We are assured that the column of peasants was commanded and conducted by three Capuchins; but the Dragoons would not at all understand this *Capuchin trick*, and overturned neck and heels the proselytes.

(Signed) "MARESCOT.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Letter From Gen. Enouff, to the Directory, dated Salzback, Aug. 19.

Sir,

Yesterday, at nine o'clock in the evening, the Military Commanders, and the Civil Authorities of this harbor, received orders from the King of Spain, to seize all the ships and effects belonging to the British nation.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 3.

After the French army left this place, the peasants assembled, massacred and pillaged many. They even took some of the baggage from the French head-quarters and from the agents of the army. 50 carriages of contribution money which arrived yesterday, was attacked before day—but came safe. Gen. Enouff was once their prisoner, but was released. Gen. Coulange was wounded by them with a sabre.

September 5.

The Austrians are said to have evacuated *Rastadt*. Jourdan has been obliged to evacuate all the country on the other side of the *Maye*. *Weinzeger* was burned by the French, in their retreat. They have abandoned *Forchem* and *Bamberg*, recently captured.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.

The French have ordered Ehrenmarfelt to be burned, because its Inhabitants fired upon them when necessarily retreating of late.

The British Col. Crawfurd, was killed—as was the French Adj. Gen. Ney.

DORSTEN, Sept. 4.

It is certain that, on the 27th of July, Dusseldorf and the Duchy of Berg became the property of the king of Prussia; and the whole country of Cleves, on the left bank of the Rhine, became the property of the French Republic.

The Duchy of Westphalia will immediately follow the example of Dusseldorf.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The Executive Directory has been officially informed of a communication being established between the army of the Rhine and Mareille and that of Italy.

Preparations are making with the greatest activity in the western departments for a descent on England; 30,000 names are already enrolled, for that purpose. Every thing goes on with the utmost zeal and every citizen is animated with the truest courage and the most lively impatience.

September 6.

In an official letter from the Prince of Peace to Perignon, the Republican Ambassador, the former calls the latter an Antichrist, by way of eminence.

General Scherer has been appointed to the command of the army which is to enter Portugal, and to remove that English kingdom with the Spanish territory. This army is to consist of 25,000 men, and has already received its orders or departure.

The *Coldbridge*, an English cartel ship, entered Havre in the evening of the 29th ult. having chests on board containing divers articles of National Military, collected during the voyage of Buonaparte. This expedition, which had for its object the search after de la Peyrouse, was dispersed in the East Indian Seas, and saw the proofs of its discoveries become a prey of the enemy. They had been kept fifteen months in England. It was at the request of our Government that Great Britain conseented to return this property, common to all civilized nations.

September 7.

The most disastrous reports are circulated respecting our armies. We are assured that Jourdan has been beaten a second time by the Archduke Charles, and that he has with difficulty effected his retreat. The official Journals are silent.—*L'Ordre.*

The Directory has given an order to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to detile from all hostilities towards Saxony.

The treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, which has been concluded between France and Spain, opens a wide field for political conjectures. It is thought that Prussia will come in with France for its pecuniary subsidies, and that the Prussian Monarch will seize upon the Hanse-towns, in the north of Germany, and some ecclesiastical estates, and that he will also assist Spain in uniting Portugal to its dominions. It is for us to depart from those principles that we have lately professed respecting the independence of nations, and that we have so often and so loudly declared, when we saw our desire of a speedy peace?

Be this as it may, we are assured, that Gen. Scherer has been nominated to the command of twenty-five thousand men, who are destined to undertake the conquests of Portugal for the advantage of Spain. They add that Gen. General has already received orders to proceed on his march.—Spain will certainly pay these troops, since it is for her they are to act.

We perceive in this measure a powerful means of weakening England, of which Portugal is almost become a colony.

The Plenipotentiaries from the Elector of Bavaria have arrived at Augsbourg, at General Moreau's head-quarters, to negociate a peace.

BULLETIN.

September 9.

The city of Colln, in Bohemia, has sustained a dreadful calamity in a fire, which has been the ruin of the greatest part of its inhabitants. Two hundred and fifty Christians, and two hundred and fifty Israelites have been reduced to the greatest distress. The number of buildings consumed amount to an hundred and fifty, as well churches as houses. The accident was owing to a child, who fired a gun in the neighbourhood of a flake.

September 13.

A new conspiracy has been discovered; the conspirators had concluded their plan, and began to operate upon it; they attacked the army encamped for the protection of the Government—some shouting *for a King*—others crying, *Long live the Republic; Live the Constitution of 1793; down with the Tyrants!* The insurgents were defeated; many wounded, and 132 taken prisoners, among whom are several considerable persons.

Jourdan's health is such as will probably make him resign. Pichegru, it is said, will succeed him. Two sons of Orleans, have offered and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia.—The King of *Bohemia* offers the Emperor 40 000 men for the war. The arrival of a Prussian army of 70,000, continues to be talked of. Richery's fleet is at *Cartheagena*.

September 14.

Tranquillity again reigns here. The conspirators are still considered, as the ruling party, to be that.

Sixteen ships of the line are at *Toulon*, and 6 on the stocks there.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS, Sept. 8.

Bessy d'Anglois delivered a most brilliant speech on the expediency of a peace. He was against it. But his proposition was negatived.

The Executive have begun a complete Reform in the Military Arrangements of the Republic, and are abridging every expence, in a rigidly economical manner. They have, however, concluded on establishing a standing army of 150,000 men in Peace.

The Petitioners of the French Emigrants continues. Our Ambassador in Turkey has requested of the Divan, the expulsion of all from their territories. [*The United States may few receive a similar demand.*]

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Our Government have been much embarrassed of late by the indiscreet capture of the French packet *Le Petit Diable* by one of our cruizers, in British seas. The court of Denmark have remonstrated so feriously and effectually on the violation, that orders have been just issued by our Board of Admiralty for the captured prizeer to be conveyed back, and replaced at the precise spot of anchorage from which she was taken.

September 12.

It is a curious fact, that a Mercantile House in Manchester has received from a customer at Hamburgh, receipt given by Bonaparte for upwards of 3000l. bring the amount of the debt due to the merchants. It appears that the latter was obliged to make oath of the whole fum owing to England, to pay it in goods and specie to the French Government, who gave him a receipt in full, which the Milan merchant has included, and received. It may be placed to the credit of his account. We are apprehensive that the mercantile supporter of the war will by no means examine this mode of settling accounts *to afford either indemnity for the past, or security for the future.*

September 15.

A Council was yesterday had, at which Mr. Pitt and several other Cabinet Ministers were present, when the dispatches from Spain were taken into consideration. Trade we understand, announced officially the embargo laid on British property, in Spain, in consequence of which, the Court resolved to lay an embargo on all Spanish ships in British ports; and an order to that effect was sent from the Treasury to the Custom house on purpose to have the resolution carried into effect.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.

Extracts of a letter from Lisbon dated 3.

"The following was received at Lloyd's Coffee-house from the Master of the *Antrosia* frigate failed from *Newfoundland* the 5th inst. the commander having learnt by letters from merchants at *St. Johns*, to their correspondents in Lisbon, that a French squadron was off the coast, and that they were expecting to be attacked. The squadron, according to the description given, is supposed to be that commanded by M. A. Richery, which failed from *Cadiz* the 4th ult."

On Friday night last, a little before twelve o'clock, a most alarming and dreadful fire broke out, in a warehouse belonging to and adjoining the brewery of Messrs. Harvey, and Fairclough in Cheapside. The fire began in the top room, occupied by Mr. Middleton as a cotton spinning factory; nor could it be got under till the whole of the building with its valuable contents, with the greater part of the stock of cotton Machinery, 12,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 ditto barley and oats, with the stock of hops, malt, &c. belonging to the brewery concern, and amounting in the whole to the value of 15,000, was entirely delivered, tho' fortunately a large quantity of cotton the property of Mr. Fairclough, which was upon the ground floor, was by great exertions saved from the general wreck; but the most truly deplorable circumstance attending this dreadful accident, and which has never happened upon any former occasion in this town, was the falling of the brick work of the front part of the building after the timber was burnt, by which five persons who were working at one of the engines, were instantly crushed to death, and ten others bruised and wounded in so dreadful a manner, that four of them are since dead in the infirmary, to which place they were immediately conveyed; the remaining five it is hoped may recover. The unfortunate sufferers who are already dead, are Mr. William Shore, probably young man about 21 years of age, son of Mrs. Shore in Dale street, Mr. Lowthwaite, bookkeeper, much respected by his friends and acquaintance, John Hogues, mariner, William M. Colligan and James Ferry, soldiers in the Royal Tay Fencibles, William Pritchard and William Norris, labourers, John Darlington, a watchman, and John Lucas a black.

HARTFORD, October 24.

We hear from New-Haven, that the Hon. Uriah Tracy, Esq. is elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. resigned; and that the Hon. James Hillhouse, Esq. is elected a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lyman, his appointment in May last expiring in March. We also hear that all the old Representatives for Congress are re-elected, and that Mr. Dana is the new member.—Mr. Davenport is chosen representative for the next six months, in the place of Mr. Hillhouse.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE,

BETWEEN FRANCE *and* SPAIN, RATIFIED THE 12TH SEPT. 1796.

As this Treaty, except in one particular, is a transcript of those which existed under the Family Compact; which are so well known to every political reader; we shall not give the formal articles, but a correct summary, which will exhibit as much intelligence as the entire instrument:—

The Preamble—recognizes the mutual desire to re-establish friendship and good understanding between the two nations; and states, that Gen. Pardigon is named by the executive Directory, and the Prince of Peace, by his Catholic Majesty, to form a Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive. Art. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, for the mutual guarantee of the territories of each other—and in case either is attacked, for the other to make a common cause thereof, and to furnish if required, within three months, 16 large ships of the line, six frigates, *and four corvetts*, completely equipped and victualled—and 12,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and proportionate artillery, to be employed in *Europe* or the *Gulph of Mexico*. Article 7, and 8, point out forms of requisition. Art. 9, and 10, stipulate for the continuance of troops and ships required, during the war, at the expense of the aids *granting* them, and for keeping the number complete. Art. 11, provides, that if the succors troops found to be insufficient, all the forces by sea and land, shall be put in action against the enemy of the power attacked. Articles 12, 13, and 14, regulate the conduct to be observed towards each other, in case war is made by or against them jointly or separately; and a condition reflecting Peace. Art 15, stipulates for the immediate conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce, upon equitable and reciprocal terms, to continue to each a marked preference, or advantages equal to those received by the most favored nation; and to repress and annihilate all maxims or conducts likely to check prudent principles of such as may encourage the safety of, or the respect due to, the neutral flag, and to re-establish the Spanish colonial system, agreeable to former treaties. Art. 16, relates to Consuls.—Art. 17, provides for the immediate demarcation between the two nations, pointed out in the *Treaty of Bale*, agreed to in July 95. Art. 18, says, "*England* being the only Power against which offensive and defensive measures, the present alliance shall not be executed against, or against her during the present war; and *Spain* shall remain neuter with respect to the other powers at war with the Republic."—Art. 19, provides for the exchange of the Treaty—which was done at *Hayleshab*, Aug. 19, the 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and attest by,

PERIGNON, (L.S.)
PRINCE OF PEACE, (L.S.)

Signed by the French Executive Directory, the 6th September, dated at the National Palace, and legalized by

REVEILLIERE-LEPEAN, President.

Ratified in both Councils.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

Citizens,

THE important period is nigh, when you will be called upon to give your suffrages for federal Representatives. Faction has already begun to sear her hoodwink.—Every effort is making by the *Old Tory Party*, to bring forward one of their tools, who will be perfectly slavishly support the combined measures of a Gerry, Parrish, Pickering and the honorable gentleman at this critical moment.—Let your choice fall on a man whose soul has been tried to your satisfaction.—Familiarize yourselves to direct your votes to a young man of a very essential character; and whose principles are not doubtful.

Fellow-Citizens, as a sure and specific remedy, let us unite in the

"Hon. Gen. SKINNER,"

as a Representative to Congress—for notwithstanding the fertile endeavours of his enemies, to propagate the most unfounded falsehoods with respect to him; yet in no instance have they been a single instance their searches, to justify in the finishing degree, their infamous assertions.

A CANDID VOTER.

Berkshire, October 31, 1796.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

Fellow Citizens,

THE 8th Monday of November next we are by law, required to choose one Representative to Congress for two years, next succeeding the fourth of March next.

On this occasion I shall avoid all electioneering; Much mischief has already been done in that pernicious business; I hope therefore every sober, candid, thinking man will reprobate such practices, and treat with merited contempt, all those *Sycophantic* who are travelling on their own score, or are sent by others (their betters) to disseminate improper ideas, or *spitefull falsehoods* concerning the candidates. Equally deserving of censure and disrepute are all those scribblers, who are eternally scattering firebrands and discord among the peaceable citizens, endeavouring to excite prejudice, friends and difrust against one candidate, and by imputing, unfounded and imaginary perfections to exalt another. Since the fall election, the newspaper printed at Stockbridge, by one of the most paltry wretches in the world, and perfectly devoted to the cause of Mr. Ephraim Williams, has vented these remarks to the utmost extent. Writes under the signature of Cadoor, Cato, and John C. Williams, has almost every week to this time received a great part of that paper; and the Editor has been, to do all in their power, by lavishing *Scurrilous abuse*, to inflame and prejudice the Hon. Thomas J. Skinner, in the minds of his fellow citizens.

When so much time is spent and so many hard expressions are improved against any man, it affords the clearest evidence of that man's integrity, merit and perseverance: The remark eminently applies to Gen. Skinner. His character was early fixed on a broad foundation, and has arrive to this present respect and celebrity by personal merit alone.

The people have uniformly beheld his *useful*, *unshaken* conduct, and have constantly supposed him for more than fifteen years.—He is so very indebted to *large family connections*, or that more formidable connection subsisting among the *professors of the law*, for any part of his reputation and popularity.

But uniformly his interest fors, and most powerful supporters are to be seen among the *body of lawyers* and that *large family connection*, who are now exerting every nerve to support Mr. Williams, and to whom he belongs. *Fellow-Citizens*, consider these things.—Look at the motives, and examine the measures, improved to render Gen. Skinner unpopular, and you will no longer regard their clamours and slanders. Consider a moment Mr. E. Williams' situations—his principles to extremely grateful to the *old regulars*—his connection with a *Senator*, of the same family' and under the patronage of this Senator—Is it likely that being thus connected he will act with independent, impartial and decided part, that he would do, were he free from the influence and patronage of this Senator—Would you rather depend on this man than on Gen. Skinner? I think not. As to federal principles and conduct, there can be no preference. If Gen. Skinner is for allowing the great body of the people a good share of power and influence, in the management of their affairs, Mr. Williams, is certainly for allowing them too little. In all other respects they are found men. From this fetter then you cannot but view Gen. Skinner as the most proper man to be supported at the next election.

PEACE AND UNION.

Oct. 24th, 1796.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SECOND WESTERN DISTRICT.

I HAVE but a few words to say—but they are of importance to your interest, and to the peace of your country. The illustrious WASHINGTON will soon retire from the helm of Government—and on Monday next we are to choose Electors—and these Electors are to choose another President! another WASHINGTON!—if, happily, another could be found in the United States! An Elector ought, therefore, to be well acquainted with the moral and political characters of those persons who will be held up to fill the Presidential Chair; otherwise he may ignorantly give his vote for a political fanatick, or the head of a faction. And one vote, yes, one vote, at this crisis, may sink or save our country!—Sink it, by being given to the man who is attached to foreign politicks, and who is under the influence of foreign intrigue; or save it, by being given to the man whose real sentiments, and whose honest and patriotic principles would constantly impel him to pursue the measures recommended in the late Address of the Father of the United States to the citizens there of.

Happy I am that there are many persons in the District well qualified to be Electors—My wish is, that we may be united in one of those persons; to effect it, I will name one of them—viz.

EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire.

Dr. Hunt is so well known in the District, that naming him, will be, I hope, sufficient to unite our suffrages in his favour—his particular acquaintance with some of the great political characters in the Union, and his general knowledge of the rest, abundantly qualify him to make a diplomatick.

SENEX.

November 28, 1796.

Ms. Butler,

AS no one has step forward to propose a suitable person for an Elector of President and Vice-President, in the Third Western District—it may not be thought improper to propose a person for the consideration of the Electors in that District, and none seems more entitled to that office, than the

Hon. EBEN'R MATTOON, jun.

He has once acted in that important office, and as a firm federalist and friend to the people, merits the suffrages of the Electors—he is now Sheriff of the County of Hampshire, and other important offices in the County; and his well known integrity, entitle him to the good wishes of his District—it is hoped that he will be supported.

A Representative to the Congress of the United States being also to be chosen on the 7th of November inst. it is presumed that the

Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN

Berkshire, October 31, 1796.

AN ELECTOR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Gentlemen,

MONDAY next is the day by law appointed to give our votes for a Representative to the next Congress—As this right of choosing those who are to prescribe the rules for our civil government, is of the highest *importance* to our welfare, it is the duty of all individually, faithfully to attend and discharge ourselves according to our best judgement and information. If we are influenced by favor or awed by fear of any one, we betray ourselves, and so far surrender to the will and controul of others, what should be mere precious than even life, that is, *our liberty*. With these impressions, I hope you will pardon me a few remarks.

Although neither my time, or the limits of a newspaper, permit me to be very particular, and if they did, probably the hurry of your business would not suffer your particular attention. I know very well that numbers in the District, consider the *part* which our present Representative, William Lyman, Esquire, took relative to the late Treaty, as being injudicious and wrong; but would it not be well for us to consider calmly and soberly, whether our information and means of information enable us to judge *is* right as we might have done; politicly if we had the same opportunities as he had, our opinions might have been the same, for after all it is very much a matter of opinion, and I fear to admit of mathematical precision: But admitting in that instance that he judged wrongly, though I am far from being certain of that, for events hitherto have but too well justified the evils predicted, to write from the adoption of the Treaty, and the world so be tried, that is, the great interests of our debt is yet to come: But admitting I say, in that instance he was wrong—Is he for that, to be dismissed from our future confidence forever? Where is the man in the District, who has so uniformly displayed the firmest republican principles and attachment to the rights and privileges of the people? I am sensible that a certain combination or junto of characters are continually endeavouring to asperse and blast his reputation, but hitherto they have utterly failed, and I trust ever will fail, whilst truth, virtue, humanity, inflexible firmness, and integrity are entered amongst us.

Timeo Danaos etiam dona ferentes.—I fear the artificers, they are interested in the *funds*. Look therefore to your interests, consider and fee whether you do not agree with me, that it is best to vote for our present Representative.

WILLIAM LYMAN, Esquire.

From conversation with those of my acquaintance, I think he will be very generally supported, and most undoubtedly re elected.

I am gentlemen, yours &c.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

Nov. 1, 1796.

NEW-YORK, October 22.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

Left evening Captain Smith, in the ship Sanfom, arrived from London. On the 25th Sept. Captain Smith spoke the British frigate, Pheebe, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, the captain of which informed that he had before captured a Spanish relief and sent her into Falmouth. This however, could have been done no conjecture of a war; for it was not till the 16th of Sept. that the embargo was laid on Spanish vessels in England.

A Jamaica paper of Sept. 17, states that there has been no attack on St. Marie's in which the buccaneers were repulsed with the loss of 210 men—the loss on the part of the English inconsiderable.

It states further that Sonthonax, Lavaux and other leading characters have been massacred at Cape Francois.

Some apprehensions of internal troubles in Jamaica from French emissaries have occasioned a proclamation from the government and other rigid measures to watch all strangers of suspicious character.

The Domestick effects of war are a subject of common remark. These effects in France are terrible. The Paris papers almost daily announce theft, robbery, assassinations or suicide. More thieves are now arrested in Paris, in a week, than were formerly taken in a year.

The military peace establishment for France, proposed by the Directory, is 170,000 men, *at the least*; the supposed expence *ten hundred millions* of livres a year (Twenty millions of dollars.)

By a Norfolk paper we learn, that the Brigands in Cape Francois have revolted and declared themselves independent of all nations.

Prince Charles has been confirmed in the English papers for detaching a large reinforcement to join Wartenslieben, and compel Jourdan to retreat. We cannot at this distance determine this point of general ship, but it may prove a well formed stratagem for the Austrians. It was probably, wise, if the Austrians could not encounter the whole of the French armies at once, to head a inferior force towards one division and destroy or enfeeble that first.

Vast reinforcements are on their march to meet Moreau in front—these may check and retard him on his route to Vienna, which it is now miles from Munich, until Jourdan's division may be dispersed or so far weakened as not to be formidable. The Archduke may even venture them to file off towards the Danube, in the rear of Moreau, and cut off his communication with the Rhine. These are points which we have not knowledge enough of the country and of circumstances to determine.

By the ship Argus, Capt. Fanning, arrived this morning in 8 days from Halifax, we learn that the French fleet was cruising off St. John's, Newfoundland. Admiral Murray's squadron, except the Thetis and Topaz frigates, was at Halifax—where the fortifications were repairing.

BOSTON, October 26.

WAR!

Between *Spain* and *Great Britain*, may now be considered inevitable. If any doubts remained they would be dissipated by the following, received since our last from *Halifax*:

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, *Baronet, Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief in and over the His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS information has been communicated to me by his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the Court of Spain against Great-Britain, have determined his Majesty to order his Naval Forces, in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favorable opportunity that may offer of attacking the Fleets of Spain, either singly or united with those of France and Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of that Crown. And also signifying to me his Majesty's commands, that I should, in the most public manner possible give such information to his Majesty's subjects in this Province, as may best enable them to prevent on the one hand any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hands do their utmost to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships by depriving them of their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to publish this proclamation hereby calling on, and requiring all his Majesty's liege subjects, within his Province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax this 17th day of October, in the 36th year of his Majesty's Reign.

WENTWORTH.

NORTHAMPTON, October 2.

WE learn from various parts of the second western District, that SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq. of this town, will be pretty generally voted for, on Monday next, for Representative to Congress.

INFASION OF ENGLAND!

Ad. Kerguelen, an old officer in the French service, in a work lately published, on the Marine, asserts, in an opprobrious treatise, the practicability of an invasion of England, in the following words: "I can demonstrate to the Executive Directory the possibility, facility of this defcent; and if they will deign to consult me, I will explain to them my views and plans, which are the more infallible as they were formed on the enemy's territory, and the mobile power of England would be insufficient to prevent their execution.

Appearances at present are, that the French armies, by their victories, will be led into trouble.

The Council of Elders has rejected the resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, for paying a small part of the demands of the State Creditors in Specie; so that this unhappy class of men, many of whom have actually died for want of the common necessaries of life, are again left to the most deplorable state of distress.

Some observations of Maillet Lacolle, a French writer, close with these remarkable expressions, which precisely describe the present state of the Country.

"Divide our history into two parts; examine only the annals of the interior, and we are the lawest of all people; cast your eyes on the journal of our armies, and we are the first nation in the world.—Honour, then, be to Victory."

According to the Treaty with *France*, *Spain* cannot join in the invasion of *Portugal*—which the thinks *Portugal* to be an English colony.

Some printed accounts from Vienna, by way of Trieste, represent the aids offered to the Emperor by the Hungarians, as far beyond any former statement; the auxiliaries from that Kingdom only (is it said) are to be increased to 150,000 cavalry, which the Hungarians were to provide with forage, &c.

DIED—at Worthington, *on the eighth of October, Capt.* Miles Marsh, in the sixth year of his age.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock-Maker.

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his former employers; and informs them and the public in general, that he has received from *London* and *New York*, a large assortment of warranted and low priced *Eng'ish, Genevia and French*

WATCHES,

of the following description—viz.—Capid and Jewel'd, Day of the Month and Second Watches, with elegant Gold Hands—Plain, do. with Figured Faces, and both Gold and Gilt Hands—Gilt, do. do.—Prices from TWELVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—Well chosen assortment of Gilt and Steel Watch Chains—Gold and Leyes—Ladies Gilt and Mourning Pendants, Lockets and Pins—Silver Thimbles, with Steel Tops, of an approved kind—Garnet Rings—Plated Sugar Tongs—Enamel'd Snuff Boxes—Gentlemens Shell Sleeve Buttons, &c. &c.

HE ALSO MANUFACTURES

CLOCKS,

of the following description—viz.—Chime Clocks, that perform seven tunes—fifty themselves to a different tune every twenty four hours through the week—to a plain tune on Sunday—show the Moon's age, day of the month, hours, minutes and seconds—or let themselves off to play a tune once in four hours, and can be to play at pleasure; the Bells and Faces are imported from his Manufactory in *London* and *Birmingham*—Common Right-day Clocks, with and without the moon; and Cases of every price furnished, if wished for. The above articles will be sold as low for Cash as they are retailed in *Boston* or *New York*.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired; and particular attention paid to their performance.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

Woolen Check.

THOSE Persons who have engaged CHECK'D WOOLEN SHIRTING to the subscriber, are requested to send it in by the 15th of Nov. inst. After that time none will be received, till the ensuing fall.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

We the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Ebenezer Porter* Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL PAIN, late of Ashfield, deceased, (represented insolvent) and twelve months being allowed from the 12th of October last, to bring in their claims—Hereby give notice that we shall attend at our houses at the house of Mr. *Zenas Elmer*, in Ashfield, on the last Mondays of November, December and September next, from 10 to 60 clock in the afternoon.

JESSE EDSON,
JEREMIAH DUNBAR, *Commissioners.*
SAMUEL ELMER, Jun.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JEREMIAH LOOK, *Executor.*

Ashfield, October 21, 1796.

TO BE LET, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, A CONVENIENT *MALT WORKS*, near the centre of Northampton,—the building is convenient for a small family to live in—Require of—

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.

Northampton, November 2, 1796.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber last May, a STEER about two years old, no artificial mark, his colour a pale red; the owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.*

EBENEZER WRIGHT.

Northampton, October 31, 1796.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the night week, a dark brown yearling STEER. The owner may have him by proving property and paying charges.*

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, October 31, 1796.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, the five point of Sept. last, a red STEER, two years old past, a little white on his forehead and a bit tail, artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 28, 1796.