to make peace; we wait anxiouffy to hear the refult of negociations now pending at *Bafle*. If this great and defirable object can be effected, *England* muft foon come in. Mean time, the Englifh are going on the old fyftem of ftarving *France*, as inutile as it is inhuman. Although moft of the Americans with bread ftuffs, are now captured on this coaft and fent to *England*, rice and flour are daily falling throughout the Republic. The crops of grain in the Mediterranean are gathered long fince, and confiderable fupplies are daily arriving at *Marfeilles*, &c. In the Baltic feveral ports are open for the exportation of grain to *France*, and to add to all, the crop of rye is now gathering throughout this country. Rice has fallen from 85 to 40 livres per cwt. within one month paft and fome cargoes of *Indian corn* have been in this port 10 days, and the owners cannot get any offer for it.

"The influx of all other goods is aftonifhing.—It would feem on the part of *America*, that they dreaded fome convulfion of nature, and to fave their property were removing *the whole* into *France*, without refpect to *profits or lofs*.

"Cargoes that cost 10, 15, or 20 thoufand pounds fterling, are daily arriving, and are depofited here for a *certain facrifice*. Except bread, nothing will bring within 20 to 50 per cent. of what the prefent prices are in *America*. The American merchants are much more wealthy than I have any idea of; or diftrefs will be foon felt throughout the *United States*. Coffee, fugar, foap, candles, are at about 4d to 7d fterling per pound. Indigo from 1/10 to 3/6 per pound, and cotton 9d to 1/1 fterling, butter 44d, cheefe 4d, and cloathing much cheaper; linens are at about 2 3ds, the prices they are in *Ireland*, and nankeens of which ten thoufand pieces have recently arrived from *America* in two veffels only, fell fo low that I have got a parcel of *nankeens* made up the whole coft of which is but 3/ fterling per pair. I defcend to particulars in order to give you a proper idea of the immenfe loffes our merchants will eventually fuftain. You will obferve, that *once entered here no merchandize can be exported* from the country, which makes the buffnefs much worfe.

"The people are fo diftreffed by this diftrofous war, and above all by the depreciation of paper, that their only wifh feems to be to get bread to fubfift on. They are as much determined as ever to refift the interferrence of Britain in the government of *France*. The latter on her part is defcending to every degree of inhumanity and madnefs to effect a Counter-Revolution in this country, but in vain. They have fucceeded for 2 years to fight up a civil war a fecond time in Britanny, and their fleet is now at anchor in Quiberon Bay, with troops, emigrants, ammunition, &c. on board, that they will doubtlefs land in fpite of all the oppofition that can be made.—But what will it fignify? If this great nation bends its force feriouffy towards them, very few will ever arrive in *England* to relate the ftory of their diffaters.

"This government rather wiftes to bring over the *Chouans by lenity than force;* when that ill timed lenity is withdrawn, they will foon be crufhed; it is in the power of this Republic, to do it with the fame eafe as the patriots in *America*, decided the *Pittfburg* buffnefs.

"The accounts from *Paris* this day, bring the heads of *a new conftitution* propofed by BOISSY D'ANGLAS, as the moft proper for this country. It confifts of two houfes, as in *America*; and in lieu of a Prefident, five perfons are to be the Executive; one of which to go out in rotation every year, and a new member be elected from the Houfe of Commons in his Read. Thefe five are termed "les Directoire." I know not how it will be received.

"If thus have fetved up my laft dith of politics that I fhall probably give you until I arrive at that political fink of filth and corruption *England*."

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Auguft 22.

Laft Sunday we had the greateft rife of water ever known in *Cape Fear* river; its height was about 25 feet above the common level—we are forry to ftate the entire lofs of all the corn planted on the low ground; to behold whole fields of this neceffary article of life, entirely deftroyed is truly diftreffing, and we cannot forbear fympathizing with our fuffering fellow citizens, on an event which deprives them of enjoying the fruits of their virtuous labor.

Monday laft, came on before a court of juftice, the trial of *Morris*, a negro man, for the murder of his wife—after a full and impartial difcuffion of the cafe, the jury bro't in a verdict of *man flaughter*—The court fentenced him to receive 100 lathes, have both ears taken off, and to be branded on both cheeks with the letter (M) which was accordingly executed.

WILMINGTON, Auguft 27.

On Saturday laft a negro fave, named *Pickle*, was hanged at the ufual place of execution, near this city, for being concerned in the murder of Jacob Lewis.—*Robert*, another of the accomplices in that nefarious action, who was alfo condemned to die, was likewife led to the place of execution, where, after being an eye witnefs to the fuffering of his companion, the fheriff produced his excellency the governor's pardon for him.—His joy and gratitude for this unexpected deliverance, were exceffive in the extreme.

NORFOLK, Sept. 5.

Yefterday arrived in Hampton road, the fhip Sally, Capt. Clark, in nine weeks from Rotterdam. In lat. 36, long. 66, fpoke the fhip Apollo, Capt. J. M. Gurtley, from Baltimore bound to Port Cavellon, all well. At the mouth of the channel fpoke the brig St. John. Captain Ward, from Bofton, who with twelve other American veffels, had been captured by Lord Bridport's fquadron on their paffage from different ports of this continent to France, with provifions. Capt. Clark, in the channel, faw four difmafted fhips of the line, (three, of which were the prizes) in company with a frigate, going into port: he afterwards faw the Englifh fleet.

Captain Clark informs that parties in Holland run very high; the people in the towns are divided into clubs, the Moderates and the Jacobins; the Moderates are headed by the French. The Dutch party expected that at the late revolution the French would have obtained them their freedom without a recompence for their fervices, but they have been greatly difappointed, the French have exacted very heavy contributions towards the expences of the war; they have tranfported almoft all their cannon into France and a vaft quantity of other valuable articles befides immenfe fums of money.

[This is a Specimen of the effects of Fraternal hugs. Had Genet fucceeded in laying America at the feet of France we fhould have had a full fhare of the LIBERTY now enjoyed by the Dutch.]

We received papers as late as the 26th of June, which contains feveral proclamations from the municipality, tending to reftore tranquility among the people.

Capt. Clark informs that the firft American veffel that ever navigated the Scheldt was a fchooner which failed from Bourdeaux with a cargo of wine and arived at Antwerp the beginning of June, where the American flag was never before diffplayed. An addrefs was prefented to the Captain by the Municipality of Antwerp, congratulating the Americans on the novelty of the fcene.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.

By a gentleman, who left St. Mary's on Sunday laft, we are informed that Gen. Clarke, had arrived at Temple, about 26 miles from St. Mary's with 250 men; that there were previouffy at Temple about 60 men, under arms, and it was faid that the whole number expected to join in the expedition againft Florida would amount to 3,000 men.

A few days prior to his failing the Point-Petre, Spanifh prize, came up to town and the Captain fent a fharp letter to the Governor of St. Mary's, demanding to be informed whether the United States intended declaring war againft Spain.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 19.

Germantown, Sept. 19, 1795.

Sir,

According to the courfe of the mail, the original of the enclofed letter muft have been delivered laft night to the Prefident of the United States. I requeft you therefore to publifh it in your paper of this day. I am Sir,

Your moft obedient fervant,

EDM: RANDOLPH,

Mr. Andrew Brown Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette

Germantown, Sept. 15, 1795.

Sir,

In my letter of the 19th ult. I informed you of my purpofe to overtake Mr. Fauchet, if poffible, I accordingly went to Newport in Rhode Iland; where I had an interview with him. The abrupt and unexpected failing of the French frigate La Medufe, on the morning of the day after I arrived there, had nearly deprived me of the object of my journey. But I trust, that I am in poffeffion of fuch materials, not only from Mr. Fauchet, but alfo from other fources, as will convince every unprejudiced mind, that my refignation, was dictated by confiderations, which ought not to have been refifted for a moment: and that every thing connected with it, ftands upon a footing entirely honourable to myfelf.

Having paffed through New-York on my return, I am under the neceffity of remaining at the diftance of five miles from Philadelphia until Saturday next. This circumftance prevents me from immediately confulting my private and other papers upon the matters in queftion. But I fhall loofe no time in digefting them into proper form and in tranfmitting the refult to you. Nor will my felicitude on this head be doubted when I ftate to you, that malicious whifpers have been more than commonly active and abfurd upon this occafion.

I have the honour to be, fir,

With due refpect,

Your moft obedient fervant,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Prefident of the United States, Mount Vernon,

The following narative will fhew how deeply diftreffed fome parts of Germany are and to what length the fpirit of reffiance has been raufed already thereby.

The Landgrave of Heffe Caffel had given orders for a third levy of young men in his dominions in order to recruit his army. In confequence, were, in the Grand Bailiff of Erwegen, a city of the Landgrave of Heffe Caffel, of a moderate fize called together the inhabitants of the place, and fignified to them the will of their defpot:—they remonftrated in all humility that they were fo exhauffed of men already, that there were not a fufficiency left to carry on the buffnefs, or to cultivate the land belonging to the town on which their whole fubfiftence depended, and that therefore they could not comply with the demand; the Upper Bailiff anfwered, with all the haughtinefs and harfhnefs which great men in the fervice of petty Tyrants are fo renowned for, that they muft

Driven to defpair in this peremptory ftate, they began to rife in a body, and one Simon Muller a Copperfmith, perhaps more aggravated or more courageous than the reft took hold of the upper Bailiff and flung him down the ftaircafe, where by his neck was broke, and he expired. The Commiffary of the place immediately had the Copperfmith arreffed, but the Citizens to a man, fignified in writing to the Compiffary, that unlefs the prifoner was releaf ed, they would fet fire to the four corners of the place. The Commiffary finding them in good earneft, was obliged to comply.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

The Committee appointed to prevent the Introduction and Spreading of Infectious difeafes in this city, Report,

That twenty-feven perfons have died in this city, and four at Belle-vue, of the prefent Epidemic, fince their report of laft Evening.

Friday Evening, Sept. 25th 1795.

Report of Saturday Evening.

That twenty-five perfons have died in this city and five at Belle-vue, of the prefent Epidemic fince their report of laft Evening.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 26, 1795.

Report of Sunday Evening.

That twenty two perfons have died in this city and five at Belle-vue, of the prefent Epidemic fince their report of laft Evening.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 27.

Report of Monday Evening.

That fourteen perfons have died of the prefent Epidemic, in this city, and three at Belle-vue, fince their report of laft Evening.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 28.

EXTRACTS.

"*INQUISITION.*"

INNOCENT the third, a Pope as enterprizing as he was-fucceffful in his enterprizes, having fent Dominic, with fome miffionaries into Languedoc, thefe men fo irritated the Heretics they were fent to Convert, that moft of them were affaffinated at Toulouffe, in the year 1200. It was then he called in for aid temporal arms, and publifhed againft them a crufade, granting, as is ufual with the Popes, on fimilar occafions, all kinds of indulgences and pardons, to thofe who fhould arm againft thefe *Mahometans*, as he ftiled thefe unfortunate men. Raimond, Count of Toulouffe, was conftrained to fubmit.—The inhabitants were paffed on the edge of the fword, without diftinction of age or fex. It was then he eftabliffed that fcourge of Europe, the Inquifition: For having confidered that, though all might be compelled to fubmit by arms, there might remain numbers who would profefs particular dogmas; he eftabliffed this fanguinary tribunal, folely to infpect into all families, and examine all perfons who they imagined were unfriendly to the intereffs of Rome. Dominic did fo much by his cares and continued perfecutions, that he finally eftabliffed it at Toulouffe.

It was as late as the year 1484, that it became known in Spain. It was alfo to a Dominican, John de Torquemada, that the court of Rome owed this obligation. As he was confeffor to Queen Ifabella, he had extorted from her, a promife, that, if ever fhe afcended the throne, fhe would ufe every means to extirpate Herefy and Heretics. Ferdenand had conquered Grenada, and had chafed from the Spanifh realms, multitudes of unfortunate Moors. A few had remained, who, with the Jews, he obliged to become Chriftians—they at laft affumed the name; but it was well known that both thefe nations naturally fufpected their *own prejudices*, rather than thofe of the Chriftians.

Torquemada pretended that this diffimulation would greatly hurt the intereffs of the holy religion. The Queen liftened with refpectful diffidence to her confeffor; and, at length, gained over the King to confent to the eftabliffment of this barbarous tribunal. Torquemada, indefatigable in his zeal for the holy feat, in the fpace of fourteen years, that he exercifed the office of chief inquifitor, perfecuted near eighty thoufand perfons, of whom fix thoufand were condemned to the flames!

Voltaire attributes the taciturnity of the Spaniards to the univerfal horror fuch proceedings fpread. He fays, "a general jealoufy and fufpicion took poffeffion of all ranks of people; friendfhip and focialbility were alf at an end! Brothers were afraid of brothers; fathers of their children."

Let us contemplate a flight fketch of that depotifm, which, with the deftruction of the Baftile, we hope is extinguifhed throughout Europe.

During the pontificate of Sixtus the fifth, the inquifition was powerful and rigorous in Rome. Moretus, in writing to De Thou, the hiftorian, fays "we do not know what becomes of the people here. Almoft every day, when I rife, I hear, with an alarming aftonifhment, how fuch or one has difappeared. We dare not whifper our fufpicions; the Inquifition would be immediately at our doors."

Taverner in his travels, informs us, that a man of letters who had fallen into the hands of the Inquifitors, faid, that nothing troubled him fo much as the *ignorance* of the Inquifitor and his council, when they put any queftion; fo that he was inclined to believe, that not one of them had really *read the fcriptures*.

Dr. Granger affords us a curious piece of information. He affures us, that in his remembrance, *a bonfe* that had been taught to tell the fpots upon cards, the hour of the day, &c. by fignificant tokens, was, together with his *owner*, put into the Inquifition, for *both* of them dealing with the devil! The man who teaches a *horfe*, in the prefent day, will be much better paid than the philofopher who inftructs his fcholars.

The inquifition have chofen to punifh Heretics by *fire*; in preference to any other punifhment; becaufe (Bayle affures us) it is to elude the maxim, *Becefca non vult fanguinem*, which they conceive to be obferved in thefe punifhments; as burning a man, they fay, does not *break his bones, or fhed his blood!* Religion has her quibbles as well as the law.

Although we imagine that the *fires* of this terrible tribunal are extinguifhed, its *aftes* may yet kindle. It was only as far back as the year 1761, that Gabriel Malagrida, an old man of feventy, was burnt by thefe evangelical executioners. His verbal procefs was printed at Amfterdam 1762, from the Lifbon copy. And for what was this unhappy jefuit condemned? Not, as fome have imagined, for his having been concerned in a confpiracy againft the king of Portugal. No other charge is laid to him in this verbal procefs, but that of having indulged certain heretical notions, which any other tribunal than that of the Inquifition, would have looked upon as the delirious fancies of an old fanatic. Will poftterity believe that, in the eighteenth century, an aged vifionary was led to the ftake, for having faid, among other extravagancies, that "the holy Virgin having commanded him to write the life of Anti Chrift, told him that he, Malagrida was a fecond John, but more clear than John the Evangelift; that there were to be three Anti Chrifts, and that the laft fhould be born at Milan, of a Monk and a Non, in the year 1920; and that he would marry Proferpine, one of the infernal furies."

It was for fuch ravings as thefe, the unhappy old man was burnt; which, I repeat once more, was only *thirty four years ago.*

M.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.

PEACE *between* FRANCE *and* SPAIN.

Capt. *Lewis Girdler* arrived at *Marblehead* this morning in 45 days from St. *Sebaftian*—he brings the following interefting news, viz. that Peace was actually concluded between *France* and *Spain*—that the moft prominent articles in the treaty were, that *Spain were to furnifh on demand thirteen fail of the line, victualled for three months; to pay the Republic feven ty millions of livres! and to relinquifh entirely the Spanifh part of the ifland of Hifpaniola!*

BILBOA had been taken, as has been reported, and was given up to the Spaniards, and hoftilities was ceafing; there its former appearance: the merchants were returning to *Bilboa* and *St. Sebaftians*, from the adjacent country, and the communication between thofe places was as free as formerly.

[Thus far the intelligence of Capt. Girdler]

CONFIRMATION.

Capt. *Swett*, arrived alfo at *Marblehead* this morning, in 53 days only from *Lifbon*, confirms the above intelligence *in toto*, and alfo reports that the Emigrants lately landed at *Quiberon*, on the *French* coaft, were completely "*Bamboozled*"—the Republican army fent againft them retreated until they were completely encompaffed, and then wreaked upon them the vengeance of injured liberty, for their arrogant temerity—they were all cut off, and among the vanquifhed were 500 Britifh officers—*Humanity muft fhudder—but who were the aggreffors?*

[*This news may be depended on—the above captains are gentlemen of veracity, and the intelligence is believed authentic by the moft refpectable merchants in Marblehead.*]

Further Confirmation.

Capt. *Green*, who arrived here, in a fchooner, 37 days, from the Iland of Cracific near Quiberon Bay, confirms the late account of the Emigrants being entirely deftroyed; to the amount of 7000—he fays that as foon as it was known they were landed, the Republican army came down, to the number of 15,000; that they drove the Emigrants onto a peninula, where they eftablifhed a fort, from which they were driven and all killed or taken, except about 500 which escaped by land to the fleet, the Admiral of which fent them back, on having fufficient proofs for their fupport. An immenfe quantity of warlike and other ftores which they brought with them were all taken, among which were 80,000 ftand of arms, and 150,000 pair fhoes, which had not been opened.

NORTHAMPTON, October 7.

Every account from England, corroborates the report, that provifions there are extremely fcarce—Many towns in the country, are continually agitated with mobs, in confequence of the high price of bread, and other provifions; in thefe mobs, feveral of the military as well as the rioters have been killed, and much property deftroyed. The following is copy of a printed hand-bill, circulated on the 23d of June, the time of the laft riot in Birmingham:

"*To arms, fellow-townsmen, and refift the cruel oppreffions of our wicked rulers, whofe intentions are to ftarve us all to death. Be fpeedy in collecting your ammunition, and fave your famifhing families from deftruction.*"

Late Engliffh accounts ftate—That a riot, on account of flour, difturbed Northampton on the laft week of July, but was pacified by making public fales of flour, feeding by certain individuals, to Coventry; that the fhip Wafhington, of New-York, bound to Havre, with 2700 barrels of flour, was carried into Plymouth by the Arathufa, of 44 guns; that 14 American corn veffels paffed up the Thames on the 28th July; that tea was more talked of than ever, Turkey varfus Raffia.

Do LOOK! Do LOOK!

New Goods

FOR SALE.

A LARGE afortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Lamb Skin Coatings, Chintzes and Callicoes—Alfo, Velvets, Thickfets, Corduroys, Elafticks, Cafimers, Royal Rib, Valentia, variety of rich Veft Patterns and Stockings—Alfo, Baizes and Flannels, Broad and narrow black Laces, Lawns, Leno Lawns, Cambricks, Lawn Aprons, Muffin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Bandanno and Cotton, do. black and white Gauzes, black Ruffell and Laffing, Buff, Broadcloth and Cafimere, plain and ftriped Nankeens, almoft all coloured Shalloons, Durants and Moreens, Black, Drab and Lead coloured Sattins, Mens Sattin and Silk Florentines, Mantua Silk, Pelong, 4-4th, 3-4 and 5 yard Modes, Perfians, Sarcenets, variety of fafhionable buttons and Trimmings, Ladies long and fhort Leather Gloves, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Mahogany Frame Looking Glaffes, 2 ftaves, Euftatia, do. 3 ftaves, a fine afortment of Crockery Ware, Hollow Ware, fuch as Teakettles, Spiders, Kettles, Stewpans, Cartbarrows, &c. O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Lifbon and Malaga Wines of an excellent quality, L. Sugar, Pepper, Allfpice, Cinnamon, Wool Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hatts, Salt, Snuff, Pewter, Brafs, Powder, Shott, Bar Iron, and many more articles too numerous for an advertifement, for which is wanted Beef Cattle, Butter, Grain, Beans, Peas, and Flax Seed, if delivered in Oftober—Alfo, Old Pewter and Brafs, Bees Wax, Rags, and well dreffed Flax. The above fal Goods are well laidin, and will be fold cheaper than almoft any thing in New England.

ELIJAH NORTON.

N. B. Thofe indebted to me according to contract, muft abfolutely make pay in Oftober, both for Goods and the ufe of my horfes, efpecially for the SWEEPER, fince his laft fpring Colts are eftimated 100 to 250 dollars, in Connecticut. S. N.

Afhfield, Oftober 5, 1795.

Take Notice,

THAT the firm of *Juftus Forward, jun. and Company*, was mutually diffolved on the 20th day of Oftober, 1794.

In behalf of faid Company,

JUSTUS FORWARD, jun.

Belchertown, Sept. 24 1795.

The fubfcriber is now ready to receive BARK, at his Mill, and requefts all perfons who have it for him, to deliver it as foon as convenient, and they fhall receive on demand the higheft price for it—and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, Oftober 7, 1795.

Broke into the inclofure of the fubfcriber, two HEIFERS fuppofed to be two years old laft fpring, one fpotted back and bugh horns—the other brown, ftarn made—The owner is defired to pay charges and take them away.

REUBEN PELTON.

Northampton, Oftober 7, 1795.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Poft-Office, Northampton, Oftober 1, 1795.

DEACON Jonathan Argo, Deerfield—Edward Bigelow, Northampton—Feathes Billings, Hatfield—Samuel Bardwell, Afhfield—Major Samuel Bellington, Worthington—Lemuel Baldwin, Granville—Timothy Cole, Richmond—Major Gilen Cattin, Worthington—William Cleveland, do.—Zeekias Crocker, Sunderland—Meffrs. Church & Clark, Merchants, do.—Jothus Draper, Chefter—Lot Dean, Ware—Ezra Day, jun. South-Hadley—Ebenezer Daftin, New Salem—Obadiah Dickinfon, Efq. Northfield—Meffrs. Chapen & Eafy, Merchants, Grange, 2—Ariel Fletcher, Chefterfield—Samuel Field, Efq. Conway—William Hays, Northampton—Paul Hawks, Deerfield—Isaac Hunter, Pelham—Meffr. Samuel & William Hale, Barrington—John Hart, Hatfield—Jofeph Cady Howe, Chefterfield—Philip Jones and Co. Middlefield—John Jenkins, Hadley—Lieut. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich—Samuel Kendall, New-Salem—Joseph Kellogg, South-Hadley—Rev. Joseph Lyman, Hatfield—Rev. John Leeland, Partridgefield—Nehemiah May, Goffen—Quartus Morgan, Northampton—Betholemew Noble, Wellington—Capt. John Prentis, Wendell—Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, Framingham—Aaron Rand, Merchant, Wendell—Mrs. Sufanna Sargent, Montague—Ralph Snow, Merchant, South-Hadley—Isaac Sheldon, Northampton—Cyrus Sandifon, Deerfield—Oliver Smith, Hatfield—Major Amafa Smith, Belchertown—Mr. James Sminit, do.—Daniel White, Hatfield—Jeffe Wild, jun. Williamsburgh—Henry Wales, Chefter—James Wheeler, Goffen—Joel Wait, Whately—Capt. Thomas Weeks, Goffen.

N. B. All perfons indebted for Letters or Papers are defired to fettle them immediately.

For Sale,

THAT large, commodious and well built Dwelling HOUSE, in Hatfield, ftanding on the ftage road from Northampton to Deerfield, in poffeffion of the fubfcriber, together with a STORE, BARN, and other convenient Out Houfes—with the Houfe Lot, an Orchard, and elegant Garden adjoining. The fituation has a commanding profpect, and laying near the center of the town, is well calculated for trade or a tavern, or for a gentleman of any occupation. Alfo a Farm of fix acres near adjoining. Poffeffion given next May.—As he intends to remove from here next Spring, he will fell the whole on remarkable low terms. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART on the premifes.

N. B. Thofe indebted to faid Hart, are requefted to make immediate payment; on failure, by the firft of Dec. next, their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney to collect.

Hatfield, Oft. 6. 1795.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received from London, a large and general afortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for fale on the moft reafonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz—Hooper's Anderfon's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Britifh Oil, Balfam of Honey, Effence of Peppermint, Steers famous Opodeldoc,—Likewife Surgeons pocket Inftruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies Beautiful fmelling Bottles with rungent Salts.

Ginnend Cammond, Fuftic, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Verdigrife, Oil of Vitriol, &c. W. India and N. E. Rum, Wines of all forts, and Painters Colours as ufual.

Northampton, Oftober 7, 1795.

SALT! SALT!

White and Burr,

HAVE for fale, a quantity of good Turks Iland SALT, by the tierce or hundred bushels, delivered at *Day's* landing, at their ftore—they are in want of 500 bushels of Flax Seed, for which they will give 4/. per bushel, and give Salt in exchange—they alfo want to purchafe, 5000 weight of Cheefe, if delivered foon—we would thank our friends who have engaged us Cheefe, to deliver it by the 20th inftant, if they can make it convenient.

N. B. Arrived from London, and daily expected at this place, a few pieces of Twilled Coatings, which will be offered by the piece, at the New-York price.

Worthington, Oftober 5, 1795.

A NUMBER of fine SHEEP have fallen in with the ftock of the fubfcriber at different times the fummer paft, with the following marks, namely—four WEATHERS, with a hole in the right ear, a crop and an half penny on the left ear—one of them has a bell—two EWES and LAMBS with a hole in the right ear—one Lamb with two bait penny's the under fide of the left ear, and one the upper fide of the right ear.—The owner or owners, are defired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

ELISHA BRIDGMAN.

Weftampton, Oftober 1, 1795.